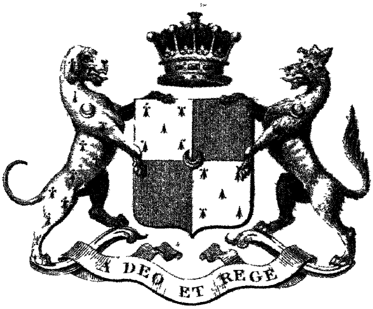
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AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS
OF THE
ROYAL SOCIETY
OF
LONDON.

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCXXIX.

PART I.

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MDCCCXXIX.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Committee appointed by the *Royal Society* to direct the publication of the *Philosophical Transactions*, take this opportunity to acquaint the Public, that it fully appears, as well from the council-books and journals of the Society, as from repeated declarations which have been made in several former *Transactions*, that the printing of them was always, from time to time, the single act of the respective Secretaries, till the Forty-seventh Volume: the Society, as a Body, never interesting themselves any further in their publication, than by occasionally recommending the revival of them to some of their Secretaries, when, from the particular circumstances of their affairs, the *Transactions* had happened for any length of time to be intermitted. And this seems principally to have been done with a view to satisfy the Public, that their usual meetings were then continued, for the improvement of knowledge, and benefit of mankind, the great ends of their first institution by the Royal Charters, and which they have ever since steadily pursued.

But the Society being of late years greatly enlarged, and their communications more numerous, it was thought advisable that a Committee of their members should be appointed, to reconsider the papers read before them, and select out of them such as they should judge most proper for publication in the future *Transactions;* which was accordingly done upon the 26th of March 1752. And the grounds of their choice are, and will continue to be, the importance and singularity of the subjects, or the advantageous manner of treating them; without pretending to answer for the certainty of the facts, or propriety of the reasonings, contained in the several papers so published, which must still rest on the credit or judgment of their respective authors.

It is likewise necessary on this occasion to remark, that it is an established rule of the Society, to which they will always adhere, never to give their opinion, as a Body, upon any subject, either of Nature or Art, that comes before them. And therefore the thanks, which are frequently proposed from the Chair, to be given to the authors of such papers as are read at their accustomed meetings, or to the persons through whose hands they received them, are to be considered in no other light than as a matter of civility, in return for the respect shown to the Society by those communications. The like also is to be said with regard to the several projects, inventions, and curiosities of various kinds. which are often exhibited to the Society; the authors whereof, or those who exhibit them, frequently take the liberty to report, and even to certify in the public newspapers, that they have met with the highest applause and approbation. And therefore it is hoped, that no regard will hereafter be paid to such reports and public notices; which in some instances have been too lightly credited, to the dishonour of the Society.

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Meteorological Journal kept at the Apartments of the Royal Society, by order of the President and Council.

The PRESIDENT and COUNCIL of the ROYAL SOCIETY adjudged the MEDALS for the year 1828 as follows.

A Royal Medal to Professor JOHANN FRIEDRICH ENCKE of Berlin, Foreign Member of the Royal Society, for his accurate determination of the orbit of a comet of short period, as confirmed by observation.

A Royal Medal to Dr. WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, Fellow of the Royal Society, for his communication entitled "On a method of rendering Platina malleable," being the conclusion of a series of researches on the properties of the metallic bodies contained in the ores of platina.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

I. THE BAKERIAN LECTURE.—*On a method of rendering Platina malleable.*

By WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, *M.D. F.R.S. &c.*

Read November 20, 1828.

AS, from long experience, I probably am better acquainted with the treatment of Platina, so as to render it perfectly malleable, than any other member of this Society, I will endeavour to describe, as briefly as is consistent with perspicuity, the processes which I put in practice for this purpose, during a series of years, without seeing any occasion to wish for further improvement.

The usual means of giving chemical purity to this metal, by solution in aqua regia and precipitation with sal ammoniac, are known to every chemist; but I doubt whether sufficient care is usually taken to avoid dissolving the Iridium contained in the ore, by due dilution of the solvent. In an account which I gave in the Philosophical Transactions for 1804, of a new metal, Rhodium, contained in crude platina, I have mentioned this precaution, but omitted to state to what degree the acids should be diluted. I now therefore recommend, that to every measure of the strongest muriatic acid employed, there be added an equal measure of water; and moreover, that the nitric acid used be what is called "single aquafortis;" as well for the sake of obtaining a purer result, as of economy in the purchase of nitric acid.

With regard to the proportions in which the acids are to be used, I may say, in round numbers, that muriatic acid, equivalent to 150 marble, together with nitric acid equivalent to 40 marble, will take 100 of crude platina; but in order to avoid waste of acid, and also to render the solution purer, there should be in the menstruum a redundance of 20 per cent at least of the ore.

The acids should be allowed to digest three or four days, with a heat which ought gradually to be raised. The solution, being then poured off, should be suffered to stand until a quantity of fine pulverulent ore of iridium, suspended in the liquid, has completely subsided; and should then be mixed with 41 parts of sal ammoniac, dissolved in about 5 times their weight of water. The first precipitate, which will thus be obtained, will weigh about 165 parts, and will yield about 66 parts of pure platina.

As the mother-liquor will still contain about 11 parts of platina, these, with some of the other metals yet held in solution, are to be recovered, by precipitation from the liquor with clean bars of iron, and the precipitate is to be redissolved in a proportionate quantity of aqua regia, similar in its composition to that above directed to be used: but in this case, before adding sal ammoniac, about 1 part by measure of strong muriatic acid should be mixed with 32 parts by measure of the nitro-muriatic solution, to prevent any precipitation of palladium or lead along with the ammonio-muriate of platina.

The yellow precipitate must be well washed, in order to free it from the various impurities which are known to be contained in the complicated ore in question; and must ultimately be well pressed, in order to remove the last remnant of the washings. It is next to be heated, with the utmost caution, in a black-lead pot, with so low a heat as just to expel the whole of the sal ammoniac, and to occasion the particles of platina to cohere as little as possible; for on this depends the ultimate ductility of the product.

The gray product of platina, when turned out of the crucible, if prepared with due caution, will be found lightly coherent, and must then be rubbed between the hands of the operator, in order to procure by the gentlest means, as much as can possibly be so obtained, of metallic powder, so fine as to pass through a fine lawn sieve. The coarser parts are then to be ground in a wooden bowl with a wooden pestle, but on no account with any harder material, capable of burnishing the particles of platina*; since every degree of burnishing will prevent the particles from cohering in the further stages of the process. Since the whole will require to be well washed in clean water, the

* The following experiment will prove the necessity of attending to this precaution:—if a wire of platina be divided with a sharp tool in a slanting direction, and, being then heated to redness, be struck upon an anvil with a hammer, so as to force into contact the two newly-divided surfaces, they will

operator, in the later stages of grinding, will find his work much facilitated by the addition of water, in order to remove the finer portions, as soon as they are sufficiently reduced to be suspended in it.

Those who would view this subject scientifically should here consider, that as platina cannot be fused by the utmost heat of our furnaces, and consequently cannot be freed like other metals, from its impurities, during igneous fusion, by fluxes, nor be rendered homogeneous by liquefaction, the mechanical diffusion through water should here be made to answer, as far as may be, the purposes of melting; in allowing earthy matters to come to the surface by their superior lightness, and in making the solvent powers of water effect, as far as possible, the purifying powers of borax and other fluxes in removing soluble oxides.

By repeated washing, shaking, and decanting, the finer parts of the gray powder of platina may be obtained as pure* as other metals are rendered by the various processes of ordinary metallurgy; and if now poured over, and allowed to subside in a clean basin, a uniform mud or pulp will be obtained, ready for the further process of casting.

The mould which I have used for casting, is a brass barrel, 6¾ inches long, turned rather taper within, with a view to facilitate the extraction of the ingot to be formed, being 1.12 inches in diameter at top, and 1.23 inches at a quarter of an inch from the bottom, and plugged at its larger extremity with a stopper of steel, that enters the barrel to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The inside of the mould being now well greased with a little lard, and the stopper being fitted tight into the barrel by surrounding it with blotting-paper, (for the paper facilitates the extraction of the stopper, and allows the escape of water during compression,) the barrel is to be set upright in a jug of water, and is itself to be filled with that fluid. It is next to be filled quite full with the mud of platina; which, subsiding to the bottom of the water, is sure to fill the barrel

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become firmly welded together; but if the surfaces have previously been burnished with any hard substance, the welding will be effected, if at all, with very great difficulty.

When the powder of platina has been over-heated in decomposing the ammonio-muriate, or has been burnished in the grinding, I have in vain endeavoured to give it a welding surface, by steeping it in a solution of sal-ammoniac in nitric acid.

* Sulphuric acid, digested upon the gray powder of platina, thus purified, extracted less than $\frac{1}{1000}$th part of iron.

without cavities, and with uniformity,—a uniformity to be rendered perfect by subsequent pressure. In order, however, to guard effectually against cavities, the barrel may be weighed after filling it, and the actual weight of its contents being thus ascertained, may be compared with that weight of platina and water which it is known by estimate that the barrel ought to contain*. A circular piece of soft paper first, and then of woollen cloth, being laid upon the surface, allow the water to pass, during partial compression by the force of the hand with a wooden plug. A circular plate of copper is then placed upon the top, and thus sufficient consistency is given to the contents to allow of the barrel being laid horizontally in a forcible press.

The press which I have generally used for this purpose, (Plate I.), consists of a flat iron bar A B, set edgeways, and screwed down by a hook E, near its middle, where it would otherwise be liable to bend, to a strong wooden bench C D. The bar is connected by a pivot at its extremity A, with the lever A F G. An iron rod F H, which turns at its two extremities upon the pivots F and H, proceeds from the lever at F, and, as the lever descends, propells forward the carriage I, which slides along the bar. A stopper or block being placed in the vacant space I k, the carriage communicates motion to the cradle k l m, which is also made to slide along the bar, and carries the barrel N, which lies upon the cradle, straight against the piston O, which rests by its end against P, a projection in the further extremity of the bar.

The weight, which in this machine, when the angle of the lever's elevation is small, will keep the power, applied vertically at the extremity of the lever, in equilibrio = that power $\times \frac{AG \times FH}{AF\,[AF + FH]} \times$ cotan. of the angle of the lever's elevation; which expression, in the case of the press actually used, becomes, Power $\times$ 5 . cotan. of the angle of the lever's elevation. This expres-

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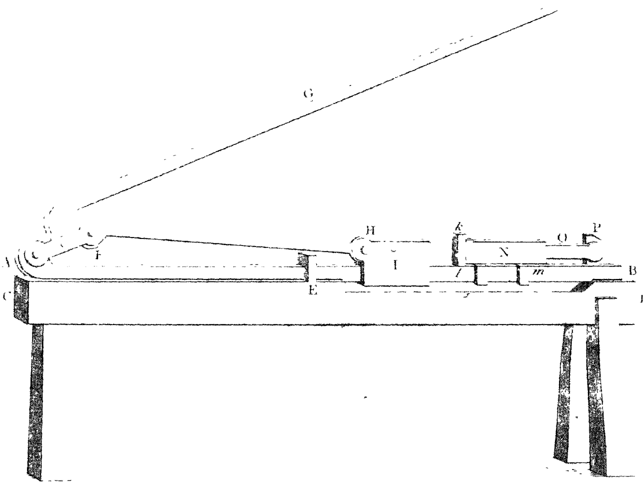
* From the mean weight of the ingots obtained in previous operations, it is known that the barrel described in the text ought to contain 16 ounces troy of dry platina powder. The weight of the contents of the barrel = 16 ounces $\times \frac{\text{sp. grav. of platina} - 1}{\text{sp. grav. of platina}}$ + the weight of a cubic inch of water $\times$ capacity of the barrel in cubic inches = 16 ounces $\times \frac{20.25}{21.25} + .526$ ounces $\times\ 7.05 = 18.9575$ ounces troy. Should the contents of the barrel weigh materially less than this estimated weight, there must be a want of uniformity in the disposition of the powder within the barrel.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sion, at an elevation of 5°, becomes nearly 60 × power, and at an elevation of 1°, becomes nearly 300 × power; and when the lever becomes horizontal, the multiplier of the power becomes *quasi* infinite. This explanation will be sufficient to show the mechanical advantage with which, by means of this press, the weight of the operator, acting on the end of the lever, will be made to bear against the area of the section of the barrel, a circle little more than an inch in diameter.

After compression, which is to be carried to the utmost limit possible, the stopper at the extremity being taken out, the cake of platina will easily be removed, owing to the conical form of the barrel; and being now so hard and firm that it may be handled without danger of breaking, it is to be placed upon a charcoal fire, and there heated to redness, in order to drive off moisture, burn off grease, and give to it a firmer degree of cohesion.

The cake is next to be heated in a wind-furnace; and for this purpose is to be raised upon an earthen stand about 2½ inches above the grate of the furnace, the stand being strown over with a layer of clean quartzose sand, on which the cake is to be placed, standing upright on one of its ends. It is then to be covered with an inverted cylindrical pot, of the most refractory crucible ware, resting at its open end upon the layer of sand; and care is to be taken that the sides of the pot do not touch the cake.

To prevent the blistering of the platina by heat, which is the usual defect of this metal in its manufactured state, it is essential to expose the cake to the most intense heat that a wind-furnace can be made to receive, more intense than the platina can well be required to bear under any subsequent treatment; so that all impurities may be totally driven off, which any lower temperature might otherwise render volatile. The furnace is to be fed with Staffordshire coke, and the action of the fire is to be continued for about twenty minutes from the time of lighting it, a breathing heat being maintained during the last four or five minutes.

The cake is now to be removed from the furnace, and being placed upright upon an anvil, is to be struck, while hot, on the top, with a heavy hammer, so as at one heating effectually to close the metal. If in this process of forging, the cylinder should become bent, it should on no account be hammered on the side, by which treatment it would be cracked irremediably; but must be straightened by blows upon the extremities, dexterously directed, so as to reduce to a straight line the parts which project.

The work of the operator is now so far complete, that the ingot of platina may be reduced, by the processes of heating and forging, like that of any other metal, to any form that may be required. After forging, the ingot is to be cleaned from the ferruginous scales which its surface is apt to contract in the fire, by smearing over its surface with a moistened mixture of equal parts by measure of crystallized borax and common salt of tartar, which, when in fusion, is a ready solvent of such impurities*, and then exposing it, upon a platina tray, under an inverted pot, to the heat of a wind-furnace. The ingot on being taken out of the furnace, is immediately to be plunged into dilute sulphuric acid, which in the course of a few hours will entirely dissolve the flux adhering to the surface. The ingot may then be flattened into leaf, drawn into wire, or submitted to any of the processes of which the most ductile metals are capable.

The perfection of the methods above described, for giving to platina complete malleability, will best be estimated by comparing the metal thus obtained, in respect of its specific gravity, with platina which has undergone complete fusion; and by comparing it, in respect of its tenacity, with other metals possessing that quality in the greatest perfection.

The specific gravity of platina, drawn into fine wire, from a button which had been completely fused by the late Dr. E. D. Clarke with an oxy-hydrogen blowpipe, I found to be 21.16. The aggregate specific gravity of the cake of metallic mud, when first introduced into the barrel, exclusively of moisture, is about 4.3; when taken from the press, is about 10. That of the cake fully contracted, on being taken out of the wind-furnace before forging, is from 17 to 17.7. The mean specific gravity of the platina, after forging, is about 21.25, although that of some rods, after being drawn, is 21.4: but that of fine platina wire, determined by comparing the weight of a given length of it with the weight of an equal length of gold wire drawn through the same hole, I find to be 21.5, which is the maximum specific gravity that we can well expect to be given to platina.

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* The chemist will find this flux very serviceable for removing from his crucible or other vessels of platina those ferruginous scales with which, after long use, and particularly after being strongly heated in a coal or coke fire, they become incrusted. In the analysis of earthy minerals, I have been in the habit of using a similar flux, composed of 2 parts by weight of crystallized carbonate of soda, and 1 of crystallized borax, well ground together. It has the advantage of not acting, like caustic alkali, upon the platina crucible, and is a powerful solvent of jargon and many other minerals, which yield with difficulty to other fluxes. If the mineral to be operated on requires oxidation, in order to decompose it, a little nitre or nitrate of soda may be added.

The mean tenacity, determined by the weights required to break them, of two fine platina wires, the one of $\frac{1}{3000}$, the other of $\frac{1}{3850}$ of an inch in diameter, reduced to the standard of a wire $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch in diameter, I found to be 409 pounds; and the mean tenacity of 11 wires, beginning with $\frac{1}{4500}$ and ending with $\frac{1}{25\cdot000}$ of an inch, reduced to the former standard, I found to be 589 pounds; the maximum of these 11 cases being 645 pounds, and the minimum 480 pounds. The coarsest and the finest wire which I tried, present exceptions, since a wire of $\frac{1}{1500}$ of an inch gave 290 pounds, and a wire of $\frac{1}{50\,000}$ of an inch, 190 pounds. If we take 590 pounds, as determined by the 11 consecutive trials, to be the measure of the tenacity of the platina prepared by the processes above described, and consider that the tenacity of gold wire, reduced to the same standard, is about 500, and that of iron-wire, 600, we shall have full reason to be satisfied with the processes, detailed in the present paper, by which Platina has been rendered malleable.

To this paper I beg to subjoin an account of some processes relating to two of the metals which are found in the ore of platina.

To obtain malleable Palladium, the residuum obtained from burning the prussiate of that metal is to be combined with sulphur, and each cake of the sulphuret, after being fused, is to be finally purified by cupellation, in an open crucible, with borax and a little nitre. The sulphuret is then to be roasted, at a low red heat, on a flat brick, and pressed, when reduced to a pasty consistence, into a square or oblong and perfectly flat cake. It is again to be roasted very patiently, at a low red heat, until it becomes spongy on the surface. During this process, sulphur flies off in the state of sulphurous acid, especially at those moments when the heat is allowed occasionally to subside. The ingot is then to be cooled; and when quite cold, is to be tapped with a light hammer, in order to condense and beat down the spongy excrescences on its surface. The alternate roastings and tappings (or gentle hammerings) require the utmost patience and perseverance, before the cake can be brought to bear hard blows: but it may, by these means, at length be made so flat and square, as to bear being passed through the flatting-mill, and so laminated to any required degree of thinness.

Thus prepared, it is always brittle, while hot; possibly, from its still containing a small remnant of sulphur. I have also fused some palladium per se, without using sulphur; but I have always found it, when treated in this way, so hard and difficult to manage, that I greatly prefer the former process.

To obtain the oxide of Osmium in a pure, solid, and crystallized state, I grind together, and introduce, when ground, into a cold crucible, 3 parts by weight of the pulverulent ore of iridium, and 1 part of nitre. The crucible is to be heated to a good red in an open fire, until the ingredients are reduced to a pasty state; when osmic fumes will be found to arise from it. The soluble parts of the mixture are then to be dissolved in the smallest quantity of water necessary for the purpose, and the liquor, thus obtained, is to be mixed, in a retort, with so much sulphuric acid, diluted with its weight of water, as is equivalent to the potash contained in the nitre employed; but no inconvenience will result from using an excess of sulphuric acid. By distilling rapidly into a clean receiver, for so long a time as the osmic fumes continue to come over, the oxide will be collected in the form of a white crust on the sides of the receiver; and there melting, it will run down in drops beneath the watery solution, forming a fluid flattened globule at the bottom. When the receiver has become quite cold, the oxide will become solid and crystallize. One such operation has yielded 30 grains of the crystallized oxide, besides a strong aqueous solution of it.

II. *A description of a microscopic doublet. By* William Hyde Wollaston, *M.D. F.R.S. &c.*

Read November 27, 1828.

THE state of my health induces me to commit to writing, rather more hastily than I have been accustomed to do, some observations on microscopes; and I trust, that in laying them before the Royal Society, they will meet with that indulgence which has been extended to all my former communications.

In the illumination of microscopic objects, whatever light is collected and brought to the eye, beyond that which is fully commanded by the object-glasses, tends rather to impede than to assist distinct vision.

My endeavour has been, to collect as much of the admitted light as can be done by simple means, to a focus in the same plane as the object to be examined. For this purpose I have used with success a plane mirror to direct the light, and a plano-convex lens to collect it; the plane side of the lens being towards the object to be illuminated.

With respect to the apparatus for magnifying, notwithstanding the great improvements lately made in the construction of microscopes, by the introduction of achromatic object-glasses, and the manifest superiority they possess over any single microscope, in the greater extent of field they present to view at once, whereby they are admirably adapted to make an entertaining exhibition of known objects, hardly any one of the compound microscopes which I have yet seen, is capable of exhibiting minute bodies with that extreme distinctness which is to be attained by more simple means, and which is absolutely necessary for an original examination of unknown objects.

My experience has led me to prefer a lens of a plano-convex form, even when made of glass; but the sapphire lens of this form, recently introduced into use by Mr. Pritchard, has a decided superiority over every single lens hitherto employed.

The cost, however, of such a lens in comparison with glass, as well as the readiness with which any number and variety of the latter kind can be procured, led me to consider what simple combinations of them might perhaps equal the sapphire lens in performance, without great cost, or difficulty of construction; and though both Mr. Herschel and Professor Airy have recently applied their superior talents to the analytical investigation of this subject, it seemed not impossible that the more humble efforts of a mere experimentalist, might be rewarded by some useful results.

The consideration of that form of eye-piece for astronomical telescopes called Huygenian, suggested the probability that a similar combination should have a similar advantage, of correcting both chromatic and spherical aberration, if employed in an opposite direction as a microscope.

The construction which I found convenient in my trials, may be not unaptly compared to two thimbles fitted one within the other by screwing, and each perforated at the extremity. By this construction, two suitable plano-convex lenses fixed in these perforations, may, because of their plane surfaces, have their axes easily placed in the same line; and their distance from each other may be so varied, by screwing, as to produce the best effect of which they are susceptible.

As far as my trials have hitherto gone, I am led to consider the proportion of 3 to 1 as nearly the best for the relation of the foci of these lenses; and their joint performance to be the most perfect, when the distance between their plane surfaces is about $1\frac{4}{10}$ of the shorter focus. But as all the lenses I possess are not similar segments of spheres, or of the same relative thickness, I could not expect exact uniformity in the results.

The following is a description of the apparatus which I have employed.

T, U, B, E, (Plate II. fig. 1.) represents a tube about six inches long, and of such a diameter as to preclude any reflexion of false light from its sides; and the better to insure this, the inside of the tube should be blackened. At the top of the tube, or within it, at a small distance from the top, is placed either a plano-convex lens E, T, or one properly crossed, so as to have the least aberration, about three-quarters of an inch focus, having its plane side next the object to be viewed; and at the bottom is a circular perforation A, of about three-tenths of an inch diameter, for limiting the light reflected from the plane

Fig. 1

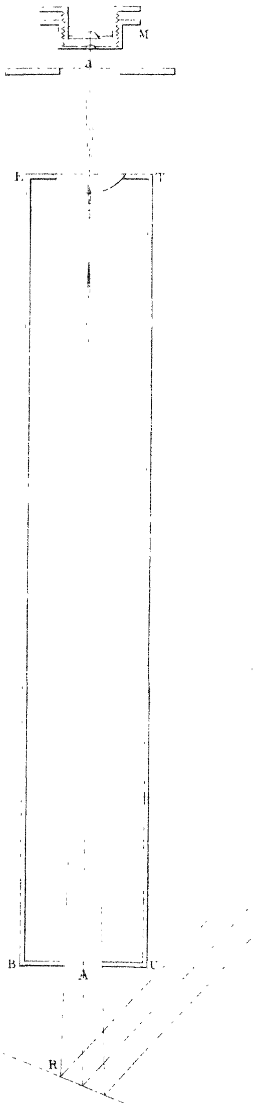


Fig. 2

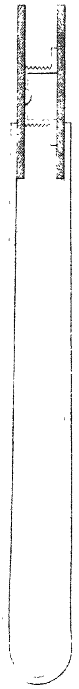
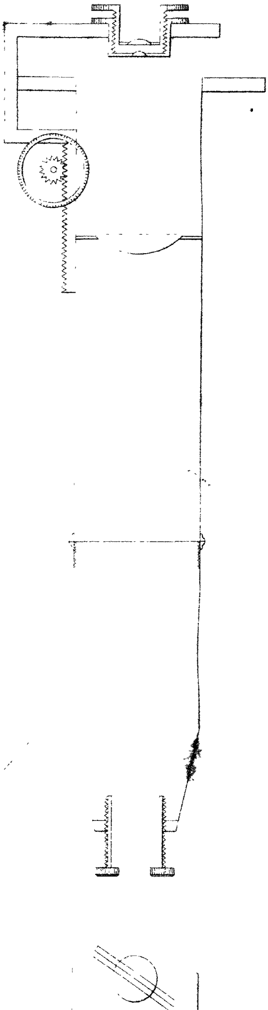


Fig. 3



mirror R, and which is to be brought to a focus at *a*, giving a neat image of the perforation A at the distance of about eight tenths of an inch from the lens E, T, and in the same plane as the object which is to be examined. The length of the tube and the distance of the convex lens from the perforation may be somewhat varied. The length here given, six inches, being that which it was thought would be most convenient for the height of the eye above the table. The diameter of the image of the perforation A, need not, excepting with lower powers than are here meant to be considered, exceed one-twentieth of an inch.

The intensity of illumination will depend upon the diameter of the illuminating lens, and the proportion of the image to the perforation, and may be regulated according to the wish of the observer.

The compound magnifier M, consists, as before mentioned, of two plano-convex lenses; the proportion of the foci of these lenses being about as 3 to 1. They are fixed in their cells, having their plane sides next to the object to be viewed, their plane surfaces being distant from each other about $1\frac{4}{10}$ or $1\frac{1}{2}$ of the length of the shorter focus. This distance should be varied by trial, until the utmost possible degree of distinctness has been attained, not only in the centre, but throughout the whole field of view.

In order to determine the distance between the plane surfaces of the lenses, I have used the following contrivance. A wire (Plate II. fig. 2.) is bent so as to form a spring, to the ends of which two small pieces of plane glass are attached. Between the surfaces of the pieces of glass is placed, in the manner represented in the plate, the interior cell, or that which carries the lens of the longer focus; and the distance between the exterior surfaces of the pieces of glass is to be measured with a pair of callipers: the cell is then to be screwed into its place, and the compound cell subjected to the same operation; when the increase of distance between the exterior surfaces of the pieces of glass will evidently be equal to the distance between the plane surfaces of the lenses.

The exterior cell of the compound magnifier should be formed with a flanch, so that it may rest upon the piece that receives it. This is a far more convenient method than screwing, and the magnifiers can be more readily changed.

The lens E, T, or the perforation A, should have an adjustment by which the distance between them may be varied, and the image of the perforation be thus brought into the same plane as the object to be examined. This may perhaps be most conveniently done by two tubes screwing one into the other.

A stage for carrying the object, furnished with the requisite means for lateral adjustments, is fixed at *a*, between the magnifier and the lens E, T. The adjustment for distinct vision is applied to the piece carrying the compound magnifier.

For the perfect performance of this microscope, it is necessary that the axes of the lenses and the centre of the perforation A, should be in the same right line. This may be known by the image of the perforation being illuminated throughout its whole extent, and having its whole circumference equally well defined. For illumination at night, a common bull's-eye lanthorn may be used with great advantage.

With this microscopic doublet I have seen the finest striæ and serratures upon the scales of the Lepisma and Podura, and the scales upon a gnat's wing, with a degree of delicate perspicuity which I have in vain sought in any other microscope with which I am acquainted.

Before I conclude, I would point out one great advantage that has confirmed me in the preference I have given to the use of a plano-convex lens, properly employed; that is, having its plane side next to the object: namely, that if such a lens should touch a fluid under examination, the view is not only not impaired, but even improved by the contact of the two media; but if a double convex lens be used, and it should accidentally touch the fluid, which not unfrequently happens when the lens is of short focus, there is an end of the examination, until the lens has been taken out, wiped, and replaced.

London,
October 28th, 1828.

APPENDIX.

THE instrument which has been described will of course admit of many varieties of form; I shall, however, add a description of that which has appeared to me to be convenient, and which is represented at Plate II. fig. 3. A tube of sufficient length and diameter forms the body of the instrument; one end of the tube is closed by a piece having a screw, by means of which it may be fixed in the top of the box intended to contain the instrument, which thus forms a support. A portion of the tube above this piece is cut away, as marked by the dotted line, for the purpose of admitting light to the small mirror which is attached to an horizontal axis passing through the diameter of the tube. The inclination of this mirror may be varied by means of a milled head fixed to the axis on the outside of the tube; the other adjustment at right angles being made by turning the box of the microscope.

Into the tube above the opening a conical piece is soldered, into which is screwed a small cylindrical tube carrying the perforation before described. The plano-convex lens is fixed in a spring tube, which slides into that which forms the body of the microscope. The position, consequently, of the lens may be varied so as to bring the image of the perforation into the same plane with the object to be viewed. A piece of plate glass about two inches square, or less if it be thought more convenient, is attached to the top of the tube, and serves to support a stage having lateral adjustments at right angles to each other. The piece into which the magnifiers fit, may be moved by a rack and pinion, and great care must be taken to arrange this adjustment, so that the magnifier may move precisely in the prolongation of the axis of the tube. The tube is divided into two pieces, of equal lengths, which screw into each other, and which when taken asunder will allow of the whole instrument being packed in a box about four inches square.

Supposing the plano-convex lens to be placed at its proper distance from the stage, the image of the perforation may be readily brought into the same plane with the object, by fixing temporarily a small wire across the perforation with a bit of wax, viewing any object placed upon a piece of glass upon the stage of the microscope, and varying the distance of the perforation from the lens by screwing its tube until the image of the wire is seen distinctly at the same time with the object upon the piece of glass.

III. *An account of some experiments on the Torpedo.* *By Sir* Humphry Davy, *Bart. F.R.S.*

Read November 20, 1828.

AMIDST the variety of researches which have been pursued respecting the different forms and modes of excitation and action of electricity, it is surprising to me that the electricity of living animals has not been more an object of attention, both on account of its physiological importance, and its general relation to the science of electro-chemistry.

In reading an account of the experiments of Walsh, it is impossible not to be struck by some peculiarities of the electricity of the organ of the Torpedo and Gymnotus; such as its want of power to pass through air, and the slight effects of ignition produced by the strongest shocks: and though Mr. Cavendish, with his usual sagacity, compared its action to that of a battery weakly charged, when the electricity was large in quantity but low in intensity, yet the peculiarities which I have just mentioned are not entirely in harmony with this view of the subject.

When Volta discovered his wonderful pile, he imagined he had made a perfect resemblance of the organ of the Gymnotus and Torpedo; and whoever has felt the shocks of the natural and artificial instruments, must have been convinced, as far as sensation is concerned, of their strict analogy. After the discovery of the chemical power of the Voltaic instrument, I was desirous of ascertaining if this property of electricity was possessed by the electrical organs of living animals; and being in 1814 and 1815 on the coast of the Mediterranean, I made use of the opportunities which offered themselves of making experiments on this subject. Having obtained in the Bay of Naples, in May 1815, two small Torpedos alive, I passed the shocks through the interrupted circuit made by silver wire through water, without being able to perceive the slightest decomposition of that fluid; and I repeated the same experiments at

Mola di Gaeta, with an apparatus in which the smallest possible surface of silver was exposed, and in which good conductors, such as solutions of potassa and sulphuric acid, were made to connect the circuit; but with the same negative results.

Having obtained a larger Torpedo at Rimini in June in the same year, I repeated the experiments, using all the precautions I could imagine, with like results; and at the same time I passed the shock through a very small circuit, which was completed by a quarter of an inch of extremely fine silver wire, drawn by the late Mr. Cavendish for using in a micrometer, and which was less than the $\frac{1}{1000}$dth of an inch in diameter; but no ignition of the wire took place. It appeared to me after these experiments, that the comparison of the organ of the Torpedo to an electrical battery weakly charged, and of which the charged surfaces were imperfect conductors, such as water, was more correct than that of the comparison to the pile: but on mentioning my researches to Signor Volta, with whom I passed some time at Milan that summer, he showed me another form of his instrument, which appeared to him to fulfill the conditions of the organs of the torpedo; a pile, of which the fluid substance was a very imperfect conductor, such as honey or a strong saccharine extract, which required a certain time to become charged, and which did not decompose water, though when charged it communicated weak shocks.

The discovery of Œrsted of the effects of Voltaic electricity on the magnetic needle, made me desirous to ascertain if the electricity of living animals possessed this power; and after several vain attempts to procure living torpedos sufficiently strong and vigorous to give powerful shocks, I succeeded in October of this year, through the kind assistance of George During, Esq., His Majesty's Consul at Trieste, in obtaining two lively and recently caught Torpedos, one a foot long, the other smaller. I passed the shocks from the largest of these animals a number of times through the circuit of an extremely delicate magnetic electrometer, (of the same kind, but more sensible, than that I have described in my last paper on the electro-chemical phænomena, which the Royal Society has honoured with a place in their Transactions for 1826,) but without perceiving the slightest deviation of or effect on the needle; and I convinced myself that the circuit was perfect, by making my body several times a part of it, holding the silver spoon, by which the shock was taken, in one hand, wetted in salt and water, and keeping the wire connected with the electrometer in the other wet hand; the shocks which passed through the reduplications of the electrometer were sufficiently powerful to be felt in both elbows, and once even in the shoulders.

These negative results may be explained by supposing that the motion of the electricity in the torpedinal organ is in no measurable time, and that a current of some continuance is necessary to produce the deviation of the magnetic needle; and I found that the magnetic electrometer was equally insensible to the weak discharge of a Leyden jar as to that of the torpedinal organ; though whenever there was a continuous current from the smallest surfaces in Voltaic combinations of the weakest power, but in which some chemical action was going on, it was instantly and powerfully affected. Two series of zinc and silver, and paper moistened in salt and water, caused the permanent deviation of the needle several degrees, though the plates of zinc were only $\frac{1}{6}$th of an inch in diameter.

It would be desireable to pursue these inquiries with the electricity of the Gymnotus, which is so much more powerful than that of the Torpedo: but if they are now to be reasoned upon, they seem to show a stronger analogy between common and animal electricity, than between voltaic and animal electricity: it is however I think more probable that animal electricity will be found of a distinctive and peculiar kind.

Common electricity is excited upon non-conductors, and is readily carried off by conductors and imperfect conductors. Voltaic electricity is excited upon combinations of perfect and imperfect conductors, and is only transmitted by perfect conductors or imperfect conductors of the best kind.

Magnetism, if it be a form of electricity, belongs only to perfect conductors; and, in its modifications, to a peculiar class of them.

The animal electricity resides only in the imperfect conductors forming the organs of living animals, and its object in the œconomy of nature is to act on living animals.

Distinctions might be established in pursuing the various modifications or properties of electricity in these different forms; but it is scarcely possible to avoid being struck by another relation of this subject. The torpedinal organ depends for its powers upon the will of the animal. JOHN HUNTER has shown how copiously it is furnished with nerves. In examining the columnar structure of the organ of the Torpedo, I have never been able to discover arrangements of different conductors similar to those in galvanic combinations, and it seems not improbable that the shock depends upon some property developed by the action of the nerves.

To attempt to reason upon any phænomena of this kind as dependent upon a specific fluid, would be wholly vain.

Little as we know of the nature of electrical action, we are still more ignorant of the nature of the functions of the nerves. There seems, however, a gleam of light worth pursuing in the peculiarities of animal electricity, its connection with so large a nervous system, its dependence upon the will of the animal, and the instantaneous nature of its transfer, which may lead when pursued by adequate inquirers to results important for physiology.

The weak state of my health will, I fear, prevent me from following this subject with the attention it seems to deserve; and I communicate these imperfect trials to the Royal Society, in the hope that they may lead to more extensive and profound researches.

October 24th, 1828.
Lubiana, Illyria.

IV.—*On a method of comparing the light of the sun with that of the fixed stars.*

By WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, *M.D. F.R.S.*

Read December 11, 1828.

ONE of the most ingenious contributors to the Transactions of our Society in the last century, the Rev. JOHN MICHELL, in a paper intituled "An inquiry into the probable parallax and magnitude of fixed stars, &c*." has proposed it to astronomers, as an object worthy their attention, to determine what proportion the light, afforded us separately by each fixed star, bears to the light which we receive from the sun; since, from our inability to measure the annual parallax of those very remote bodies, such a comparison is the best, perhaps the only method within our reach, of obtaining, though not certain, yet probable estimates of their distances; and thus forming reasonable conjectures concerning the extent of the visible universe. In order that we may judge, with the least chance of error, of the mean distance of those stars which are the nearest to the earth, he directs us to compare the light of the brightest stars with that of the sun, and next to calculate how far the sun must be removed, to make the light that we should then receive from him, not more than equal to the mean light of the stars chosen for comparison.

Mr. MICHELL made, as he says, some rude experiments for determining the comparative brilliancy of certain principal stars; but has not suggested any contrivance for comparing a star with the sun. He states, however, so distinctly the great object of such a comparison, and the inferences which an industrious observer would thence be entitled to draw, concerning the distances of those stars whose light he might succeed in measuring, that it is surprising that no astronomer has been incited by these remarks to devise a method of making the requisite observations, and that now, so many years after Mr. MICHELL's suggestion was made public, so much remains to be effected in this branch of photometry.

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* Phil. Trans. 1767: p. 234.

From a comparison which I made in the year 1799 (by a method described in the note subjoined) of the light of the sun with that of the moon, I should estimate the direct light of the sun as being nearly one million times greater than that of the moon*; and consequently the direct light of the sun as very many millions times greater than that afforded us by all the fixed stars, taken collectively. Such then being, to our visual organs, the vast disproportion in radiance between the sun and the whole starry firmament, it is not to be expected that we should assign very accurately how much greater the light of the sun is, than that exceedingly minute quantity of it which shines upon us from any one, even the most brilliant of the fixed stars.

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* The observations on which this estimate is founded, are given in detail at the end of the Appendix to this paper. The mode of making the observations was the following.

The sun's light was compared with that of a candle, by admitting a beam of it into a room through a small circular hole in a plate of metal, fastened in a window-shutter; and a small cylinder of any opaque material being placed in the beam, so as to cast a shadow upon a screen, the distance of a candle from the same cylinder (or an equal one placed at the same distance from the screen) was varied, until the shadow in the line of the candle became equally intense with the shadow in the line of the sun. The direct light of the moon was compared with the light of a candle in the same manner. This method of comparing lights by the intensity of the shadows which they occasion, was pursued also by Count RUMFORD.

It appears from the mean of the observations given in No. V. of the Appendix, that the light of the sun is equal to that of 5563 candles placed at the distance of one foot; a result which accords very nearly with that of BOUGUER. For he states the light of the sun to be equal to that of 11,664 wax candles at the distance of 16 inches French, which is equivalent to 5774 wax candles at the distance of one foot English. It appears also from my experiments, that the light of the full moon is equal to $\frac{1}{144}$th part of the light of a candle, placed at the distance of a foot; and hence, that the sun's light is equal to 5563 × 144 × moon's light = 801,072. × moon's light. BOUGUER, who differs greatly from me in the comparison of the moon with a candle, states the light of the sun to be = 300,000 × moon's light. The proportion which the light of the full moon ought to bear to the light of the sun, on the supposition that the moon gives off again all the solar light that falls upon it, has been differently estimated by several mathematicians who have computed it. The light of the sun at the earth being represented by unity, Mr. MICHELL expresses that of the full moon by $\sin^2 \frac{1}{2}$ ☾ diameter $= \frac{1}{450,000}$. EULER, in the Transactions of the Berlin Academy for 1750, represents the light of the full moon by $\frac{1}{2} \sin^2 \frac{1}{4}$ ☾ diameter, which is only $\frac{1}{8}$th of the former expression of Mr. MICHELL. Neither of these expressions, however, appears to be correct. For if we consider that the quantity of solar light which falls upon any point in the moon's surface, must vary, if we regard the sun's rays as parallel, as the cosine of the angular distance of that point from the point in the moon over which the sun is vertical, we shall obtain, by following EULER's own method, the formula $\frac{1 + 2 \sin^3 ☾ \text{ semidiameter} - \cos^3 ☾ \text{ semidiameter}}{3}$, to express the quantity of light, which, on the given supposition, we ought to receive from the moon; and this expression reduced to numbers $= \frac{1}{100,000}$. The moon therefore appears to give off only about $\frac{1}{8}$th of the light which she receives.

It may be remembered that on a former occasion, in examining the correct performance of a good telescope, I found that the sun's image, reflected from the surface of a small sphere, (such as that of a thermometer-bulb filled with mercury,) and viewed at a proper distance through a telescope, is, to appearance, extremely like a fixed star, and forms, in such experiments, an admirable substitute for one, in being really fixed, and therefore well adapted for deliberate observation. It occurred to me, while engaged in this examination, that by comparing such a reflected image with one of the larger stars, I might be able to obtain some grounds for estimating the light of the star.

It would be desireable, though extremely difficult, in conducting such an experiment, to make a direct comparison between the star and the sun's image; since in that case we should be enabled to avoid the uncertainties inseparable from an indirect comparison, the consequence of observing at times so distant, that the atmosphere in the interval has undergone considerable change. As, however, the only practicable method of observing is the indirect one, by comparing the two objects with some common standard at different times, we must endeavour to remove those uncertainties from our results, by repeating each series of comparisons so frequently, that the average of each series may be affected by atmospheric vicissitudes, or may fairly be presumed to be so, in an equal degree.

The common standard of comparison which I chose, was the image of a candle, reflected from a small thermometer-bulb, (in most trials about $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch in diameter,) filled with mercury, and seen by one eye through a lens of about two inches focus, at the same time that the sun's image, reflected (in the manner above described) from a thermometer-bulb placed at a distance, or the star itself, was viewed by the other eye through a telescope.

In order to make the light of the two objects, when seen through the telescope, and that of the candle, more nearly alike in colour, I placed two yellow glasses at the eye-piece; and I thought it expedient to have in view, at the same time with the subject of comparison, two candles, one of tallow, the other of wax; that by making the star, or the little sun, a mean between the two lights, I might obtain a nearer approximation to the truth*. The measure taken in each experiment was the distance of the two candles from the bulb; and every distance that I have reported amongst the observations, was the mean result of several trials.

In reducing these observations we have to consider that though the image of the sun, which is half the radius distant from the centre of the bulb, subtends at its surface the same angle, of half a degree, as the sun itself, and therefore to an eye placed at the surface would appear equally brilliant with the sun itself; yet the apparent diameter of this little sun will decrease in proportion as the eye recedes from the bulb, so that at the distance of D inches, the apparent diameter of the image will be reduced in the ratio of $\frac{1}{4}$th of the diameter of the bulb, or of $\frac{B}{4}$, to D, and consequently the brightness of the image will be reduced in the ratio of 1 to the square of $\frac{4\,D}{B}$.

If the distance of the eye from the bulb be so chosen, that, on comparing the little sun and the star, separately, with the candle's image, the candle in the two cases is at unequal distances from its bulb, *d* being made to represent the candle's distance from the bulb in comparing it with the sun, and δ the candle's distance from the bulb in comparing it with the star, $\frac{4\,D}{B} \times \frac{\delta}{d}$ will be the distance at which the little sun would appear of equal brightness with the star, and the brightness of the little sun would then be to the brightness of the sun itself as 1 to $\left[\frac{4\,D \times \delta}{B \times d}\right]^2$.

If, in two comparisons made, the one between the candle and the sun, the other between the candle and a star, the candle be reflected by bulbs of different diameters, and viewed with lenses of unequal focal length, the apparent diameter of the candle's image will be as the diameter of the bulb directly, and as the focal length of the lens inversely; and hence, if *b* be the diameter of the bulb and *l* the focal length of the lens in comparing the candle with the sun, and β be the diameter of the bulb and λ the focal length of the lens in comparing the candle with the star, $\frac{4\,D}{B} \times \frac{\delta}{d} \times \frac{\lambda}{l} \times \frac{b}{\beta}$ will be the distance at which the little sun would appear of equal brightness with the star; and the brightness of the little sun would then be to the brightness of the sun itself as 1 to $\left[\frac{4\,D \times \delta \times \lambda \times b}{B \times d \times l \times \beta}\right]^2$; and it is according to the latter formula that the observations, made with bulbs of different diameter and with lenses of different focal length, have been reduced so as to be compared in No IV. of the Appendix.

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* If any other artificial light could be found, which would at all times be of uniform brilliancy, and of so white a colour as to supersede the necessity of using yellow glasses, it would of course be preferable, as a standard, to the light of a candle.

The first star that I compared with the sun, was Sirius; and the observations were made at times when, the altitudes of the two bodies being not very widely different, their powers of illumination might be presumed to be affected, on the average, in almost an equal degree by the atmosphere. The table of reduced observations [No. IV. of the Appendix], in which each of seven observations of the sun is compared with each of seven observations of Sirius, will be found to exhibit discordances, which are referrible, probably, to our variable climate, and to the smoky atmosphere of London. Uniformly transparent skies are requisite to give uniformity to such experiments; and in our climate, therefore, though the mean of very many comparisons would, probably, give a result not very remote from the mean of a much smaller number of trials made under a less variable atmosphere, we must expect the greatest and least results to differ widely from one another*.

The mean of the various trials seems to show, that the light of Sirius is equal to that of the sun reflected from the surface of a sphere $\frac{1}{10}$th of an inch in diameter, and seen at the distance of about 210 feet. The diameter of such an image of the sun, is to that of the sun itself as 1 to 100,000; and, consequently, the brightness of the image would be to the brightness of the sun itself as 1 to 10,000,000,000; but as nearly half of the light must be lost during reflection, we are not warranted by these experiments in supposing that the light of Sirius exceeds a 20,000,000,000th part of the sun's light.

* An observer, intending to pursue this inquiry, would do well, therefore, to choose a favourable climate; and, further, he ought to select such stars for comparing with the sun, as have, severally, at the times of observation, nearly the same altitude with the sun. The accuracy of these comparisons with the sun would admit of rigorous investigation, by comparing the same stars with one another. Stars having the same Æ might be compared at places having different latitudes, or even in different hemispheres, whereby the unequal influence of the atmosphere at different altitudes might be wholly eliminated.

Were the sun removed to such a distance, that the light which we received from it were only a twenty thousand millionth part of its present light, that distance would be equal to $\sqrt{2} \times 100{,}000 \times$ its present distance, and it would, if still situated in the ecliptic, have a parallax in longitude of nearly $3''$; but if placed at the same angular distance from the ecliptic, as Sirius, since the parallax varies as the sine of a star's latitude, and the latitude of Sirius is about $39°\frac{1}{2}$, it would have a parallax in latitude of about $1''\frac{8}{10}$.

Assuming the parallax of Sirius to be half a second, and consequently its distance from the earth to be 525,481 times the distance of the sun from the earth, Sirius, if placed at the sun's distance, would subtend 3.7 times the sun's apparent diameter, and would afford us as much light as 13.8 suns.

From similar experiments to those I made on Sirius, it appeared that the light afforded us by Lyra was about $\frac{1}{180{,}000{,}000{,}000}$th part of the sun's light, or about $\frac{1}{9}$th part of the light of Sirius.

Without extending this method to a comparison of the stars with the sun, we may confine it, if we think proper, to comparing the stars with one another, so that, in fulfilment of the wishes of Mr. MICHELL*, "instead of distributing them, as has hitherto been done, into a few ill-defined classes, they may be ranked with precision, both according to their respective brightness, and the exact degree of it."

In concluding the paper which is now submitted to the Society, I request them to direct their attention rather to the method than to the observations; for these have been much too few in number to enable me to state with any degree of confidence, what proportion the light of the sun really does bear to either of the stars compared with it. It was my intention, had my health permitted it, to have proceeded with this inquiry, until by multiplied observations I had ascertained how nearly the mean of one extensive series of comparisons accorded with the mean of another series; and how far, therefore, the method itself was deserving of confidence. But since I have now no prospect of bringing the subject to perfection, I submit the method itself to the consideration of industrious observers, who will soon be able to judge of the expediency of continuing the inquiry.

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* Phil. Trans. 1767: p. 241.

Appendix.

I. Observations of a reflected image of the Sun, compared with a similar image of a Candle.

The sun's image, reflected from a thermometer-bulb filled with mercury, is viewed from a distance by the observer through a telescope, with power 36, and two yellow glasses at the eye-piece. The image of a candle, reflected from a similar bulb, is viewed through a lens of from 2 to 2½ inches focus; and the distance of the candle is varied, until its image appears of equal brightness with the image of the sun.

Date of the Observation.	B Diameter of the thermometer-bulb, for ⊙, in inches.	D Distance of the thermometer-bulb, for ⊙, in inches.	b Diameter of the thermometer-bulb, for Candle, in inches.	d Distance of the thermometer-bulb, from the Candle, in inches.	l Focus of Lens for viewing the image of Candle, in inches.
1826, March 10	.19	1440	.44	68	2.0
1827, March 14	.26	2928	.26	42	2.5
.... March 16	.26	2928	.26	28	2.5
.... March 16*	.11	1440	.26	41	2.5
.... March 25	.26	2928	.26	36	2.5
.... March 25*	.11	1440	.26	57	2.5
.... April. 6	.11	1440	.26	49	2.5

II. Observations of Sirius, compared with a reflected image of a Candle.

Sirius is viewed by the observer through a telescope, with power 36, and two yellow glasses at the eye-piece. The image of a candle, reflected from a thermometer-bulb filled with mercury, is viewed through a lens of from 2 to 2½ inches focus; and the distance of the candle is varied, until its image appears of equal brightness with that of Sirius.

Date of the Observation.	β Diameter of the Thermometer-bulb, for Candle, in inches.	δ Distance of the Thermometer-bulb, from the Candle, in inches.	λ Focus of Lens for viewing the image of the Candle, in inches.	Remarks.
1826, March 15	.44	216	2.0	
.... March 19	.44	165	2.0	Very bright night.
1827, Feb^y. 14	.44	246	2.0	
.... Feb^y. 15	.44	170	2.0	Very bright night, 10^h 30^m.
.... March 14	.26	102	2.5	
.... April. 4	.26	90	2.5	
.... April. 9	.26	93	2.5	7^h 15^m.

III. Observations of α Lyræ, compared with a reflected image of a Candle.

1827, April 9	.26	276	2.5	

IV. Reduction of the preceding observations of the Sun and Sirius.

If all the light of the sun, which falls on the thermometer-bulb, be reflected by it, the light of ⊙ $= \left[\frac{4 D \times b \times \delta \times \lambda}{B \times \beta \times d \times l}\right]^2 \times$ the light of Sirius; and since there are seven observations of the sun compared with a candle, and seven of Sirius, there will be forty-nine different values of the expression $\frac{4 D \times b \times \delta \times \lambda}{B \times \beta \times d \times l}$; which are all inserted in the following Table.

Observations of ⊙.	1826. March 10.	1827. March 2.	1827. March 16.	1827. March 16*.	1827. March 25.	1827. March 25*.	1827. April 6.	Totals.
Of Sirius.								
1826, March 15	96.297	107.022	160.533	127.441	124.859	91.668	106.634	814.454
.... March 19	73.560	81.732	122.629	97.351	95.398	70.024	81.458	622.152
1827, Feb^{y} 14	109.672	121.886	182.829	145.141	142.200	104.400	121.725	927.853
.... Feb^{y} 15	75.789	84.230	126.345	100.301	98.268	72.146	83.925	641.004
.... March 14	98.435	109.397	164.096	127.630	130.270	93.703	109.002	832.533
.... April 4	86.854	96.527	144.791	112.625	114.944	82.679	96.178	734.598
.... April 9	89.749	99.745	149.622	116.366	118.776	85.435	99.384	759.077
								5.331.671

$$\frac{5.331.671}{49} = 108.809$$

Hence the mean result of the foregoing experiments is that, supposing none of the Sun's light to be lost on reflection at the thermometer-bulb,

⊙'s light $= 108.809^2 \times$ light of Sirius

$= 11.839.533.000 \times$ the light of Sirius;

but, allowing for the loss of nearly half the light on reflection, that

⊙'s light $= 20.000.000.000 \times$ the light of Sirius.

V. Observations of the Light of the Sun, compared with that of a Candle, by means of Shadows.

Date of the Observation. 1799.	H Diameter of the Hole in the Shutter, in parts of an inch.	D Distance of the Hole from the Screen in inches.	C Distance of the Candle from the Screen in inches when its light is equal to that of ⊙, admitted through Hole.	Numerical value of the Expression $\left[\frac{12 \times D}{C \times H} \times 2 \tan \odot\text{'s} \frac{\text{Diam.}}{2}\right]^2$
End of May,	.0067	93	19.5	6152
and	.0072	93	19.0	5611
Beginning of June.	.0086	93	18.0	4382
	.0093	93	17.5	3965
	.0093	111.5	20.5	5228
	.0098	102	14.25	6477
	.0098	108	15.$\frac{1}{6}$	6410
	.0098	120	17.0	6299
May 28	.0098	120	17.5	5944
June 19	.0105	126	15.0	7770
	.0111	93	14.5	4054
	.0118	93	13.0	4463
				66755

$$\frac{66755}{12} = 5563$$

Hence 5563 is the number of Candles, which being placed at the distance of twelve inches, will give a light equal to that of the Sun.

VI. Observations of the light of the Moon compared with that of a Candle, by means of Shadows.

Date of the Observation.	Remarks.	Distance, in inches, of the Candle from a Screen, when its light is equal to that of ☾.
1799, May 16	☾'s Elongation 170°$\frac{1}{2}$	144
.... June 17	☾ Full	144

Hence, $☾ = \frac{1}{144} \times$ Candle placed at the distance of twelve feet,

$$\text{and } \odot = 5563 \times \left(\frac{144}{12}\right)^2 \text{ Moons.}$$

$$= 801.072 \text{ Moons.}$$

V. *On the water of the Mediterranean.* *By* WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, *M.D. F.R.S.*

Read December 18, 1828.

THE object of the present communication is to do justice to the memory of my late friend, Dr. MARCET, by recording the result of one of his latest efforts in the cause of science.

In his examination of sea-water, of which he gave an account in the Philosophical Transactions for 1819, the specimens with which he had been supplied from different depths in the Mediterranean, had not been sufficient to show what becomes of the vast amount of salt brought into that sea by the constant current which sets eastward through the Straits of Gibraltar. For though the escape of the water of that current may be fully accounted for by its evaporation, which must be very rapid and copious on the sunny shallows of Africa, yet the salt which that water held in solution, must remain in the basin of the Mediterranean, or escape by some hitherto unexplained means of exit.

In the hope of obtaining a more abundant supply of water from the greatest accessible depths, especially near the Straits, he begged assistance from Captain WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, R.N. who was engaged to make a survey of certain parts of that sea, and supplied that officer with the apparatus for raising water from great depths, which was contrived by Mr. TENNANT, and is described in the communication already referred to.

The zeal with which Dr. MARCET himself prosecuted his inquiries was so well known, that others were always willing to second his efforts, from a confidence that their labour would not be unprofitably wasted; and Captain SMITH did not fail to take every opportunity of collecting specimens in the course of his survey. But when he heard that Dr. MARCET was no more, not being aware of the interest with which the specimens would be received and examined by many surviving friends, he was unfortunately but too ready to oblige other persons with portions of his collection, which were afterwards applied by them to other objects.

Nevertheless, at the time when I had the good fortune to be introduced to Captain Smith, in the month of June 1827, he still retained in his possession three bottles, the remainder of his stock, and at my request most obligingly sent them to me for examination.

Happily, one of these is such as to accord in the most complete manner with the anticipation, that an accumulation of denser water might be found at great depths in the neighbourhood of the Straits, from which a counter-current beneath, though far less rapid, might carry westward into the Atlantic, as much salt as enters, with the eastward current near the surface, from that ocean into the Mediterranean.

The evidence of this will be comprised, indeed, in very few words: for though the two first specimens, taken at distances of about 680 and 450 miles from the Straits, and at depths of 450 and 400 fathoms respectively, do not exceed in density that of many ordinary samples of sea-water, yet the last, which was taken up at about 50 miles within the Straits, and from a depth of 670 fathoms, has a density exceeding that of distilled water by more than four times the usual excess, and accordingly leaves upon evaporation more than four times the usual quantity of saline residuum.

Hence it is clear, that an under-current outward of such denser water, if of equal breadth and depth with the current inward near the surface, would carry out as much salt below as is brought in above, although it moved with less than $\frac{1}{4}$th part of the velocity, and would thus prevent a perpetual increase of saltness in the Mediterranean Sea beyond that existing in the Atlantic.

On comparison of the relative specific gravities and quantities of salt, in the Table subjoined to this paper, with those in Dr. Marcet's Table, there may be remarked a want of accordance between the two experimenters, that will require to be explained.

This difference arises from the different temperatures at which his results and mine were dried. In his experiments the degree of heat chosen was 212°; in mine, the temperature was raised beyond 300°. In each case it will be seen that the quantity of saline contents to be obtained may be estimated from the specific gravity, by multiplying the excess of density above that of distilled water by a certain factor, which will vary with the temperature that we may select for drying.

At 212° this factor is about .144, and the product will then represent the saline contents + a quantity of water retained by the deliquescent salts. At 300°, and upwards, the factor is only .134, on account of a nearer approach to perfect desiccation.

But as the leading question considered in this paper does not turn upon the estimate or actual weighing of any small differences in quantity, I have not thought it necessary to spend much time in endeavouring to obtain as precise a determination as resulted from the more careful manipulation of Dr. Marcet himself.

TABLE.

	Latitude.	Longitude.	Depth.	Sp. Gravity.	Salt per Cent.
No. 1	38° 30′	4° 30′ E.	450 fath.	1.0294	4.05
2	37 30	1 0 E.	400	1.0295	3.99
3	36 0	4 40 W.	670	1.1288	17.3
Gibraltar	36 7	5 22 W.			

VI. *An account of the preliminary experiments and ultimate construction of a refracting telescope of 7.8 inches aperture, with a fluid concave lens. In a letter addressed to* DAVIES GILBERT, *Esq. President of the Royal Society. By* PETER BARLOW, *Esq. F.R.S. &c.*

Read December 18, 1828.

I HAVE great pleasure in forwarding to you the following account of the continuation of my experiments on the construction of refracting telescopes with fluid lenses; and after the interest you have taken in the experiments, and the recommendation you were pleased to give on the subject to the Board of Longitude, through whose aid I have been enabled to pursue them, I cannot but flatter myself that it will be satisfactory to you to submit this communication to the Royal Society, who have done me the honour of publishing my first proposition on this subject in their Transactions.

The instrument I intend more particularly to describe in this paper has a clear aperture of 7.8 inches, exceeding, I think, by about an inch the largest refracting telescope in this country. Its tube is 11 feet, which together with the eye-piece makes the whole length 12 feet; but its effective focus is, on the principle explained in my former paper*, 18 feet. It carries a power of 700 on the closest double stars in SOUTH's and HERSCHEL's catalogue; and the stars are with that power round and defined, although the field is not then so bright as I could desire.

The telescope is mounted on a revolving stand, which works with considerable accuracy as an azimuth and altitude instrument, so as greatly to facilitate the direction of the instrument to any star whose right ascension and declination are given, although it may not be distinctly visible to the naked eye. To give steadiness to the stand it has been made substantial and heavy, its weight by estimation being 400 pounds, and that of the telescope 130 pounds; yet its motions are so smooth, and the power so arranged, that it may be managed by one person with the greatest ease, the star being followed by a slight touch, scarcely exceeding that required for the keys of a piano-forte*.

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* Phil. Trans. 1828: Art. VII.

In the first instance I erected this stand on a platform in my garden, but I soon found that exposure to the weather very much injured its action; moreover, the difficulty of mounting and dismounting the telescope was considerable, and liable to derange its adjustments. I was therefore almost under the necessity of erecting an observatory to contain it. This is an excellent light piece of carpentry by Mr. SMART of Lambeth, 16 feet clear in diameter, with a revolving conical roof rising 9 feet above the walls.

The roof contains 360 superficial feet, and weighs by estimation about 10 cwt. It is however by a simple apparatus made to revolve and open to any required azimuth, by the application of a force of about 10 or 12 pounds. The whole is well fitted up, and forms a neat light building, which by permission of His Lordship the Master General is erected on a piece of Ordnance ground adjoining my premises, commanding an entire view of the heavens for all altitudes exceeding 10°.

Having thus stated generally the nature of my operations, I shall proceed to explain them more particularly under distinct heads in the following pages.

Preliminary Experiments.

In my former paper (Phil. Trans. 1828: Art. VII.) I have endeavoured to show the effect which opening the lenses to different distances produces on the secondary spectrum; my first object, therefore, in these experiments was to ascertain by actual observation the best position of the lenses for the diminution of this defect.

In order the better to classify my experiments on this head, it will be best to refer to the original formula for the destruction of colour, given in my paper in the Phil. Trans. 1827: Art. XV. in which I have shown, that with open lenses we have, when the colour vanishes, $\frac{(f-d)^2}{ff'} = \delta$.

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* I ought to state that I am indebted for the design, arrangement, and superintendence of the construction of this apparatus to Mr. JOHN KINGSTON, acting master millwright in His Majesty's Dock Yard at Woolwich: a highly ingenious and valuable member of that establishment.

Where f = focal length plate lens
f' = focal length fluid lens
δ = dispersive ratio
d = distance of the lenses

Or calling $f - d = nf$ = remaining focus of plate beyond the fluid, this becomes

$$\frac{n^2 f}{f'} = \delta \tag{1}$$

$$\text{or } f' = \frac{n^2 f}{\delta} \tag{2}$$

If now we call f'' the resulting focus from this combination, reckoning from the fluid, we have by common principles $\frac{1}{nf} - \frac{\delta}{n^2 f} = \frac{1}{f''}$

$$\text{Whence} \quad f'' = \frac{n^2 f}{n - \delta} = \text{resulting focus} \tag{3}$$

$$\text{Consequently } f''' = \frac{nf}{n - \delta} = \text{equivalent focus} \tag{4}$$

$$l = \frac{(n - 1 - n\delta)}{n - \delta} f = \text{whole length} \tag{5}$$

From which equations all the relations between these six quantities, viz. f, f', f'', f''', n, and δ are readily determined; where it may be observed that f''' is the focal length of a telescope on the usual construction to which this telescope is equivalent, and l the whole length of the tube.

If we consider l, n, and δ as given quantities, we have

$$f = \frac{(n - \delta)\, l}{n - 1 - n\delta} = \text{plate focus} \tag{6}$$

from which f', f'', and f''' may be determined.

It is obvious from this last equation, since n and l may be assumed at pleasure, (at least within all practicable limits,) that this form of telescope will admit of great variety of proportions between the different quantities, and that some classes of these have a practical advantage over others may be reasonably expected. From the experiments I have made, it appears to me that the secondary spectrum is reduced as the lenses are opened, or as n decreases, but that the general field is enlarged and improved by increasing the value of n.

I however directed my attention principally to the destruction of the secondary spectrum; and with this view I ordered two 4½-inch tubes, 5 feet long, to be fitted up to receive in succession lenses of different focal powers, depending principally upon the value given to n, which I assumed as follows: viz. $n = .60$, $n = .55$, $n = .50$, $n = .45$, $n = .40$, the length in each case being 60 inches. Resting on these numbers, the following values were determined, the plate glass having an index .515, the fluid .634, and the dispersive ratio .308.

Tabular value of the different quantities.

$n = .60$	$f = 39.72$	$f' = 46.42$,	$f'' = 48.97$	$f''' = 81.6$
$n = .55$	$f = 35.53$	$f' = 34.67$,	$f'' = 44.11$	$f''' = 80.2$
$n = .50$	$f = 33.30$	$f' = 27.02$,	$f'' = 43.35$	$f''' = 86.7$
$n = .45$	$f = 30.30$	$f' = 19.91$,	$f'' = 43.20$	$f''' = 96.0$
$n = .40$	$f = 25.62$	$f' = 13.30$,	$f'' = 44.56$	$f''' = 111.4$

I soon found, however, that it was impossible to get all the lenses of equally good material and figure; and as, in consequence, one defect might be mistaken for another, I altered my plan, and availed myself of the two telescopes I had constructed before, in one of which $n = .50$, and in the other $n = .54$. These two I had fitted with other lenses carefully made, making in one the value of $n = .60$, and in the other $n = .40$. I had also a new one made with the value of $n = .47$; and after a careful and patient examination of all these five, I determined, and I was supported in that determination by others, that the best effect was produced, at least as regarded the object I had in view, when the distance of the lenses was about one half the focal length of the plate lens, and with these proportions, therefore, I determined to construct my 8-inch telescope.

Construction of the Telescope.

Having as above stated decided that the distance of the lenses ought to be about half or a little more than half the focal length of the plate lens, I determined upon a focal length of 78 inches for my plate lens, and 59.8 inches for that of my fluid; which at the distance of 40 inches would produce a focal length of 104 inches, a total length of 12 feet, and an equivalent focus of 18 feet. For the curves of the parallel meniscus checks for containing the fluid, I proposed − 30 inches and + 144 inches, the latter towards the eye, and then computing the proper curves for the plate by the formula given in my paper, Phil. Trans. 1827: Art. XV. I found the proper curves to be 56.4 and 144, and to these curves Messrs W. and T. Gilbert worked the several glasses and the circular ring. Mr. Donkin undertook to draw the tubes, which I was desirous of having 8 inches in the interior diameter, but his nearest treblet was only 7.8 inches, to which size therefore I was confined. The tube was drawn in three pieces, each 3 feet 8 inches, making in all 11 feet; and to this the pipe for the eye-piece being attached, gave the full length 12 feet: two of the above pieces of 7.8-inch tube are strongly and accurately jointed by a lining piece, and the other part is made to screw on for more conveniently getting in and adjusting the fluid lens which is near this joint, and is inclosed in a cell which screws on to an interior tube 5 inches in diameter, and 3 feet 6 inches long, sliding in two collars properly turned for the purpose, having a notch in each to receive a feather attached externally to the tube to preserve a parallel motion.

The other end of this tube of course reaches to within about 4 feet of the eye end of the large tube, and to the former is fixed a brass nut properly fitted to receive a screw on the end of a brass rod 4½ feet in length; this rod works in a coupling box or collar, fixed on the inside of the large tube about 1 foot 9 inches from the end, and the end of the rod passes through the front end of the large tube, where it is cut square to receive a milled head or a universal joint key, by means of which the tube carrying the cell may be moved backwards or forwards; and the adjustment is thus made for colour in the first instance, and afterwards the focus is obtained by the usual rack motion.

The difficulty of centering two lenses at so great a distance from each other is considerable, if not properly provided for. In this instance the front lens is placed in a thin detached cell and confined by a counter cell. It is then placed with its first cell in another which screws and unscrews at the object end of the telescope as usual; except that the last cell is sufficiently large to admit of adjusting the interior one carrying the lens by means of two pair of opposite pushing screws. These provisions being made, the telescope is placed opposite to a proper object, the centering is produced by trial, by means of these screws; and when every thing is right, the cell is made fast by four other screws, to prevent any trifling blow or other slight accident putting the glass again out of adjustment. In this state the telescope may be said to be completed; it has of course to be furnished with a finder, proper eyepieces, an apparatus for illuminating the field, &c., as in the usual cases.

With respect to inclosing the fluid, the following, after various trials, appears to me to be quite effectual. After the best position has been determined practically for the checks forming the fluid lens, these with the ring between them ground and polished accurately to the same curves, are applied together, and taken into an artificial high temperature, exceeding the greatest at which the telescope is ever expected to be used. After remaining here with the fluid some time, the space between the glasses is completely filled, immediately closed, cooled down by evaporation, and removed into a lower temperature: by this means a sudden condensation takes place, an external pressure is brought on the checks, and a bubble formed inside, which is of course filled with the vapour of the fluid; the excess of the atmospheric pressure beyond that of the vapour being afterwards always acting externally to preserve contact; the extreme edges are then sealed by the serum of human blood, or, which I believe to be equally efficacious, by strong fish glue and some thin pliable metal surface: by this process I have every reason to believe the lens becomes as durable as any lens of solid glass.

At all events I have the satisfaction of stating that my first 3-inch telescope has now been completed more than fifteen months, and that no change whatever has taken place in its performance, nor the least perceptible alteration either in the quantity or quality of the fluid. I must think, therefore, that the advantages to be gained by this means of supplying the flint glass are such as to entitle the experiments to an impartial examination; and I cannot doubt, if the prejudice against the use of fluids could be removed, that well directed practice would soon lead to the construction of the most perfect and powerful instruments on this principle, at a comparatively small expense. I am for instance convinced, judging from what has been paid for large object glasses, that my telescope, telescope stand, and the building for observation, with every other requisite convenience, have been constructed for a less sum than would be demanded for the object glass only, if one could be produced of the same diameter, of plate and flint glass; and this surely is a consideration which ought to have some weight, and encourage a perseverance in the principle of construction.

The telescope and the particulars relative to it being thus described, it only remains for me to state the tests to which I have subjected it, and its performance in those cases.

The first observations of this kind are commonly on Polaris; the small star here is of course brilliant and distinct; it is seen best with a power of 120, but is visible with a power of 700.

The small star in Aldebaran is very distinct with a power of 120.

The small star in α Lyræ is distinctly visible with the same power.

The small star called by Mr. HERSCHEL Debilissima, between 4 ε and 5 Lyræ, —whose existence, he says, could not even be suspected in either the 5 or 7-feet equatorial, and invisible also with the 7 and 10-feet reflectors of 6 and 9 inches aperture, but seen double with the 20-feet reflector,—is seen very satisfactorily double with this telescope.

η Persei, marked as double in SOUTH and HERSCHEL's catalogue at the distance of 28″, with another small star at the distance of 3′ 57″ both *n p*, is seen distinctly sixfold, four of the small stars being within a considerably less distance than the remote one of η marked in the catalogue: and rejecting this remote star, the principal and the other four small stars form a miniature representation of Jupiter and his Satellites, three of them being nearly in a line on one side, and the other on the opposite: there are also other small stars within the same distance, but the most remarkable are those arranged in a line as above stated.

A number of other small stars which are spoken of as difficult to observe from their minuteness, are seen more or less distinctly with this instrument.

Amongst the closer and larger stars I have tried the telescope upon those commonly selected as tests, viz.

Castor; which is distinctly double with 120, and well opened and stars perfectly round with 360 and 700.

γ Leonis and α Piscium are seen, with the same powers, equally round and distinct.

In ε Bootis the small star is well separated from the larger, and its blue colour well marked with a power of 360.

η Coronæ Borealis is seen double with a power of 360 and 700; 52 Orionis, ζ Orionis, and others of the same class, are also well defined with the same powers.

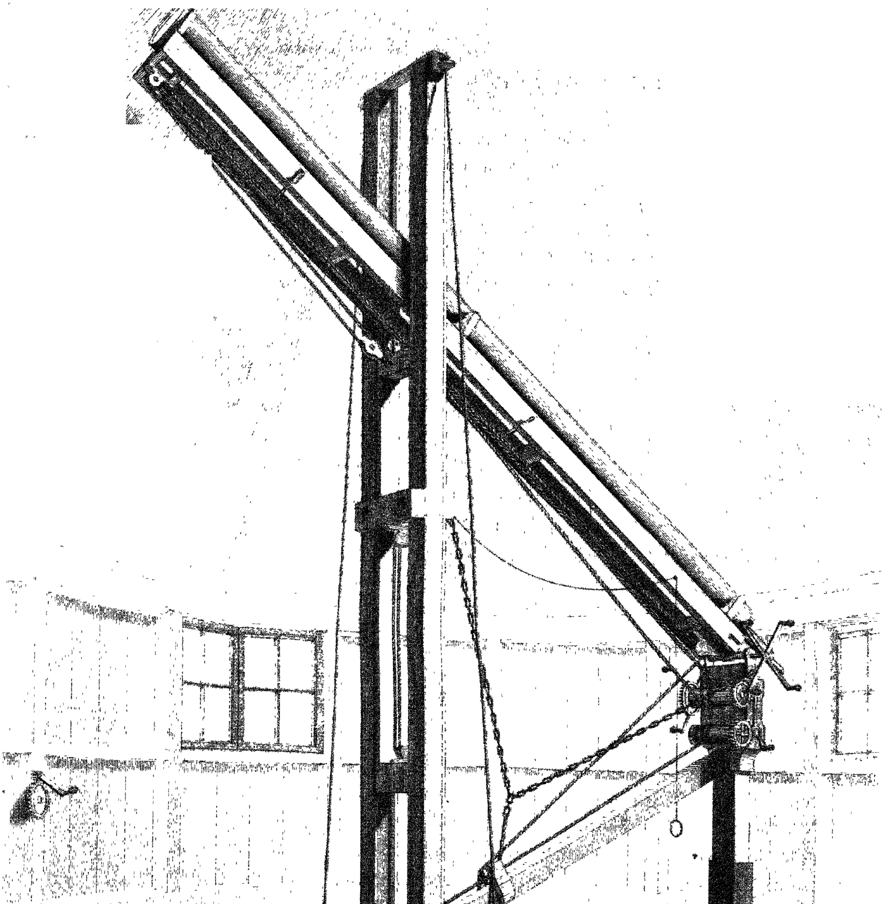
Still, however, it must be admitted that the telescope is not so competent to the opening of the close stars, as it is powerful in bringing to light the more minute luminous points.

Of the planets, I have only had an opportunity of trying the telescope on Venus, Saturn, and Mars; and the latter is too low to furnish a good test. Venus is beautifully white and well defined with a power of 120, but shows some colour with 360. Saturn with the 120 power is a very brilliant object, the double ring and belts being well and satisfactorily defined, and with the 360 power it is still very fine. The moon also is remarkably beautiful, the edges and the shadows being well marked, while the quantity of light is such as to bring to view every minute distinction of figure and shade.

Description of the Telescope Stand.

A correct representation of the stand, with the telescope upon it within the building, is given in Plate III. The fixed base is a strong built oaken curb six feet in diameter and six inches broad, imbedded on a circular brick foundation: to this is screwed an interior fillet or ribband, projecting higher than the other part of the curb, and serving the double purpose of keeping the stand to its centre and of receiving graduations to degrees and quarters, thus forming an azimuth circle. The outer part of the curb is beveled to the centre, and on this run three cast-iron rollers made to the same bevel: by these means the principal azimuth motion of the instrument is effected.

At the corners of the triangular base are three strong cast-iron sockets for receiving the ends of three oaken bars four inches square, which form the moveable base of the stand, the plate below each socket being a detached casting, screw-bolted through the timber and upper side, admitting thereby of being screwed up and tightened, in case any shrinkage takes place in the wood.



The front socket is different from the others, as it forms one piece with an upright socket which carries a strong oaken stancheon, to the upper part of which the machinery described below is attached. This stancheon having to support a great part of the weight of the telescope, at least in some positions of the latter, is strongly braced back by an oaken beam to the opposite ledge of the triangular base.

The principal upright part of the stand are two oaken bars framed or secured together in the middle and on the top, and turning on strong iron bolts in two cast-iron ears below; about which bolts this part, called the swinging frame, has a motion. These bars are cased on the outside by grain-cut oaken facings, and thus form two grooves in which an interior frame slides freely. This frame, on one of its interior sides carries a fixed racket, not seen in the plate, its whole length; and between the two connecting pieces in the centre of the swinging frame, is a spring pall which catches each tooth of the racket as it passes, being intended to prevent any accident in case of the breaking of a rope when the telescope is elevated.

To the pall is attached a string which descends near the upright stancheon; and when it is necessary to let down the telescope, this string is pulled by one hand, and the other having hold of the proper apparatus, the descending motion takes place in the most gentle and easy manner possible.

On the upper part of the front upright stancheon are two strong wrought-iron checks, terminating about two inches above it, having two circular holes $\frac{7}{8}$ths of an inch diameter, in which turns, as in two collars, a strong iron screw $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter, having two threads to the inch: on this works a strong brass nut with corresponding threads, and to this nut the frame which carries the telescope, and is called the bearing frame, is properly united, turning on a moveable joint near the screw. The screw is turned by four long cross handles, seen in the plate, by means of which the azimuth motion of a star or planet is followed. The length of the screw is about 11 inches and of the nut 3 inches, leaving a motion of 8 inches, which enables a star to be followed for a considerable time without moving the stand: the turning point on which this motion of the frame takes place, is exactly in the centre of the upper part of the interior or sliding frame, where a pin is fixed, which traverses in a parallel groove under the bearing frame; but to prevent confusion this is not shown in the plate.

On the upper part of the same interior frame are fixed two cast-iron rollers, on which the bearing frame rests, serving to relieve the machine of the friction that would otherwise take place when the telescope is raised or lowered. The two iron rods seen on each side, turning in two eyes below and adjustable at top by nuts and screws, were intended to serve as braces and to preserve steadiness; they are not, however, essential, as the instrument has every requisite stability without them.

Such is a general description of the stand; the manner of working it will be understood from what follows.

Below the fixed cross pieces, in the middle of the swinging frame, is a double fixed pulley, and to the lower part, on the inside of the sliding frame, is another double pulley, which rises and falls with the sliding frame. The end of the rope is fixed to the cross piece, descends and passes over one of the lower pulleys, thence over one of the upper, again descends, passes over the other lower pulley, then over the upper pulley, thence again to another single fixed pulley on the diagonal brace; it then passes over the lower barrel, which is turned by means of the wheel, pinion, and handle, shown in the plate. The power gained by the pulleys is 4 to 1, by the wheel and pinion 4 to 1, and by the barrel and handle 4 to 1, making in all 64 to 1. By these means the telescope may be raised even at its heaviest purchase with great facility.

This part of the machinery, however, is only intended to bring the telescope to an approximate altitude; after which, the part employed for bringing a star into the field, and for following it in altitude motion, is as follows.

At the extreme end of the bearing frame is a fixed pulley: to the back of the sliding frame, another; to the front of the same frame is another similar one; and a fourth at the other end of the bearing frame. The rope is first made fast at the extreme end, then passes over the pulley at the back of the sliding frame, thence over the pulley at the extreme end; whence it comes directly to the upper barrel; and after a few turns about this barrel, passes to the pulley on the front of the sliding frame, and returning passes over the pulley in the bearing frame near the upright stancheon, then over a fixed pulley on the brace: to the end of the rope is attached an iron weight of fifty-six pounds, which passes through a hole in the floor and hangs suspended in a well-hole below, serving thus to take in the slack of the rope, thereby keeping it always tight on the barrel, and also serving as a counterpoise to the swinging frame when thrown out beyond its perpendicular position, as is necessary to bring the instrument to small angles of elevation.

This counterpoise is not, however, sufficient; another therefore is introduced, by suspending a chain from the swinging frame to the front stancheon; to the centre of which a 56-pound weight is suspended, passing over another pulley on the brace into the same well-hole: by this contrivance the tension of the chain increases as it approaches most to a straight line; that is, when the frame is thrown furthest out, and where its weight acts with greater force. By a slight adjustment of the length of the chain and weight, we may thus produce a perfect equilibrium in the whole machine, and the telescope is of course obedient to the slightest power sufficient to overcome the friction.

Things being thus equipoised, in order to render the motion as gentle as possible, a wheel and pinion are attached to the barrel last mentioned, similar to the one already described, but with four cross handles like those belonging to the screw. The power thus gained is 2 to 1 by the pulleys, 4 to 1 by the wheel and pinion, and about 9 to 1 by the handles, equivalent to 72 to 1. The slightest touch therefore of one of these handles will produce a change of elevation of the telescope, either to increase or diminish it, accordingly as that motion tends to pull in or out the swinging frame.

The operation therefore of putting the instrument on a star is: first, to swing round the whole stand towards the star, on the circular curb; then to bring it nearly to its proper altitude by the apparatus first described; then, being seated at a proper height, the eye being applied to the finder, with the handle belonging to the screw in one hand and that belonging to the altitude motion in the other, the star is brought immediately to the centre of the field, and is of course then in the large telescope. The observer is thus seated at perfect ease and follows the star at pleasure, one of the four handles on each side being always ready to receive a touch of the finger, which is sufficient for the purpose.

I have observed that this stand acts with considerable accuracy as an altitude and azimuth instrument: it may therefore be proper to say a few words on this subject. Such a purpose was not contemplated in its construction, and therefore, notwithstanding the usual accuracy of millwright workmanship, it could hardly have been expected to find the stand susceptible of such a degree of accuracy; and it will not of course be understood that I am now speaking of extreme astronomical accuracy.

I found, however, the action so complete, that I determined to try how far it could be useful in this way. The lower curb was therefore carefully divided by hand into degrees and quarters, the meridian obtained by the best means in my power, an index fixed to the bottom of the frame and adjusted to the zero of the circle. A graduated circle, not seen in the plate, was then attached to the bearing frame with a suspended plummet, the telescope put upon a meridian star whose altitude was known, and the arc adjusted accordingly. With these apparently rough means, and another for converting right ascension and declination into azimuth and altitude; and with the help of an excellent pocket chronometer by Messrs. PARKINSON and FRODSHAM, my son, who has acquired great dexterity in the use of the instrument, can at any time select the right ascension and declination of the star from the catalogue, convert these into azimuth and altitude, direct the instrument towards the object, and be seated quite at his ease observing, in three minutes.

In a bright night,—and for observing a known star this is of course unnecessary; but for less conspicuous stars, which are scarcely distinguishable except by their catalogue positions, as also for finding any star before daylight is quite gone, or a planet in the day-time, these means, although far short of those afforded by an accurate equatorial, are very serviceable.

It should be observed that the stand was originally designed to work from the horizon to the zenith, which it is capable of doing; but I have limited its present action to an altitude of 65°, this being the greatest height I can obtain without cutting the upper curb of my observatory roof, which I am rather unwilling to do, for obtaining what is at best, with such an instrument, a very inconvenient position for observation.

Description of the Observatory.

It has been already stated that this room is circular, having a clear diameter of 16 feet. It is constructed as follows: A foundation wall 4 feet deep of 14-inch brickwork is first laid, and on this is imbedded a circular wooden curb in two thicknesses, each 2 inches deep and 4 broad, properly united with bolts, screws, and keys. Another exactly similar curb, united in the same way, forms the upper part of the wall; and between these two are mortised 17 upright stancheons, each 2 inches by 4; and round the middle are framed other pieces of the same dimensions, viz. 2 inches by 4, cut also circular. These form the framing, which is lastly covered with inch boards properly tongued to keep out the wind and rain. Four windows are introduced, the size of the upper divisions, as seen in the plate, with a door not seen, being in the part supposed to be removed to show the instrument. The height of the boards is 6 feet 8 inches above the brickwork, and 7 feet 3 inches above the floor.

In another curb, exactly like those already described, are placed 12 iron rollers, which run on a circular plate of iron laid on the upper fixed curb. On the interior face of this moveable curb are also fixed 12 other iron rollers, which keep the curb to its centre by running against a plate of hoop iron, properly fixed to a fillet nailed to, but projecting above, the upper fixed curb.

This moveable curb is, as we have seen, 16 feet 8 inches exterior diameter, and forms the base of the roof. The latter is formed of about 60 six-inch boards cut nearly diagonally, the broader end being securely nailed to the bottom curb of the roof, and the smaller to an upper curb 2 feet 8 inches in diameter, the boards being each 12 feet in length and securely dowelled together. Two rafters, each 12 feet long, 2 inches broad, and 4 inches deep, placed parallel to each other from the upper to the lower curb, and 16¼ inches asunder, form an opening for observation; these are closed at other times by two shutters which turn on hinges in opposite ways the whole length of the roof. The joints of the boards of the roof are covered externally by canvass fillets of 1¼ inch in breadth, secured by white lead in oil; and lastly, the whole is protected by three thick coats of paint. The force necessary to overcome the friction of the roof is sixty pounds, and the motion is produced by an inch-and-a-half tarred rope passing externally round the moveable curb under the projecting eave-boards, which protect it from the weather: it then passes over two guide pulleys, and descends to a drum about 8 inches in diameter, turned to the proper curve for surging; it takes three turns round this drum, which is fixed to an axle that passes inside; this axle carries a toothed wheel, which is worked by a pinion and handle, seen in the plate. The power thus gained is 8 to 1; so that to move the roof ought to require but a force of eight pounds: but in consequence of the extra friction, it practically requires twelve pounds: it may, however, be turned round with comparative ease in about a minute. The two ends of the rope, as will have been understood, are fixed to the upper curb, crossing each other about 2 feet, viz. double the distance of the guide pulleys where they pass through holes in the curb to the inside, one of them being left so as to allow of taking in the slack of the rope, which is requisite in the beginning: but after being in use a few days this operation is no longer necessary, the rope being every where protected from the weather; viz. the part round the curb by the eaves of the roof, and the two descending parts by an external casing of wood. As the stand will work from very nearly a horizontal position to a vertical one, it was at first intended that, after the building was completed, the upper curb should be cut away, on one side, the breadth of the shutters, and its place supplied by an iron bolt; and thus, by having a shutter in the upper flat part of the roof, the instrument might have been brought vertical. This, however, has not been done; so that at present the limit of observation is between 10° and 65°; and through this range the instrument may be managed with the greatest possible facility by one person.

Such is the general description of my operations; and for the rest, I have only to express my hope, that this attempt to introduce a new principle of construction for achromatic telescopes will be examined with candour and impartiality: that the instrument is so complete and delicate in its action as the most perfect refractors which constitute the chefs-d'œuvre of opticians, will scarcely be expected. To produce such results requires a great deal of well directed practice, and selections from numerous attempts. I trust, however, I may say that the principle has been shown to be practicable, and that the result is by no means unsatisfactory: and when I state, that, with less than an ounce of the sulphuret of carbon, of the value of three shillings, I have supplied, in point of material, the place of the most perfect lens that could be procured of flint glass 8 inches in diameter, it will at least be admitted that the success of the experiment is not altogether uninteresting to the patrons and promoters of astronomical science.

I will only add, that I should feel no hesitation in undertaking the construction of another telescope of double the dimensions of the present.

VII. *On the Dip of the magnetic needle in London, in August* 1828. *By Captain* EDWARD SABINE *of the Royal Artillery, Secretary of the Royal Society.*

Read January 8, 1829.

THE Philosophical Transactions contain the record of the dip of the magnetic needle in London, observed at irregular intervals since the early part of the last century. In comparing these, and particularly the results obtained by Messrs. WHISTON and GRAHAM in 1720 and 1723, with those of Messrs. NAIRNE and CAVENDISH in 1772 and 1775, and both with the dip as it exists at present, we have satisfactory evidence of the progressive diminution of the dip in London during the whole of the period in question; but the observations are too few in number and infrequent, and the earliest ones particularly too doubtful in point of accuracy, to enable us to determine whether the annual diminution has been uniform or otherwise.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1822, Art. I. the Society did me the honour to publish an account of observations which I had made in the Regent's Park, in August 1821, to obtain a correct determination of the dip in London at that time; in which observations I employed, for the first time in this country, a needle constructed on a plan proposed by Professor MEYER of Göttingen, for avoiding the usual error of dipping needles arising from the non-coincidence of the centres of motion and gravity. Seven years having since elapsed, an interval perhaps not too small to throw light upon the present rate of diminution of the dip, I repeated the observations in the August of last year, an account of which I now present to the Society; changing the place of observation, in consequence of the increase of buildings in the Regent's Park, to the Garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, distant about six miles, in a direction coinciding as nearly as possible with the line of equal dip passing through the Regent's Park.

The general apparatus employed is the same that I used in the observations of 1821: the limb is a circle of twelve inches diameter, each quadrant being graduated from 0° at the horizon to 90° at the vertical, and divided into spaces of 20′. The vertical edges of the agate supports, on which the axis of the needle rests, are rendered horizontal by a circular brass plate carrying a spirit-level; the lower surface of the plate is carefully ground, and being placed on the supports and turned successively in the four principal directions, the adjustment is made by the foot-screws of the instrument until the bubble of the level is stationary in every direction in which the plate is turned. The divisions 90°, and 90° of the circle marking its vertical points, ought then to coincide (and should they not do so, there is an adjustment to render them coindent,) with the points of conical radii, proceeding from the surfaces of the plate at right angles to it. By means of this plate, the level, by which the horizontal adjustment is effected, is applied directly to the supports, and the graduation of the circle made also to correspond with them.

The needle which was first used, was a flat needle of the ordinary construction 11.5 inches long, .4 broad, and .05 thick, rounded at the extremities. Three distinct observations were taken with it in each of the following positions; and as the arc was read at both ends of the needle, six readings were obtained in each position.—1st, with the face of the instrument to the east, and the marked side of the needle also to the east; 2nd, with the face to the east, and the marked side of the needle to the west; 3rd, with the face of the instrument to the west, and the marked side of the needle to the west; 4th, with the face to the west, and the marked side of the needle to the east. The poles were then changed, and the same course of observation gone through as before. The poles were changed by bar magnets in the usual way; the magnets were passed along the flat surfaces of the needle, ten times on each side; the needle being laid in a groove, which confined the motion of the magnets to a direction parallel to the needle. The force of magnetism imparted to the needle, on each occasion when its poles were changed, was measured by the time of performing 10 vibrations always in similar arcs. The horizontality of the supports was examined afresh every time the instrument was turned in azimuth; and no pains were spared to obtain results which might be consistent with each other, as I intended afterwards to apply the small screw and weight devised by Professor Meyer to the same needle, and wished to compare its performance as an ordinary needle, with its performance when used in the manner recommended by the Professor.

For the purpose of distinction, one of the ends of the needle had a mark upon it which the other end had not. In consequence of the axis of the needle not being perfectly coincident with the centre of gravity, the dip shown by it was too great when the marked end was a North Pole; and on the other hand, when the unmarked end was a North Pole, the dip shown was too small. After the two first experiments with the needle, this discrepancy was in great measure removed, by taking off a very small quantity from the marked end of the needle by means of a grind-stone. The following are the results obtained with this needle used in the manner described:

August 11th & 12th. From Noon to 4 P.M. Therm. 66°.

		Time of Vib^{n}.			
Exp. I.	Marked end a S. Pole	53^{s}.6	24 Readings	66° 23′.3	Mean 69° 26′.8
	Marked end a N. Pole	48 .4	24 Readings	72 30 .3	
Exp. II.	Marked end a S. Pole	52 .8	24 Readings	66 23 .1	Mean 69 37 .5
	Marked end a N. Pole	49 .6	24 Readings	72 51 .9	
Exp. III.	Marked end a S. Pole	46 .8	24 Readings	70 38 .8	Mean 70 14 .0
	Marked end a N. Pole	52 .8	24 Readings	69 49 .2	
				Mean . . .	69 46 .1

The same needle was then fitted with a small screw, inserted vertically in a line with the axis, and perpendicular to the needle; and brass beads of different sizes were successively used in the following experiments, in the manner and for the purposes recommended by Professor MEYER. Three distinct observations were made with the weight undermost when the face of the instrument was towards the east, and the same number with the face towards the west, both ends of the needle being read off on all occasions: the same process was then gone through with the weight uppermost; and finally the poles were changed, and the whole proceeding repeated. The dip is then deduced from the observations by the formula given for that purpose by Professor MEYER.

August 13th & 15th. Noon to 3 P.M. Therm. 67°.

		Time of Vib^{n}.			
Exp. IV.	Marked end a S. Pole	53^{s}.6	W. below;	61° 55′.5	Dip 69° 48′.3
			W. above;	80 30 .7	
	Marked end a N. Pole	54 .0	W. below;	58 38 .6	
			W. above;	80 25 .7	

August 16th. 3 to 5 P.M. Therm. 66°.

		Time of Vib^{n}.			
Exp. V.	Marked end a N. Pole	54^{s}.0	W. below;	53° 07′.0	Dip 69° 42′.0
			W. above;	87 11.2	
	Marked end a S. Pole	53 .6	W. below;	58 55.2	
			W. above;	84 37.6	

August 20th. Noon to 2 P.M. Therm. 68°.

Exp. VI.	Marked end a S. Pole	53^{s}.6	W. below;	57° 28′.7	Dip 69 58.8
			W. above;	87 33.4	
	Marked end a N. Pole	52 .8	W. below;	52 48.3	
			W. above;	88 19.8	

August 20th. 4 to 5 P.M. Therm. 67°.

Exp. VII.	Marked end a N. Pole		W. below;	52° 06′.0	Dip 69 40.5
			W. above;	89 51.0	
	Marked end a S. Pole		W. below;	57 12.0	
			W. above;	86 13.0	
				Mean . . .	69 47.4

With the same general apparatus I employed also two other needles: one a flat needle with a cross of wires attached to the axis, two in the longitudinal direction of the needle, and two at right angles to it. By means of small weights sliding on these wires, the axis could be brought very nearly, if not exactly, to coincide with the centre of gravity. The same number of observations were made with this needle, and in the same general manner as in the experiments numbered I, II, and III. The following is the result obtained.

August 20th. 2 to 4 P.M. Therm. 69°.

Exp. VIII.	Marked end a N. Pole	24 Readings	69°34′.25	Dip 69°38′.3
	Marked end a S. Pole	24 Readings	69 42 .35	

The other needle was on a plan proposed some time ago by Mr. DOLLOND. The two ends of this needle are conical; the bases of the cones occupy two sides of a cube, which forms the middle of the needle; the other four sides being perforated for the purpose of receiving the axis in every direction. These sides are numbered for distinction 0, 1, 2, 3; 0 being opposite to 2, and 1 to 3. The axis is passed through the perforation until a shoulder on the one arm of the axis blocks against one of the sides of the cube, 0 for example: a nut is then screwed on the other arm of the axis against the side 2, until the axis is tightened in its place, care being taken that the same parts of the axis coincide always with the longitudinal plane of the needle. The dip is then observed and registered with the face of the instrument successively towards the east and towards the west. The axis is then changed end for end, the nut that was before screwed against the side 2 being now screwed against the side 0; and the dip again observed with the face of the instrument east and west. The axis is then passed through the needle in a direction perpendicular to what it was before, the nut being screwed, for example, against the side 1, and the dip observed; the axis is then changed end for end, and the dip again observed. There are thus sixteen distinct observations in different positions of the axis and instrument: this number is doubled by reversing the poles and repeating the whole operation; and as both ends of the needle are required to be read, there are sixty-four arcs observed for each determination of the dip. In the present case two distinct observations were made in every position of the needle, axis, and instrument, and the dip is therefore an arithmetical mean of 128 observed arcs. In the following abstract the reference to the sides implies that the nut on the arm of the axis was screwed against that particular side of the cube in the observations referred to it.

August 13th & 15th. 3 to 5 P.M. Therm. 66°.

Exp. IX.	Marked end a N. Pole	Side 0; 70° 52′.0	70° 54′.9 ;	Side 1; 70° 33′.8	70° 55′.3
		Side 2; 70 57 .7		Side 3; 71 16 .8	
	Marked end a S. Pole	Side 0; 69 44 .5	68 48 .5 ;	Side 1; 67 44 .0	68 48 .0
		Side 2; 67 52 .6		Side 3; 69 52 .0	
			69 .51 .7		69 51 .65

Mean . . 69° 51′.67

Captain FRANKLIN having kindly obtained from the Colonial Department the use of a small apparatus for determining the dip which he carried with him in his last land expedition, I am enabled to add the result of four series of observations made with it in the Garden at Chiswick, at the same time as the preceding observations, by Mr. DAVID DOUGLAS of the Horticultural Society. The circle is of six inches diameter only, being made so small for greater portability: except in size, the whole apparatus is in all respects similar to the one with which the observations already detailed were made. The agate supports are levelled in the same manner by a circular plate carrying a level, and the mode of observation was the same in every particular. The needle was fitted with a screw and weights, on Professor Meyer's plan.

Exp. X. Aug. 18.	Marked end a N. Pole.	W. below;	52° 05′.5	Dip 69° 01′
		W. above;	89 38 .0	
	Marked end a S. Pole.	W. below;	56 11 .9	
		W. above;	85 12 .3	
Exp. XI. Aug. 19.	Marked end a S. Pole.	W. below;	62 24 .0	Dip 69 42
		W. above;	77 54 .0	
	Marked end a N. Pole.	W. below;	62 19 .0	
		W. above;	77 42 .5	
Exp. XII. Aug. 19.	Marked end a N. Pole.	W. below;	63 57 .5	Dip 70 38
		W. above;	77 46 .0	
	Marked end a S. Pole.	W. below;	63 42 .0	
		W. above;	78 22 .5	
Exp. XIII. Aug. 20.	Marked end a S. Pole.	W. below;	55 39 .0	Dip 70 04 .5
		W. above;	87 30 .0	
	Marked end a N. Pole.	W. below;	53 32 .0	
		W. above;	90 58 .0	
			Mean . . .	69 51 .4

The several results which have been enumerated, being collected in one view, are as follows:

Instrument of 12 inches diameter. Observer, Captain Sabine.

Exp. I, II, & III, with a common needle	69° 46′.1
Exp. IV, V, VI, & VII, with Meyer's needle	69 47 .4
Exp. VIII, with a needle having an adjustable axis . .	69 38 .3
Exp. IX, with Mr. Dollond's needle	69 51 .7

Instrument of 6 inches diameter. Observer, Mr. Douglas.

Exp. X, XI, XII, & XIII, with Meyer's needle	69° 51′.4
Mean . . .	69 47 .0

Whence the final result of the dip in the Horticultural Garden at Chiswick, in August 1828, is 69° 47′ North.

The result of the observations in August 1821 was 70° 04′.5 (Phil. Trans. 1822: Art. I.); whence the dip in London appears to have diminished 17′.5 in seven years, or 2′.5 in each year. This rate of diminution is sensibly less than the general average resulting from the comparison of the most authentic observations, at considerable intervals apart, in the century preceding 1821. These results fall variously between the limits of 2′.9 and 3′.2. Did the observations of 1821 and 1828 stand alone, in indicating a decrease at the present time of the amount of the annual change in the dip in this part of the world, it would appear the more probable supposition that either of those observations might be in error the few minutes which would be sufficient to make their difference correspond with former observations; and still more probable that they might contain between them an error of that small amount. But if we examine the very correct and consistent series of observations on the dip at Paris, commenced by M. Humboldt in 1798, and continued in subsequent years by MM. Gay Lussac, Humboldt, and Arago, we find in them a similar indication of diminution latterly in the annual decrease of the dip. If, for example, we divide the interval of thirty years between 1798 and 1828, into two nearly equal portions by means of the observations made by M. Arago in 1812, we have for the first portion, containing fourteen years, a diminution of (69° 51′ — 68° 42′ = 69 ÷ 14 =) 4′.93 a year; and for the second portion, containing sixteen years, of (68° 42′ — 67° 58′ = 44 ÷ 16 =) 2′.75 a year. And if instead of dividing the interval by M. Arago's observations in 1812, we take for that purpose the conjoint observations of MM. Humboldt and Arago in 1810, we have for the first portion, containing twelve years, (69° 51′ — 68° 50′ = 61 ÷ 12 =) 5′.08 a year; and for the last portion, containing eighteen years (68° 50′ — 67° 58′ = 52′ ÷ 18 =) 2′.89 a year: all which indications are of the same character and accord well with the observations of 1821 and 1828 in London.

A repetition of the observations in London at the expiration of another seven years, and a continuation of those at Paris, will probably show decisively whether the annual change in the amount of the dip in this part of the world is diminishing, as there now appears reason to suspect. Should it prove the case, careful and frequent observations of the dip will possess a more than ordinary interest, since the correct determination of the precise period when the dip may become stationary, and its amount at that time, which would be its minimum limit, will form most important additions to our knowledge of the phænomena of terrestrial magnetism.

VIII. *Remarks on the tendency to Calculous Diseases; with observations on the nature of urinary concretions, and an analysis of a large part of the collection belonging to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.* *By* JOHN YELLOLY, *M.D. F.R.S. &c.*

Read June 19, 1828.

HAVING, since my residence in the neighbourhood of Norwich, and my connection with the county hospital, paid considerable attention to calculous diseases and their concretions, I beg leave to lay some observations on those subjects before the Royal Society, to whose Transactions we owe much valuable information on the branches of pathology which relate to urinary complaints.

PART I.—*Of the tendency to Calculous Diseases.*

The county of Norfolk has long been remarkable for the occurrence of calculous diseases among its inhabitants; but there are no means of ascertaining how far this disposition extended, previous to the establishment of its hospital in 1772. Many of its cases went, of course, to the metropolis before that time; but there is, besides, every reason for concluding, that the operation of lithotomy was frequently performed in Norfolk, during all the preceding part of the eighteenth century, both from the reputation and extensive practice of Mr. GOOCH, one of the principal surgeons and surgical writers of his time, who lived near Norwich; and the occasional observations made by that gentleman in his surgical works, as to the skill, and experience in lithotomy, of practitioners in different parts of the county.

Operative surgery does not indeed, at this time, appear to have been confined to the regular surgeon; for in the little church of Stoke Holycross, about four miles from Norwich, is a mural monument of a clergyman, who died in 1719, and is represented, in an inscription surrounded by designs of various surgical instruments, as having been distinguished for his abilities in theology, physic, surgery, and lithotomy*.

From the establishment of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in 1772, to the end of last year, making a period of fifty-six years, 649 operations of lithotomy have been performed in it, which is at the rate of rather more than 11½ per annum, and about 1 in 40 on the total number of admissions, which amounted, in that period, to 26,521†. If we deduct from this number, the cases which have come from Suffolk and Cambridgeshire, amounting to 74, (of which, however, only a single instance has occurred from the latter county,) there will remain 575 furnished by the population of the county of Norfolk, which amounts to 351,000; and this will produce about 10.26 cases per annum, or 1 for every 34,000 inhabitants.

The number of cases arising in Norwich‡, in the same period, is 128, or about one fifth of the whole; while 447 are derived from the county of Norfolk, independently. Norwich, therefore, which contains 50,000 inhabitants, furnishes annually 2.28 cases on its population, or 1 for every 21,000 inhabitants: while the other parts of Norfolk afford only 7.98 per annum on their population of 301,000, or 1 for every 38,000 inhabitants, which is not much above one half of the proportion of Norwich.—Considerable differences likewise exist, with regard to the ratio of numbers furnished by the different hundreds of Norfolk; the eastern parts of the county, however, contributing more largely than the western. Thus the six western contiguous hundreds, including Lynn, have furnished not more than one half of the proportion of the six eastern hundreds, including Yarmouth; and the difference is still more striking with regard to some of the individual hundreds; for the hundreds of Taverham, Tunstead, and Walsham (contiguous hundreds on the eastern parts of the county), have regularly furnished about five times the proportion of the contiguous western hundreds of Freebridge Marshland, Freebridge Lynn, and

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* Memoriæ Sacrum Thomæ Havers, Clerici, qui Theologiâ, Medicinâ, Chirurgiâ, et Lithotomiâ, doctus fuit et peritus &c.

† The hospital contains about 100 patients, and averages about 80.—I have adopted the census of 1820 in my calculations, and have usually put aside the hundreds.

‡ With Norwich I include, as is usual, what is called the County of the City of Norwich, a district which extends, in one direction, about two miles from the city, and in the others, from half a mile to a mile.

South Greenhoe; which proportions have been pretty much preserved, during every part of the period to which the records of the establishment extend.

It is to be observed, however, that there are some singular anomalies on this subject; for in a few instances it has happened, that a particular hundred has been remarkably free from the disease, and that the contiguous one has afforded rather an unusual number of examples of it.

There has been no material alteration in the number of cases which have occurred, in a similar space of time, during the different periods since the establishment of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and hence, as the population of the county has augmented nearly a third during that period, the proportion of calculous cases may be considered as having diminished much in the same ratio.

With regard to the proportion in which calculous cases occur in other parts of the kingdom, the researches of Dr. DOBSON*, and afterwards of Dr. MARCET†, and Mr. SMITH of Bristol‡, have communicated the principal information which we possess upon the subject: but it is exceedingly difficult, from the want of efficient registers, to procure such data, as can connect the occurrence of a certain number of cases, with a certain known population. Mr. SMITH's calculation, of the occurrence of about 47 operations for calculus annually in the hospitals of the metropolis, I believe to be pretty nearly the truth: and I have found from the registers of the London Hospital, (to which I was many years physician,) that in that establishment, about two thirds of the calculous cases have been furnished by the metropolis, and one third by the country. Taking the same proportions as applying to the other hospitals of the metropolis, I am therefore disposed to refer 31 of the 47 cases, to the population of the metropolis, amounting to rather more than 1,200,000 inhabitants; and 16 to about the same number living in counties adjacent to the metropolis, which possess no county hospitals, or have had them too recently established to affect the calculation*. It would seem probable from this rough estimate, that 1 case of operation for calculus occurs annually for every 38,000 inhabitants in the metropolis, and about half that proportion in the counties contiguous to it.

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* Medical Commentaries, &c. with Observations on the Disposition to the Stone in the Cyder Countries, compared with some other Parts of England.

† Essay on the Chemical History and Medical Treatment of Calculous Disorders.

‡ A Statistical Inquiry into the Frequency of Stone in the Bladder in Great Britain and Ireland. Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. xi. p. 7.

From the information which Mr. Smith has furnished, it appears that about 60 operations of lithotomy are performed annually in the provincial hospitals of England. This estimate includes Wales, whose sick poor, when sent from home, are chiefly transmitted to the hospitals of one or other of the adjoining English counties, as there are no such charities in the principality.—Suffolk did not possess a county hospital when Mr. Smith was prosecuting his researches; and consequently was not included in his calculations, except as far as it furnished cases to the Norwich, or other hospitals. It possesses, however, in an eminent degree, the calculous character of Norfolk; and I have been enabled, through the kindness of some professional friends, to estimate the operations of lithotomy performed in it, by private practitioners, during the last 20 years, as about 4 annually. If this number be added to 1.26, (which is the annual proportion of 73 admissions from Suffolk to the Norwich Hospital in 56 years,) we shall have 5.26 cases as the annual product of Suffolk on its population of 234,000; or 1 case for every 44,000 inhabitants. It may be remarked, that the want of an hospital in Suffolk, till within these few years, and its distance, both from Norwich, and London, have occasioned the performance of a much larger proportion of operations of lithotomy in that county, by private practitioners, than is usual in other districts.

According to Mr. Smith's calculation, there will therefore be 107 public operations in the whole of England and Wales, which, with the addition of 4 from Suffolk, will make 111 operations annually, on a population of very nearly 12,000,000, or 1 case for every 108,000 inhabitants. This, however, is not quite a third of the proportion which occurs in Norfolk.

If we put aside from the calculation, the 15½ cases occurring in the Norfolk district, (comprehending Norfolk and Suffolk) with its population, we shall then have 1 calculous case for every 118,000 inhabitants, independently of that district. But if we further remove the cases which occur in London and the adjacent counties, with the respective population connected with them, we shall have not more than 49 examples of calculus attaching to the whole remaining population of England and Wales, or 1 case only, for every 188,000 inhabitants, which is little more than one fifth of the proportion of London, and of the Norfolk district excluding Norwich; and only about one ninth of the proportion of Norwich itself.

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* Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Herts, may be regarded as hitherto principally dependent on the metropolis for Hospital accommodation; Kent, Sussex, Bucks, and Berks, as only partially so, perhaps to half their demand.

The tendency of any particular class of persons to be affected with calculous complaints, in the kingdom at large, must therefore be exceedingly small. But if we take individuals between 14 and 50, (which is the most extended period of active exertion in adult age,) the calculous cases will be still further reduced; for though it appears by the population returns, that nearly one half of the whole population of the kingdom, consists of persons between those ages, yet the calculous cases belonging to this period of life, as inferred from the Norwich register, are not quite a third of the total number. Under these considerations, I feel some degree of difficulty in completely assenting to the opinion which Mr. COPLAND HUTCHISON so ably supports*, of a sea-faring life being remarkable for the comparative infrequency of urinary calculi†.

In the Norwich as well as the London Hospital, the liability to calculous diseases has been nearly as great, during the first sixteen years of life, as in the whole after period; but if we take the cases afforded by Norwich and London, independently of their respective country districts, as many cases of calculus have occurred below 14, as above that age; so that in those two instances, the proportion of children affected with this complaint, (judging from the hospital returns,) has been larger in a town, than in a country situation.

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* On the Comparative Infrequency of Urinary Calculi among Sea-faring People. Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. ix. p. 443.

† By the register of the London Hospital it appears, that of 265 cases of calculus, which have occurred between the years 1761 and 1821, averaging 4½ per annum, 12 were of sea-faring persons, making 1 in 22 of this class of persons, in the whole admissions. Of these, 2 were under 14; 4 between 14 and 20; 3 between 20 and 40; and 3 above 40. Mr. BORRETT, an eminent surgeon of Yarmouth, some years ago operated on a lad of 12 years of age, who was on his fishing voyage at Yarmouth, from the North of England; and the same gentleman assisted Dr. TAIT, of the Naval Hospital there, about the year 1809, in an unsuccessful operation on a sailor, who was brought on shore, under great suffering, from a ship of war at that time lying in the roads. These are all the instances with which I am acquainted, of the occurrence of calculus in sea-faring persons; for the register of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital does not afford any evidence on the subject, as it is only of late years, that the occupations of patients have been inserted in it. Without such an aid, I should feel it to be impossible to speak from recollection, as to the occupations of public patients, even if they had been known at the time of admission, which could be very seldom, and only incidentally the case.—The occurrence, according to Mr. HUTCHISON's interesting paper, of 6 cases of lithotomy in 15 years, in a naval population of 160,000, will be in the proportion of .4 per annum, or 1 in 400,000 persons. But if we put aside the London and Norfolk districts, as being more than ordinarily liable to the complaint; and comprise Scotland and Ireland in the calculation, which

With regard to the mortality from the operation of lithotomy, the number of deaths in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, has been 89, which is a mortality of 1 in 7.29 cases, from the institution of the charity. But it is creditable to the state of modern surgery, and to the skill of the present surgeons of that Hospital, that in the operations performed by them (which amount to near one third of the whole number from the commencement), the proportion of deaths has been reduced to 1 in 8.42, which differs very little from the average of CHESELDEN, whose improved lateral operation they follow*.

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afford their full complement of men to the British navy, but have less tendency to calculous diseases, according to our present evidence, than England: it will not be found, even if we take the smaller population of 1810, instead of that of 1820, that the proportion of those complaints, among large bodies of natives of the three kingdoms, between 14 and 50 years of age, acting together, will differ much from that stated by Mr. HUTCHISON.

* CHESELDEN is generally considered as having lost only 1 patient in 10½, in his hospital lithotomy practice; but the summary referred to, of 20 deaths in 213 cases, applied only to the success of his improved lateral operation. As far as existing documents afford evidence on the subject, (Anatomy, book iv. chap. 6; and Treatise on the High Operation, p. 17), that great surgeon, who was distinguished for candour and ingenuousness, lost, previously, 8 cases out of 28, which raised the average mortality of his hospital practice to 1 case in 8.6. His great success was in children; for the statement given by him, evinces his mortality to have been 1 in 5½, of even his most successful operations, in persons above 14. I may likewise remark, that it was foreign to CHESELDEN's plan, to notice any operations, but those immediately connected with his historical view of lithotomy; and he did not therefore record, in his publications, the number or result of any which occurred to him in St. Thomas's Hospital, between the time of his appointment to that charity in 1718, and his first mentioned high operation in 1722.—It is also important to bear in mind, in referring to CHESELDEN's mortality, that some of the patients who were included among his successful cases, were carried off by small-pox, in the Hospital, before their complete recovery. He gives it as his opinion, indeed, that such deaths were not in greater proportion, than might be expected to have occurred from small-pox alone; and the well-known uprightness of his character, entitles this opinion to every degree of credit. Hence, in strict correctness, they do not affect the accuracy of his general statement. In the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, however, it is the invariable practice, for no case to be put down as a recovery from the stone operation, if the patient die in the hospital, of any disease which may even have come on during his convalescence.

Up to the age of 14, the deaths are only 1 in 14½; and above that age, 1 in 5¼. Between 14 and 40, the mortality is 1 in 10½; but after that period of life, it is augmented to the formidable extent of 1 in 3¾.

The number of female cases, in the whole, has been 31; the proportion, 1 in 20; and the deaths 1 in 15½. But from the improved practice by dilatation, all risk of life, in the abstraction of calculi from females, seems to be taken away. I have mentioned, in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, the removal from a female of a calculus of nearly 3½oz. troy, in weight, by spontaneous dilatation[*]; and some examples are given in the Philosophical Transactions, by Dr. Molyneux, Dr. Heberden, and others, of a similar kind: but it was not till of late years. that dilatation was employed to supersede the usual operation of lithotomy in women.

The following Tables will exhibit, at one view, the number of operations of lithotomy at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, with the mortality, at different periods of life.

Age or Sex.	Operations.	Cured.	Died.	Mortality.
Both sexes. . .	649	560	89	1 in 7.29
Males	618	531	87	1 — 7.1
Females	31	29	2	1 — 15.5
Both sexes. Under 14 . . .	292	272	20	1 — 14.6
14 and upwards	357	288	69	1 — 5.17
14 to 40	155	140	15	1 — 10.33
40 and upwards	202	148	54	1 — 3.74
14 to 50	196	171	25	1 — 7.84
50 and upwards	161	117	44	1 — 3.56
Under 16 . . .	317	294	23	1 — 13.78
16 and upwards	332	266	66	1 — 5.03

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[*] Vol. vi. p. 574.

Age.	Operations.	Cured.	Died.	Mortality.
Inf. to 10	255	237	18	1 in 14.16
10 — 14	37	35	2	1 — 18.5
14 — 20	62	55	7	1 — 8.85
20 — 30	47	42	5	1 — 9.4
30 — 40	46	43	3	1 — 15.33
40 — 50	41	31	10	1 — 4.1
50 — 60	92	69	23	1 — 4
60 — 70	63	43	20	1 — 3.15
70 — 80	6	5	1	1 — 6

The operation of lithotomy is always attended with more danger, when calculi are large, than when they are small. This has been strikingly exemplified at Norwich; for of 52 cases of adult males, in which calculi of 2oz. or more occurred, 31 died, or nearly 2 in 3; while in 282 cases, also of adult males, in which the stones weighed less than 2oz., the mortality only amounted to 37, or rather less than 1 in 7. Part of this unfavourable issue, is no doubt to be attributed to the injury, both local and constitutional, which the long continuance of a large calculus in the bladder may occasion; but, at the same time, when we consider the general hazard of the operation of lithotomy, even in the most skilful and experienced hands, and the injury produced by the force necessary for extracting a calculus, and particularly a large one, there is a strong inducement afforded, to the full and dispassionate examination of the mechanical means which have been suggested, either for diminishing the magnitude of calculi, during an operation, in the revived and improved method of Mr. HENRY EARLE*, or for wearing them down, by slow and gradual detrition, according to the plan which has been employed at Paris by M. CIVIALE, so as in many cases to do away with the necessity of the operation altogether†.

The circumstances which occasion death after the operation of lithotomy, form an important and interesting subject of investigation to the surgeon; and

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* Med. Chir. Trans. vol. xi. p. 69.

† De la Lithotritie, ou Broiement de la Pierre dans la vessie.

I am inclined to think, that in addition to the unforeseen and unavoidable occurrences, which sometimes succeed the very best exertions of surgical skill, there is something to be attributed to the constitutional shock of a great operation, under which the system will occasionally sink. It is, however, a consideration, that may abate undue confidence from early success, on the one hand, and offer consolation and encouragement, under unexpected failures, on the other, that of two of the most distinguished contemporary lithotomists of this country, whose qualifications were of the most respectable kind, one lost 3 patients only of his first 50 operations, or 1 in $16\frac{2}{3}$; and 1 in $4\frac{3}{4}$ of the remainder, amounting to more than double, so as to reduce his average mortality to rather below 1 in 7; while the other lost 11 of his first 50 patients, or 1 in $4\frac{1}{2}$; and in his remaining cases, which a good deal exceeded those in the former instance, lost only 1 in $13\frac{3}{4}$, so as to render his whole average mortality rather less than 1 in 8*.

Recurrences of stone seem to be not very frequent; 14 instances, or 1 in 46 only, being found in the records of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, of the operation having been performed twice on the same individual: 3 were below 14, and 9, (of whom 2 died) above that age. The production of the second calculus took place, in 4 of these cases, within 1 year; in 5, within 2 years; in 3, within 3 years; while in the 2 remaining cases, the operation did not become again necessary, till after a lapse, respectively, of 7 and 10 years.

It does not appear that a second calculus is necessarily of the same character as the first. In the child from whom the first known specimen of cystic oxide was extracted, (that analysed by Dr. Wollaston), the disease returned; but a second operation was not submitted to. The child died, when a calculus, of a different character from the original one, was found in the bladder.

A curious example, of a similar kind, was shown to me at Cambridge, by Mr. John Okes, one of the surgeons to the Cambridge Hospital, of a calculus of cystic oxide having a lithic nucleus, which was removed from a boy of 4 years old, and was followed, in a short time, by the formation of another of fusible exterior, with a lithic interior, which made a second operation necessary in less than a year from the first. So speedily may the character of the animal process be changed, on which the formation or augmentation of urinary concretions depends.

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* The examples occurred in the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; and the gentlemen alluded to, were the late Dr. Rigby (formerly senior surgeon to that establishment), and the late Mr. Martineau. —I lament to say, that the death of the latter gentleman has taken place since my paper was laid before the Society.—The whole number of Dr. Rigby's hospital operations was 106, with 15 deaths; and of Mr. Martineau's 147, with 17 deaths. Mr. Martineau dated his principal success (Medico-Chir. Trans. vol. xi. p. 402.) from the time that he employed the blunt gorget, according to Cheselden's method; Dr. Rigby, as far as I have had an opportunity of ascertaining the point, always used the blunt gorget.

With regard to the respective number of calculous cases which occur among the lower and higher orders of society, it is necessarily very difficult to obtain any correct information. Mr. MARTINEAU, however, the senior surgeon of the Norwich Hospital, one of the most eminent and successful lithotomists of the present day, laid before the public, some years since, with much valuable information on the subject of lithotomy, a list of private patients, amounting to 10 in number, upon whom he operated, during a period that he operated on 111 public patients*. The proportion was 1 private patient to 11 public; which differs not much from the results of the late Mr. BRANDON TRYE of Glocester, as given in Mr. SMITH's paper.

I regret that but little advances have been made, in a knowledge of the circumstances on which a tendency to calculous complaints depends; and I am not aware of such differences of air, water, soil, or habits of life having yet been detected, as can justify us in attributing the prevalence of stone, in the Norfolk district, to any of those causes.

A constitutional predisposition to the occurrence of calculous diseases, unquestionably exists in certain families. Dr. PROUT, in his valuable work on Urinary Diseases, mentions an instance of a calculous tendency in three continuous generations; and I am acquainted with a family, where the grandfather, a man of active habits living in the country, was twice cut for the stone, and died from the second operation; the father was also cut; and two of the sons have exhibited an unequivocal calculous disposition, from an early period of life. I may also observe, that a few examples have occurred at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, where more than one individual of a family has had the disease, and undergone the operation.

The large employment of ill fermented farinaceous food, which marks in some degree the habits of the commonalty of Norfolk, may perhaps be regarded as favouring the occurrence of calculous diseases; but a much coarser, and worse fermented material, in rye, barley, oats, and various mixtures of peas, with wheat or barley, has been, and perhaps still continues, to a certain degree, in use in Scotland, and the North of England, without being productive of such an effect. There are doubtless, however, various collateral circumstances that have not been sufficiently ascertained, which may have the power of modifying the effects of any particular description of food; and it is even very probable, that the laxative tendency of some of the coarser kinds of farinaceous aliment, may have a salutary influence, and obviate the disadvantages which might otherwise arise from their employment.

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* On Lithotomy. Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, vol. xi. p. 402.

The cyder counties were at one time supposed to be peculiarly liable to calculous complaints; but so little ground is there for this opinion, that Herefordshire seems to have a very peculiar exemption from that malady; and Devonshire, not to have more than the average cases of other counties.

From the documents to which I have referred, it appears, that the tendency to produce calculus, is much greater in Norwich, and London, than in their respective country districts*. The same circumstance is very strikingly exemplified in Bristol; for according to Mr. Smith's paper, to which I have had occasion so frequently to refer, 354 calculous cases have occurred in 82 years, at the Bristol Hospital, which is at the rate of 4.3 per annum. But of these, 173, or very nearly one half, were derived from Bristol and its liberties, which comprise a population of 87,000 persons; and 181 only, from the neighbouring districts, containing not less than 750,000 inhabitants†. The annual proportion would therefore be not less than 2.1 per annum for Bristol, which is 1 for 41,000 inhabitants; while in its extensive and populous country district, the proportion would not be more than 2.2 per annum, or 1 only, for every 340,000 inhabitants.

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* I have mentioned the calculous tendency of Norwich, as being nearly double that of the county at large. Four of the eastern hundreds, however, viz. Taverham, Walsham, Tunstead, and Happing, rather exceed Norwich in this disposition; having, in a joint population of 26,000, produced 75 cases of calculus, or 1.34 per annum. Those hundreds join each other; and one of them, Taverham, abuts on the Norwich district.

† Bristol, owing to its central position, receives patients from the counties of Somerset, Gloucester, Wilts, and Monmouth, as well as from South Wales; and I go upon the supposition (which I believe to be not far from the truth) that these districts transmit patients to the Bristol Hospital, in nearly an equal degree, with one or other of the hospitals of Bath, Exeter, Salisbury, Gloucester, or Hereford, according to local convenience.

In some parts of the country districts of Bristol, there are very singular anomalies; for the town of Chippenham, with only 3200 inhabitants, is stated by Mr. SMITH, to have furnished as many cases of lithotomy, as the whole remaining county of Wilts. On the calculation of 18 cases in 82 years, or 1 in 4.5, which is about half the amount furnished by Wilts, there would, in this little town, be a tendency to calculous complaints, exceeding by about a fourth, that of Norwich itself.

Scotland is generally regarded as but little liable to the production of calculous diseases; and if Mr. SMITH's calculation, of the occurrence of 8 cases only per annum, in that part of the island, is a correct one, it would, on its population of two millions, be in the ratio of 1 case for every 250,000 inhabitants. But the town of Dundee, in the county of Forfar, with a population of 30,000, has afforded to Mr. CRICHTON, of that place, in 36 years, 31 cases of stone, out of above 70 on which he operated during that period*. This is at the rate of .86 per annum, or 1 for every 35,000 inhabitants, if they had extended to that number. But if 5 are deducted, as having, from their designation in Mr. CRICHTON's list, the appearance of belonging to a higher class of society than enters into the calculations of this paper, we should then have .72 per annum, or 1 case for every 41,000 inhabitants, which is about the average proportion of Bristol.

In the instances which I have mentioned, it would therefore appear, that the tendency to produce calculous complaints, is greater in towns than in the country; and if this should prove to be the case generally, it would seem to indicate the existence, in children more particularly, of a connection between some diathesis which prevails in towns, (probably the scrophulous,) and the tendency to the secretion or deposition of lithic acid, on which the origin of urinary calculi so much depends. I have not had it in my power to ascertain, whether the greater disposition of towns to calculous complaints, applies more extensively than I have mentioned. I think it probable, however; but in some cases, in which I had expected to be able to connect the reports of the numbers operated upon, in a particular town or district, with a certain known

* Observations on the Operation of Lithotomy. Edin. Med. and Surg. Journal, vol. xxix. p. 225.

population, the records were not sufficiently ample to afford the requisite information. I did not therefore, avail myself of the well known kindness and courtesy of the medical officers of other provincial establishments, to trouble them with inquiries, which the plan of their registers might not, perhaps, give them the means of satisfying.

If I might venture, however, to make the suggestion, I would respectfully submit, how subservient our public hospitals, the boasts and ornaments of the country, might be made to important statistical inquiries, by a more extended system of registry, than is at present usually adopted, either in the metropolis, or in the country; and how conducive to pathological improvement, the information would be, which they might thus be so readily enabled to furnish.

The annexed Table will show the relation of calculous cases to population, in the principal instances which I have mentioned.

Place.	Population.	Number of Stone Cases.	Cases per Annum.	Comparative Frequency.
Norwich..............................	50,000	128 in 56 yrs.	2.28	1 in 21,000
Norfolk, including Norwich...............	351,000	575———	10.26	1 — 34,000
Norfolk, excluding Norwich	301,000	447———	7.98	1 — 38,000
Suffolk	234,000	....	5.26	1 — 44,000
Norfolk and Suffolk, including Norwich......	585,000	....	15.5	1 — 37,000
Norfolk and Suffolk, excluding Norwich	535,000	....	13.33	1 — 41,000
London	1,200,000	....	31.	1 — 38,000
Adjacent Counties	1,200,000	....	16.	1 — 76,000
England and Wales	12,000,000	....	111.	1 — 108,000
England and Wales, excluding Norfolk and Suffolk	11,415,000	....	95.5	1 — 118,000
England and Wales, excluding Norfolk, Suffolk, and London, with its adjacent counties	9,015,000	....	49.	1 — 188,000
Ditto persons between 14 and 50	4,134,000	....	14.7	1 — 280,000
Bristol and its liberties..................	87,000	173— 82 yrs.	2.1	1 — 41,000
Bristol country district..................	750,000	181———	2.2	1 — 340,000
Scotland..............................	2,000,000	....	8.	1 — 250,000
Dundee	30,000	26— 36 yrs.	.86	1 — 41,300

Soon after the alkaline nature of Mrs. STEPHEN's remedies for stone in the bladder, was made known by her in 1739, in consequence of the recompense of 5000*l.* adjudged by Parliament for the disclosure, it was found by Dr. HALES, that caustic alkalies had the power of dissolving calculi out of the body. But Dr. RUTTY[*], and some years afterwards Dr. DAWSON[†], discovered that this substance was limited in its operation, to certain descriptions of calculi; while others were capable of being dissolved by nitric or muriatic acid alone; and hence they concluded, that in the latter cases, acids might be regarded as important lithontriptics. The subject, however, was not pursued; and these experiments, with the curative deductions made from them, were entirely lost sight of.

The precise nature of lithic acid was afterwards discovered by the celebrated SCHEELE; and for a long period subsequent to his time, urinary calculi were uniformly supposed to consist of this material, and alkalies, alone, employed in the treatment of the diseases which they occasioned. It is singular, however, that the calculi which formed the subjects of that great chemist's experiments, as well as of BERGMAN's, should have been so little varied, as not to have led to the observations which had been before made by Drs. RUTTY and DAWSON, and which would, in all probability, have opened the way to the further important discoveries in urinary concretions, which we owe, in so great a degree, to the perspicacity and talents of Dr. WOLLASTON.

In concluding the first part of the paper which I have the honour to lay before the Society, I would beg to observe, that I have put aside the consideration of private cases, except as regards Suffolk, because it is not likely that the proportion of these, will differ much, in different districts, from that of public ones.

I would also observe, that much valuable information with regard to the Norwich operations and collection, was brought forward by my able and excellent deceased friend Dr. MARCET, in his valuable work on Calculous Diseases, to which I have already alluded; but I have thought it desirable to present a general view of the whole subject, with such additional circumstances as I have had an opportunity of ascertaining.

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[*] Account of some new Experiments and Observations on JOANNA STEPHEN's Medicine for the Stone.

[†] On Human Calculi, showing them to be of different Kinds. Medical Transactions, published by the College of Physicians of London, vol. ii. p. 105.

PART II.—*Of Urinary Concretions.*

When I proposed an examination of the urinary calculi belonging to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, I had the expectation, that my attention would have been materially circumscribed by the previous labours of Dr. MARCET, who visited Norwich some years before, for the express purpose of examining the collection. I found, however, that none of the calculi contained in it were divided, and that the experiments instituted by our lamented colleague (of which an account was published in his work on Calculous Diseases,) were therefore necessarily confined to the outer surface, except in cases where the calculus had been broken in the extraction, and its interior structure thus allowed to be seen.

Within the last four or five years, a certain portion of the calculi have been divided; and these, as well as such as were broken in the extraction, amounting together to about 330, I have carefully analysed.

I wish I could have extended the examination over the whole collection, which consists of 649 specimens*; but as there is no very speedy prospect of the remainder being divided, so as to admit of a satisfactory analysis being made of them, I am unwilling, longer, to defer laying before the Society the results of my examinations, which exhibit a more extensive series of observations in this part of pathological chemistry, than has yet, as far as I know, been presented from any cabinet in this country. I shall be happy in embracing a future opportunity, of going through the whole remaining part of this splendid collection, should the division of the residue be effected within a convenient period. At the same time, however, it is not likely, that the proportions of the different descriptions of calculi which form the remainder, will differ materially from that of the large portion which I have analysed.—I have put the results of the analysis in a tabular form; and have stated, in the order of their occurrence from the centre, the consecutive deposits of the different materials of which the calculi are composed, according to the most prominent character of such material. I have said nothing of mixed calculi, or of calculi consisting, in the same apparent deposit, of mixtures of different ingredients; because it is well known, that no one deposit is strictly and unequivocally unmixed; but is blended, in various proportions, with others, so as to undergo, by this means, more or less modification of character and appearance.

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* This was the number up to the end of the year 1827. During the year 1828, there has been an addition of 11 specimens to the collection, from the occurrence of that number of operations.

Calculi consisting principally of one deposit.

Lithic acid	81
Lithate of ammonia	20
Oxalate of lime	20
Phosphate of lime	4
Fusible calculus, or mixed phosphates; that is to say, calculi composed of the triple, or ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, united with phosphate of lime	37

Calculi consisting of two deposits.

Lithic acid and lithate of ammonia	37
——— oxalate of lime	11
——— mixed phosphates	10
——— phosphate of lime	2
Lithate of ammonia and lithic acid	2
——— oxalate of lime	25
——— mixed phosphates	14
——— phosphate of lime	1
Oxalate of lime and lithic acid	10
——— lithate of ammonia	1
——— mixed phosphates	15
——— phosphate of lime	3
Mixed phosphates and phosphate of lime	2

Calculi consisting of three deposits.

Lithic acid, phosphate of lime, and mixed phosphates	2
——— oxalate of lime, and phosphate of lime	1
——— oxalate of lime, and lithate of ammonia	2
——— oxalate of lime, and lithic acid	4
——— lithate of ammonia, and oxalate of lime	2

Lithic acid, oxalate of lime, and mixed phosphates	1
Lithate of ammonia, oxalate of lime, and mixed phosphates	3
——— oxalate of lime, and lithic acid	8
——— phosphate of lime, and lithate of ammonia	1
——— lithic acid, and mixed phosphates	2
Oxalate of lime, lithic acid, and lithate of ammonia	1
——— lithic acid, and oxalate of lime	1
——— lithic acid, and mixed phosphates	2

Calculi consisting of four or more deposits.

Lithate of ammonia, oxalate of lime, lithic acid, and mixed phosphates	1
Oxalate of lime, lithic acid, oxalate of lime, and mixed phosphates	1
Lithate of ammonia, oxalate of lime, phosphate of lime, oxalate of lime, and lithate of ammonia	1
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In this table, it will be seen, that about one half of the specimens are composed of one description of material only; and that the remainder consist of alternating layers, more or less numerous, of most of the substances of which human urinary calculi are composed.—On each of these substances, I shall make a few observations.

Of lithic acid and lithate of ammonia.

The distinction between these substances, though very generally recognized abroad, does not appear to have been much attended to in this country, till it was noticed by Dr. Prout, about nine years ago, in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions[*]; and afterwards, by the same gentleman, in his important and interesting work on Calculous Disorders. The existence of lithate of ammonia, as a frequent component part of calculi, was distinctly pointed out, under the name of urate of ammonia, by Messrs. Fourcroy and Vauquelin, in their paper on Animal Concretions in the Annales des Chimie for 1799[†]; but as they very singularly omitted all notice of Dr. Wollaston's celebrated communication on a similar subject, which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions two years before[*], it is not a matter of surprise, that the labours of these very eminent chemical philosophers, did not, in this department, obtain an authority in this country, which an appearance of greater candour would unquestionably have ensured them. Feeling, however, as I do, that Dr. WOLLASTON's paper, even after a lapse of above thirty years of the most active and successful period of chemical investigation, is not only to be regarded as a model of elegant and accurate deduction, but as containing nearly every thing of importance which is yet known on the subject of urinary calculi, I must still do Messrs. FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN the justice to state my conviction, that their operations were independent of those of our distinguished countryman. They were the first to notice lithate of ammonia; and their claim to originality may even derive some degree of support, from their having overlooked the most striking characteristic of the fusible calculus, noticed in Dr. WOLLASTON's communication,—ready fusibility, notwithstanding they were aware of the existence, as separate substances, of both the sets of materials of which it is composed, and knew also, that these substances are frequently united. The subject, it is also to be observed, was not a new one with them; for it appears from a paper which was published in the Annales de Chimie for the year 1793[†], that M. FOURCROY had been engaged, at various periods since the year 1787, in prosecuting researches into the nature of animal concretions, during which he materially enlarged the bounds of our acquaintance with those substances.

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[*] Vol. x. p. 389.

[†] Tom. xxx. p. 57.

Several of the specimens in the Norwich collection, bear a close resemblance to the plate which M. FOURCROY gives of a calculus of lithate of ammonia[‡]. They are small, gray, and laminated; and in addition to the usual characters of lithic acid, elicit ammonia copiously, on the addition of pure potash. Like those mentioned by Messrs. FOURCROY and VAUQUELIN, they are likewise generally derived from young subjects.

The combination of ammonia with lithic acid, is not, however, confined to small calculi, or to those which occur at an early period of life. It is to be found in calculi of all sizes, and belonging to all ages. But in such cases, ammonia invariably communicates a lighter colour, and diminishes the cohesion of the calculus, as indicated on the addition of pure potash; though there is not, except occasionally towards the centre, the laminated structure of early life. In a few instances, the appearance of the lithate of ammonia calculus is not very dissimilar to the chalk-like excrement, or rather urine of the Boa Constrictor, which, as is well known, consists of lithate of ammonia*.

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[*] On Gouty and Urinary Concretions: Philosophical Transactions for 1797.

[†] Analyse Comparée des differentes Espèces des Concretions Animales et Vegetales, tom. xvi. p. 23.

[‡] Annales du Museum d'Histoire Naturelle, tom. i. pl. VII.

Immersion, for a few days, in pure ammonia, converts yellow laminated lithic acid, whether in small masses, or in powder, into light-coloured lithate of ammonia, from which ammonia is readily evolved by the action of pure potash, after that which is loosely adherent, has been carefully separated by distilled water. But the artificial addition of ammonia does not, as far as I have observed, communicate any degree of decrepitation to a lithic calculus, as might be imagined from an observation of Dr. PROUT. It seems to be exceedingly likely, that some, at least, of the specimens of lithic calculus, which gave rise to SCHEELE's discovery of lithic acid in urinary calculi, really consisted of lithate of ammonia; since we are informed, that in his original experiments, a disengagement of ammonia took place, during the solution of the subjects of his analysis in liquid caustic potash, which would not have been the case, if the lithic acid, on which he operated, had been pure and uncombined†.

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* Dr. PROUT states to me, that he has never seen a calculus, essentially of lithate of ammonia, taken from a person after puberty; and is of opinion, that there are at least two varieties of the combination of lithic acid with ammonia, if not more.—It is exceedingly likely, that it is owing to the different quantities of ammonia, with which lithic acid, according to this very probable idea, is capable of being combined, with some diversity, perhaps, in the admixture of other substances, that the varieties observable in the appearance of lithate of ammonia, in calculi, are to be attributed.

I have had occasion, since this paper was laid before the Society, to examine some very minute round calculi, which were put into my hands by Mr. DALRYMPLE, now senior surgeon to the Norwich Hospital. They were 59 in number; were passed by a clergyman of about 54, all at once; and though they amounted only to three-eighths of a grain in weight, they occasioned considerable suffering prior to their discharge. They were amorphous in the centre, and laminated externally; and 35 were of very pure yellow lithic acid, the remaining 24, of gray lithate of ammonia, very similar in appearance to that which forms the lithate of ammonia calculus of children. They were formed, I have no doubt, in the kidney, and lay some time in its pelvis, before they were discharged. The circumstances of their occurrence resemble a good deal the cases mentioned in Dr. PROUT's work (p. 135); but in this instance it would appear, that the production of lithic acid, and lithate of ammonia went on at, or nearly at the same time; and that adult age did not act as a bar to the formation of the latter. It is exceedingly likely, however, that the augmentation of any one of those minute calculi, if detained in the bladder as a nucleus, might not go on long with lithate of ammonia, except in early life.

† Chemical Essays of CHARLES WILLIAM SCHEELE, translated from the Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Stockholm: Essay 9.

One of the most able and experienced of our English chemists, Professor Brande, has been induced to infer, that the evolution of ammonia from calculi, which were regarded as consisting of lithate of ammonia, depends, in all instances, on the decomposition of the ammoniacal salts contained in such calculi, and more especially of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, with which the lithic acid is united. As this is an interesting point in the history of those substances, I have made it a particular object of attention; and the following is the result of my observations.

After exposing calculi bearing the character of lithate of ammonia, either to alcohol or distilled water, whether cold or heated, I have never found that by the abstraction of any substance from them, which those fluids were able to carry off, the development of ammonia was at all diminished, on subjecting the remainder to the action of pure potash. When a portion of such calculi, either before or after exposure to alcohol or distilled water, was submitted to the action of acetic acid, none of the crystals of triple phosphate were to be observed on the addition of carbonate of ammonia to the filtered liquor, though the existence of that salt is capable of being detected, by this process, in the most minute quantity. By adding pure potash to the dried deposit which is obtained by evaporation from a solution of lithate of ammonia in boiling water, a copious development of ammonia took place, and the deposit itself was capable of undergoing complete solution in pure potash. It does not therefore appear, that in those instances, the evolution of ammonia depended on the decomposition of triple phosphate.

Mr. Brande has shown, that muriate of ammonia is capable of being obtained from lithate of ammonia; and hence, he thinks, that this substance is one of those, which may afford the ammonia supposed to characterize the lithate of ammonia calculus*. My experiments coincide entirely with those of Mr. Brande, as to muriate of ammonia being a constant component part of that description of calculus; but besides that this substance is in too small a quantity to give rise to the elicitment of ammonia, which occurs on the addition of pure potash to a lithate of ammonia calculus, the disengagement of ammonia takes place, with equal freedom, after the muriate of ammonia has been withdrawn from it, as before. I would also add, that on heating dilute muriatic acid on the calculus, from which muriate of ammonia has been withdrawn by distilled water, muriate of ammonia is formed, by the union of such muriatic acid, with the ammonia which is in combination with the lithic acid in the calculus; an increase in the weight of the calculus, when thoroughly dried, is found to have taken place; and the newly formed muriate of ammonia, is freely given up to distilled water. It is not only cognizable by its mode of crystallization, but by its ready sublimation; by the extrication of ammonia from it by pure potash; by the deposition of triple phosphate on the addition of magnesia and phosphoric acid; and the formation of luna cornea, through the means of its muriatic acid, on the addition of nitrate of silver.

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* A Letter on the differences in the structure of calculi which arise from their being formed in different parts of the urinary passages, and on the effects that are produced upon them by the internal use of solvent medicines, from Mr. William Brande to Everard Home, Esq. F.R.S. Phil. Trans. for 1808. p. 231.

The existence of muriate of ammonia in lithate of ammonia calculi, led me to inquire, whether, as that substance is always found in urine, some portion of it may not insinuate itself into the other species of calculi, and not be an attendant on lithate of ammonia alone. On examining various urinary concretions with a view to this point, I have always found that muriate of ammonia is distinctly traceable in common lithic acid. It likewise exists in calculi of the mixed phosphates, and in those of oxalate and phosphate of lime; and is also capable of being detected in that very rare species of calculus, the cystic oxide*. The quantity, however, is exceedingly minute; but though perfectly sensible to appropriate re-agents, it is incapable of being detected by any development of ammonia which pure potash can render evident, either to the senses or to vegetable colours.

From these circumstances I am disposed to infer, that the ammonia by which so many of the lithic calculi are distinguished, which have come under my notice, is usually in actual combination with lithic acid, and does not arise from the decomposition of an accessary ingredient, as in the specimens analysed by Mr. BRANDE.

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* The distilled water which takes up muriate of ammonia from calculi, withdraws likewise a certain portion of the lithic acid, or lithate of ammonia, from which hardly any calculus, except, perhaps, the cystic oxide, is altogether free. The peculiar crystallization in which the cystic oxide is disposed to be thrown down, in combination with the triple crystals, (when the latter are produced by the addition of magnesia and phosphoric acid to water, which has been boiled over that curious substance,) may render the existence of the triple crystals a little doubtful. On dissolving the latter, however, by acetic acid, which does not touch the cystic oxide, the triple crystals become apparent on the addition of carbonate of ammonia.

Lithate of ammonia, whether natural or artificial, bears a temperature much above that of boiling water without decomposition; for it does not part with its ammonia when exposed to the heat of melted tin, which requires a temperature of about 440° for its liquefaction. Its ammonia, or at least the greater part of it, is, however, readily yielded to any dilute acid, particularly on the application of heat; and from the nature and amount of the saline compound which is formed, the quantity of ammonia existing in the lithate, might, I presume, be ascertained.

The lithic calculi form, as is usual, the most numerous class of concretions in the Norfolk collection, where they amount to nearly a third of the whole number analysed. But when, in addition, we take those into account, which have lithic acid, or lithate of ammonia as a nucleus, it appears that nearly three-fourths of such number (namely 238 out of 328) either consist of the lithates, or have those substances as their nuclei.

The same observation may be made as to about two-thirds, or 27 out of 41, of the calculi belonging to the Cambridge Hospital, of which the kindness of Dr. HAVILAND, the Regius Professor of Physic, and my other medical friends of that flourishing and well-regulated establishment, allowed me the particular inspection.

In the collection of calculi belonging to the University of Leyden, which I had an opportunity of examining about two years since, by the courtesy of Professor SANDIFORD, 38 out of 49 specimens which it contained, or three-fourths of the whole, bore the character which I have just mentioned.

Dr. HENRY, of Manchester, published a valuable analysis in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions some years since, of 187 calculi; and of those, 158, or five-sixths, were also either lithic calculi, or had lithic nuclei*. The evidence, therefore, which is derived from places far distant from each other, agrees as to the similarity in nature, of the primordia, of by far the larger proportion of urinary calculi; and evinces, that in appreciating the tendency to calculous disorders, and the means by which it is to be obviated, the attention must be particularly directed to the circumstances under which lithic acid is formed, or developed. The importance of this attention is put in a very striking point of view by Dr. PROUT, when he says, "that if a lithic acid nucleus had not been formed and detained in the bladder, two persons at least out of three who suffer from calculus, would never have been troubled with that affection."

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* Vol. x. p. 125.

A deposition of the phosphates, is not, according to Dr. PROUT's experience, followed by that of the other materials of calculi; and in this important particular, my observations, with hardly an exception, agree with his. Sometimes, indeed, I have seen little studs of lithic acid, or lithate of ammonia, imbedded in the mixed phosphates; but these appear to have descended from the kidney, as small calculi, and to have attached themselves to the phosphates during their existence in the bladder; for the laminated form which those phosphates often assume, is not interrupted under such circumstances, but only slightly altered in direction. Notwithstanding, however, the well marked character of the different species of urinary calculi, or their varied laminæ, there is still hardly a single deposit, with which a small portion of some of the other ingredients is not blended; a circumstance which probably arises, (as in the case of muriate of ammonia) from the readiness with which urine parts with a minute portion of most of its component parts.

Of oxalate of lime.

The calculus of oxalate of lime, has been generally designated as the mulberry calculus, from its resemblance, both in shape and colour, to a mulberry. Its appearance, however, varies from the darkest brown to a milk white, not differing much in colour from the fusible calculus. Its texture is generally tuberculated, or nodular; but this substance not unfrequently exists, in bright amber-coloured, or transparent white crystals, of the shape of flattened octohedrons. This form was noticed by M. FOURCROY, in concretions taken from the bladders of some animals, and was particularly observed by Dr. WOLLASTON, in three human calculi shown him by Dr. MARCET. There are not less than twenty examples, in the Norwich collection, of such crystallization: and I have seen a few examples elsewhere.—I had occasion to observe a similar form of crystal, in two or three small calculi of oxalate of lime, taken from the bladder of a rat by a medical student some years since, and also in a calculus taken from the bladder of a pig. I have since found, that concretions of a similar description and form, are by no means uncommon in the former animal.

Of the triple phosphate, or ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate.

This substance is rarely found in its simple state, except as minute, transparent crystals, deposited between other laminæ. The nearest approach to it seems to be in the irregular white, or yellowish, or brownish-white crystallization, which is not unfrequently found on the surface of the mixed phosphates. This crystallization, I have always found to contain a small quantity of lime; and it must therefore, I presume, be considered, according to the division adopted by Dr. WOLLASTON, as belonging to the fusible calculi, or those consisting of the mixed phosphates, but possessing, perhaps, the smallest quantity of lime, which enters into the composition of this form of calculus. Dr. PROUT is inclined to view it as having some unknown, but regular proportion of the two sets of ingredients. The varying proportions, of the two phosphates seem, indeed, (as Dr. MARCET very judiciously observes,) to communicate every degree of fusibility to the calculi which are composed of them.

The usual mode of detecting minute quantities of the triple phosphate, is, I believe, that recommended by Dr. WOLLASTON, of observing the formation of a white line, by the deposition of the crystals of that substance, on any part of the glass vessel containing them, which has been rubbed by a glass tube, or other pointed instrument. I have employed, however, what appears to me a still more ready mode of ascertaining the formation of the triple phosphate, by placing the fluid expected to contain it, in a watch-glass, in the field of a compound microscope of moderate power. The triple crystals are thus capable of being observed at the period of their earliest formation; and their gradual increase of size, and union with each other in various accidental ways, but mostly in a stellated form, come within immediate view, and form an interesting subject of observation.—It is the more desirable to have a ready and unequivocal mode, of determining the existence of minute quantities of the ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate, in the examination of animal bodies, as the production of that substance affords a means, to which it is difficult to find a limit, of ascertaining the existence of ammonia, magnesia, and phosphoric acid.

Of phosphate of lime, and the mixed phosphates.

During my analysis of the Norwich collection, I was accidentally led to suspect that carbonate of lime, though very unusual in urinary calculi in a separate and distinct form, was not an unfrequent concomitant of phosphate of lime. A particular examination of the collection, with a view to this special point, convinced me that such was the case. The existence of carbonate of lime was evinced by effervescence, on submitting a portion of the powdered calculus, to the action of dilute muriatic acid, in a small tube, after boiling it in distilled water, to extricate the atmospheric air involved in it. The gas evolved, was readily absorbed by pure potash over water; while pure ammonia deposited the phosphate of lime, leaving a portion of fluid, from which lime was thrown down by oxalate of ammonia.—The same circumstance, likewise, happened, when the muriatic solution was evaporated to dryness, and the dried portion submitted to distilled water; the muriate of lime, formed by the solution of the carbonate being dissolved, and the lime precipitated in the form of oxalate, by oxalate of ammonia. Carbonate of lime, I have likewise seen in the mixed phosphates, and so extensively, as to induce me to think it probable, that phosphate of lime is seldom or never found in urinary concretions, either separately, or in combination with the triple phosphate, uncombined with carbonate. This circumstance seems to be the less unlikely, when it is considered, that carbonic acid gas has been found to exist in a pure state in urine, and separable by the mere aid of diminished atmospheric pressure. This being the case, it may fairly be expected to unite with some portion of lime during the evolution of the latter, instead of suffering the whole of it to be employed in forming oxalate, or phosphate of lime.

I am happy in having had the kind assistance of Dr. Prout, and of Mr. Faraday of the Royal Institution, in ascertaining the existence of carbonate of lime, in some of the specimens of calculi in which that substance is not usually looked for. To Dr. Prout the circumstance was not unexpected; for he has long considered the existence of carbonate, with phosphate of lime in human concretions, exceedingly likely, though he had not put his ideas to the test of experiment.—An important confirmation of these observations I have likewise met with, in a paper by the distinguished Spanish chemist Proust, who states, that in every instance of urinary concretion which came under his observation, he found carbonate of lime, when there was phosphate*.

In one or two calculi of mixed phosphates which are in Dr. PROUT's possession we found carbonate of lime; and the courtesy of Sir WILLIAM BLIZARD, the chairman of the Board of Curators of the Hunterian Museum, gave me the opportunity of making the same observation, in some of the specimens contained in that noble collection. I likewise had the particular favour from Dr. BENJAMIN BABINGTON, of not only examining with him, with the same result, several calculi of his small but valuable collection, (many of which are duplicates of those in the museum of Guy's Hospital,) but of being permitted the loan, and full use of his cabinet, which gave me the important opportunity, of instituting more ample experiments, than were at all admissible with the calculi belonging to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, where it was of course necessary to be limited to the smallest portion requisite for correct analysis.

I have likewise always found carbonate of lime in combination with phosphate, both in concretions formed in various parts of the body, and in prostatic calculi, (one of which I examined at the College of Surgeons,) although both sets of substances are generally regarded as consisting of phosphate of lime alone. The same observation has been made by Dr. PROUT, as to several similar substances which have come under his notice.

No specimen of cystic or xanthic oxide has yet been found in the Norwich collection.

The calculations which are comprised in this paper, can in many instances, only be regarded as approximating to the truth; and as depending on future, and more extended observation, for greater accuracy and precision. The inquiring disposition of the present age, has made us acquainted with the physical features of the principal parts of the united kingdom, whether in relation to power and variety of production, diversity of scenery, or peculiarities of geological character. A similar degree of talent and energy to that which has been so successfully employed on those objects, may be no less advantageously directed, to an examination of the habits and modes of life, by which the inhabitants of different districts are distinguished; to the description and influence of their food; to the maladies most prevalent among them; and the effect of their occupations, in producing, or modifying disease. These inquiries would lead to the knowledge of many important facts, which would not only be useful in throwing light on the nature of various obscure complaints, and in particular of those of a calculous description, but would have an extensive and advantageous bearing on general pathology.

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* Annales de Chimie, tom. xxxvi. p. 263.

I have alluded to a probable connection in towns, between the scrophulous, and the calculous diathesis; and in the Norfolk district, there is unquestionably a great disposition to every form of scrophula, from a slight enlargement of a submaxillary gland, to the severest states of articular, or pulmonary disease. Whether, however, the disposition is greater than in other counties; and how far, in this case, it may be connected with the calculous character of the district; future observations must determine.

Carrow Abbey near Norwich,
June 10, 1828.

IX. *Experiments to determine the difference in the number of vibrations made by an Invariable Pendulum in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich, and in the house in London in which Captain* KATER'S *experiments were made. By Captain* EDWARD SABINE *of the Royal Artillery, Secretary to the Royal Society. Communicated by the President and Council.*

Read December 11, 1828.

THESE experiments were made in compliance with a wish of the Council of the Royal Society, expressed in the following minute, dated December 13th 1827: "That Captain SABINE be requested to ascertain the difference in the number of vibrations of a pendulum between Mr. BROWNE'S house in London and the Royal Observatory at Greenwich."

The invariable pendulum employed to accomplish the proposed object was of the usual materials and form, new for the occasion, and numbered 12. The thermometer was the same that I had used in my former pendulum experiments; its graduation is described in the volume containing the account of those experiments, pages 182—187. The ball of the thermometer was suspended at both stations midway between the knife edge and the centre of the weight of the pendulum. The height of the barometer in the observations at Greenwich was taken by the standard barometer of the Observatory, which is in a room on the same floor as the pendulum room: in those at London it was taken by Mr. BROWNE'S barometer placed in the room in which the observations were made. Mr. BROWNE'S barometer being compared with the standard of the Greenwich observatory, by means of an intermediate portable barometer, was found to require a correction of + 0.066 to make it agree with the indications of the Greenwich standard corrected for capillary action. This correction is consequently applied.

The pendulum was first employed in experiments in Mr. BROWNE'S house from the 17th to the 20th of March inclusive: the rate of Mr. BROWNE'S clock by Cumming was furnished by himself. The observations are detailed in the Table A. at the close of the paper:—the following abstract exhibits the results:

London; March 1828; Experiments with Pendulum 12.

	Barom.	Therm.	Vibrations at 62°.
March 17.	30.132	63.22	85963.85
17.	30.129	63.45	85963.61
18.	30.125	62.82	85963.52
18.	30.040	63.175	85963.60
19.	29.480	62.32	85963.56
19.	29.485	62.42	85963.55
20.	29.375	61.15	85963.55
20.	29.270	61.32	85963.55
	29.975	62.5	85963.60

The height of the barometer corrected to the standard and reduced to 32° is 29.952.

The mean result is 85963.60 vibrations in a mean solar day, the pendulum being at 62°, the air at 62°.5, the barometer 29.952 inches, and the mercury 32°.

To reduce this result to the number of vibrations which would have been made had the pendulum vibrated in a vacuum, I have introduced for the first time a reduction obtained by direct experiment; namely, by vibrating the pendulum alternately in the air and in a rarefied medium very nearly approaching to a vacuum. The particulars of this experiment I hope shortly to communicate to the Royal Society; and may state in the mean time as its result, that the barometer being at 30 inches, the mercury at 32°, and the air at 45°, a pendulum, similar in form and materials to the one used on the present occasion, made 10.36 vibrations per diem less than when vibrating in a vacuum.

To adapt this reduction to the variations which the meteorological instruments undergo in different experiments, it will be remembered, that the specific gravity of air varies directly as the height of the barometer, and inversely as its expansion of $\frac{1}{480}$th part of its bulk for each degree of Fahrenheit.

The reduction in the present case, for barometer 29.952 inches, and thermometer 62°.5, is + 9.97; making 85973.57 vibrations at 62°.

In May the temperature in the room assigned by the Astronomer Royal for pendulum experiments, which is the western half of the quadrant room, having arrived nearly at the same height as during the experiments in London, a corresponding series was made at Greenwich on the 15th, 17th, 18th, and 19th of May, and 5th of June. The clock employed was one belonging to the observatory, made by GRAHAM, and was fixed against the south wall: its rate was supplied by Mr. THOMAS GLANVILLE TAYLOR, assistant at the Royal Observatory, by comparisons with the Greenwich transit clock, accomplished in the manner described in the memorandum B. annexed at the close of the paper. I am also indebted to Mr. TAYLOR for his zealous cooperation in these and the subsequent experiments at Greenwich: the observations made by him are distinguished by his name in Tables C. and F: the abstract of the results in Table C. is as follows:

Greenwich; May and June 1828; Experiments with Pendulum 12.

	Barom.	Therm.	Vibrations at 62°.
May 15.	29.765	60.07	85964.31
15.	29.755	61.15	85964.52
17.	29.705	59.70	85963.91
17.	29.715	60.68	85964.14
17.	29.700	61.32	85964.10
18.	29.695	59.28	85963.91
18.	29.715	60.05	85963.85
18.	29.705	59.77	85963.80
19.	29.710	57.85	85963.90
19.	29.710	58.70	85963.90
19.	29.700	59.00	85964.04
June 5.	29.335	54.92	85964.71
5.	29.360	55.75	85964.64
5.	29.385	56.65	85964.70
	29.639	58.92	85964.17

The height of the barometer, reduced to 32°, and corrected for capillary action, +0.019, (being the amount assigned by Mr. DANIELL for capillary depression in a boiled tube of 0.26 inch. diameter,) is 29.580.

The mean result is 85964.17 vibrations in a mean solar day, the pendulum being at 62°, the air at 58°.92, the barometer at 29.580, and the mercury 32°. The reduction to a vacuum is + 9.92, making 85974.09 vibrations in a vacuum at 62°.

We have thus the vibrations of this pendulum at London and at Greenwich as follows.

London......	85973.57
Greenwich....	85974.09
Difference....	0.52

Showing an acceleration at Greenwich of 0.52 parts of a vibration per diem.

Now as the latitude of the Royal Observatory is 2′ 28″ south of Mr. Browne's house in London, and as its height above the sea is also about 50 feet more, a retardation from these causes combined of about 0.3 of a vibration per diem was to have been expected at Greenwich, instead of an acceleration of 0.52 of a vibration. The result appeared therefore sufficiently remarkable to make it desirable to verify it by repetition.

The pendulum having remained at Greenwich a few days after the experiments were completed, the knife edge became slightly corroded with rust, in consequence of the great damp which prevails in the observatory at that season. The knife edge having been ground and figured afresh, the pendulum was again conveyed to Portland Place, and the experiments (Appendix D.) made with it on the 8th and 9th of July, the thermometer employed being the same as before, and suspended in a similar manner: the results were as follows.

London July 1828; Experiments with Pendulum 12.

		Barom.	Therm.	
July 8.	Mean of 7 exp.	29.670	72.07	85955.42 vibrations at 72°.
July 9.	Mean of 7 exp.	29.490	71.73	85955.40 vibrations at 72°.
		29.580	71.9	85955.41 vibrations at 72°.

The height of the barometer corrected to the standard and reduced to 32° is 29.533 inches.

The mean result being that the pendulum, having had its knife edge ground and figured afresh, made 85955.41 vibrations at 72°, equivalent to 85959.71

vibrations at 62°, the temperature of the air being 71°.9, the barometer 29.533, and the mercury 32°. The reduction to a vacuum is + 9.63, making 85969.34 vibrations at 62°.

The second series at Greenwich was commenced on the 21st of July, and continued to the 26th, both days included. The clock and thermometer employed were the same as on the former occasion; the rate of the clock was supplied by Mr. THOMAS GLANVILLE TAYLOR, by comparison with the transit clock of the observatory, as shown in the memorandum E. The experiments are given at length in the Table F, and their results collected in one view are as follows.

Greenwich, July 1828; Experiments with Pendulum 12.

	Barom.	Therm.	Vibrations at 62°.
July 21.	29.375	61.49	85960.16
22.	29.465	60.17	85959.70
23.	29.590	61.45	85959.89
24.	29.525	61.93	85959.82
25.	29.475	62.24	85960.04
26.	29.640	61.63	85960.15
	29.512	61.5	85959.96

The height of the barometer corrected for capillary action and reduced to 32° is 29.446.

The mean result is 85959.96 vibrations in a mean solar day at 62°; the temperature of the air being 61.5, the barometer 29.446, and the mercury 32°. The reduction to a vacuum is + 9.82, making 85969.78 vibrations at 62°.

We have thus a second series of the vibrations of Pendulum 12 at London and Greenwich, after its knife edge had been ground and figured afresh, as follows.

London......	85969.34
Greenwich....	85969.78
Difference....	0.44

Showing an acceleration at Greenwich of 0.44 of a vibration per diem. The former result was an acceleration of 0.52 of a vibration per diem. We may therefore assume finally, 0.48 of a vibration per diem as the difference in the rate of an invariable pendulum between the Royal Observatory and Mr. Browne's house in London; the pendulum vibrating quicker in Greenwich than in London.

The retardation computed for the difference in latitude between the two stations is 0.15 of a vibration per diem, and for their difference in elevation being about 50 feet and employing Dr. Young's co-efficient of .6, is 0.12 of a vibration per diem. The sum of the two computed retardations is 0.27; which added to the acceleration 0.48 shown by the experiments, makes altogether 0.75 of a vibration per diem; by which amount the result of experiment differs from what would have been anticipated, supposing that no previous experience had existed of the occurrence of such anomalies.

With regard to the fact, of the existence of this irregularity between Greenwich and London, it is one which admits of easy verification by persons who may be disposed to repeat the experiments: the stations are convenient and close at home; and the magnitude of the irregularity is such as to preclude uncertainty, since with proper precautions, it is not difficult to determine the relative rates of an invariable pendulum to nearly $\frac{1}{7}$th of the present irregularity.

With regard to its cause,—having already expressed the opinion that I had been led to form on the occurrence in my former pendulum experiments, of what I believe to have been irregularities of a similar nature,—it is unnecessary now to repeat that opinion; and having since seen no occasion to alter it, on the contrary much to confirm it, I gladly leave the discussion to others whose opinions are entitled to more weight.

TABLE A.

Vibrations of Pendulum 12 in London, March 1828.

Memorandum of the rate of Mr. BROWNE's clock by CUMMING, from the 10th to the 24th of March: received from Mr. BROWNE.

March 10. CUMMING fast 4.05 s
losing 0.1 s per diem.
11. ——— 3.95
losing 0.19 per diem.
13. ——— 3.57
gaining 0.07 per diem.
14. ——— 3.64
keeping Mean Time.
18. ——— 3.63
keeping Mean Time.
19. ——— 3.63
gaining 0.07 s per diem.
24. ——— 4.01

EXP. 1. March 17th 1828. Clock making 86400 Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
Barom. {begining 30.135, ending 30.130} 30.132

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.		Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		m s	m s	h m s	h m s					
62.9°	1	50 55	50 58	10 50 56.5						
	2	57 29	57 33	10 57 31.0	10 57 30.5	1.16°				
63.0	3	04 02	04 06	11 04 04.0			+0.99 s	394.83 s	+0.52 s	85963.85
63.5	25	28 48	28 55	1 28 51.5						
	26	35 24	35 29	1 35 26.5	1 35 26.5	0.45				
63.5	27	41 59	42 04	1 42 01.5						

EXP. 2. Fresh impulse given. Barom. {30.130, 30.128} 30.129

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.		Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		m s	m s	h m s	h m s					
63.5°	1	48 48	48 50	1 48 49.0						
	2	55 21	55 23	1 55 22.0	1 55 22.00	1.28°				
63.5	3	01 54	01 56	2 01 55.0			+1.19 s	394.36 s	+0.62 s	85963.61
63.4	25	26 29	26 35	4 26 32.0						
	26	33 04	33 09	4 33 06.5	4 33 06.67	0.49				
63.4	27	39 38	39 45	4 39 41.5						

The reduction to a mean temperature of 62° is throughout computed in the proportion of 0.43 parts of a vibration per diem for each degree of FAHRENHEIT.

EXP. 3. March 18th. Clock making 86400 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}30.15\\30.10\end{matrix}\right\}$ 30.125

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of				Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
62.6	1	12 09	12 11	11 12 10.0	11 18 43.17	1.22	+1.17	394.51	+0.35	85963.52
	2	18 42	18 44	11 18 43.0						
62.8	3	25 15	25 18	11 25 16.5						
62.9	22	30 11	30 15	1 30 13.0	1 36 48.00	0.52				
	23	36 45	36 51	1 36 48.0						
63.0	24	43 22	43 24	1 43 23.0						

EXP. 4. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}30.08\\30.00\end{matrix}\right\}$ 30.04

°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
63.2	1	13 05	13 07	2 13 06.0	2 19 39.17	1.04	+0.83	394.77	+0.49	85963.60
	2	19 38	19 40	2 19 39.0						
63.4	3	26 11	26 14	2 26 12.5						
63.0	23	37 45	37 53	4 37 49.0	4 44 24.17	0.43				
	24	44 21	44 28	4 44 24.5						
63.1	25	50 55	51 03	4 50 59.0						

EXP. 5. March 19th. Clock making 86400.07 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.48\\29.48\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.48

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of				Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
62.1	1	04 05	04 07	11 04 06.0	11 10 39.33	1.05	+0.91	394.92	+0.14	85963.56
	2	10 37	10 41	11 10 39.0						
62.2	3	17 11	17 15	11 17 13.0						
62.5	21	15 40	15 45	1 15 42.5	1 22 17.83	0.48				
	22	22 16	22 21	1 22 18.5						
62.5	23	28 50	28 55	1 28 52.5						

EXP. 6. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.48\\29.49\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.485

°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
62.5	1	35 27	35 28	1 35 27.5	1 42 00.83	1.20	+0.94	394.84	+0.18	85963.55
	2	41 59	42 02	1 42 00.5						
62.6	3	48 33	48 36	1 48 34.5						
62.3	30	46 12	46 19	4 46 15.5	4 52 51.33	0.39				
	31	52 48	52 55	4 52 51.5						
62.3	32	59 22	59 32	4 59 27.0						

Exp. 7. March 20th. Clock making 86400.07 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.42\\29.33\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.375

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of				Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
60.7	1	39 59	40 02	9 40 00.5	9 46 34.83	1.11	+0.87	395.42	−0.36	85963.55
....	2	46 34	46 36	9 46 35.0						
60.9	3	53 07	53 11	9 53 09.0						
61.5	27	31 17	31 24	12 31 20.5	12 37 55.83	0.40				
....	28	37 52	37 59	12 37 55.5						
61.5	29	44 28	44 35	12 44 31.5						

Exp. 8. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.33\\29.21\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.27

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of				Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
61.5	1	50 55	50 56	12 50 55.5	12 57 29.12	1.12	+0.75	395.46	−0.28	85963.55
....	2	57 29	57 30	12 57 29.5						
61.5	3	04 01	04 04	1 04 02.5						
61.1	34	28 19	28 27	4 28 23.0	4 34 59.33	0.32				
....	35	34 54	35 05	4 34 59.5						
61.2	36	41 30	41 41	4 41 35.5						

TABLE B.

Determination of the rate of the clock by GRAHAM at the Royal Observatory Greenwich, from the 15th to the 20th of May inclusive, and from the 4th to the 6th of June inclusive: by Mr. TAYLOR.

"The comparison of the clock with the Greenwich transit clock was effected by means of a machine constructed by HARDY for the purpose, it being capable of indicating 0″.05 in time; and from the mean of 5 comparisons which was always employed, it is hoped the comparisons never err 0.03 from the truth; these comparisons were made at or near the time the observations were making for the rate of the transit clock, on the accurate determination of which must rest the accuracy of the rate of the clock used in the experiment.

For the rate of the transit clock the following observations have been selected from the Greenwich Observations.

1828.		Observed Æ.	Apparent Æ.	Error of Clock.	Means.	Rate in 24 hours.
		h m s	h m s	s		
May 15.	Castor . . .	7 24 8.57	7 23 37.76	+30.81	at $7^h\ 29^m$ $+30^s.72$	
	Procyon . .	7 30 49.34	7 30 18.68	30.66		
	Pollux . . .	7 35 18.54	7 34 47.85	30.69		
17.	Sirius . . .	6 38 4.06	6 37 34.41	+29.65	at $7^h\ 17^m$ $+29^s.57$	s −0.58
	Castor . . .	7 24 7.34	7 23 37.74	29.60		
	Procyon . .	7 30 48.06	7 30 18.66	29.40		
	Pollux . . .	7 35 17.44	7 34 47.83	29.61		
18.	Castor . . .	7 24 6.80	7 23 37.73	+29.07	at $7^h\ 29^m$ $+29^s.03$	−0.53
	Procyon .	7 30 47.64	7 30 18.65	28.99		
	Pollux . . .	7 35 16.84	7 34 47.82	29.02		
19.	Castor . . .	7 24 6.44	7 23 37.72	+28.72	at $7^h\ 29^m$ $+28^s.75$	−0.28
	Procyon .	7 30 47.33	7 30 18.64	28.69		
	Pollux . . .	7 35 16.64	7 34 47.81	28.83		
18.	γ Aquilæ	19 38 36.68	19 38 7.36	+29.32	at $19^h\ 43^m$ $+29^s.35$	
	α Aquilæ	19 42 55.22	19 42 25.85	29.37		
	β Aquilæ	19 47 23.62	19 46 54.27	29.35		
19.	γ Aquilæ	19 38 35.96	19 38 7.38	+28 58	at $19^h\ 43^m$ $+28^s.73$	−0.62
	α Aquilæ	19 42 54.52	19 42 25.88	28 64		
	β Aquilæ	19 47 22.98	19 46 54.30	28 68		

In addition to these, we have the following observations of the Sun.

	Observed Æ.	Apparent Æ.	Error of Clock.	Rate in 24 hours.
	h m s	h m s	s	
1828. May 14.	3 25 22.93	3 24 51.10	+31.83	s
16.	3 33 15.85	3 32 45.20	30.65	−0.59
18.	3 41 11.00	3 40 41.50	29.50	−0.57
19.	3 45 9.76	3 44 40.40	29.36	−0.14
20.	3 49 8.59	3 48 39.90	38.69	−0.67

Collecting the results in the two preceding tables, we have,

May.	15to16	16to17	17to18	18to19	19to20	
	−0.58	−0.58	... ...	... ...	... ...	By Castor, Procyon, and Pollux.
	... ...	... ...	−0.53	... ...	... ...	By Sirius, Castor, Procyon, and Pollux.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	−0.28	... ...	By Castor, Procyon, and Pollux.
	... ...	... ...	... ...	−0.62	... ...	By γ, α, and β Aquilæ.
	−0.59	−0.57	−0.57	−0.14	−0.67	By the Sun.
Means	−0.58	−0.57	−0.55	−0.35	−0.67	

The ill accordance of the rates on the 18th—19th and 19th—20th, arises in a great measure from an indifferent observation of the sun on the 19th; and further it appears, that about this time the transit instrument was very unsteady, requiring adjustment both with regard to the meridian mark and level. These circumstances, combined with the steady going of the clock before and since this period, seem to justify the taking −0.54 as a mean rate for the whole time; which has been accordingly employed with the following comparisons in the determination of the rate of the clock used in the experiments.

1828.	Time by Clock. h m s	Time by Transit Clock. h m s	Sidereal Interval. h m s	Mean Interval. h m s	Clock rate in 24 hours. s
May 15.	23 15 0	4 18 35.85	24 23 52.85	24 19 53.58	+6.34
16.	23 35 0	4 42 28.70	25 0 29.08	24 56 23.82	+5.93
17.	0 31 30	5 42 57.78	25 17 1.73	25 12 53.77	+5.91
18.	1 44 30	6 59 59.51	24 14 51.69	24 10 53.89	+6.05
19.	1 55 30	7 14 51.20			
18.	19 34 0	0 52 20.31	12 45 1.79	12 42 56.75	+6.12
19.	8 17 0	13 37 22.10			

For the subsequent part of the experiments, the following transits have been selected from the Greenwich Observations.

1828.		Observed Æ. h m s	Apparent Æ. h m s	Error of Clock. s	Means.	Rate in 24 hours.
June 4.	Regulus. .	9 59 35.40	9 59 13.74	+21.66	at 13ʰ 22ᵐ +21ˢ.60	
	β Leonis .	11 40 40.46	11 40 18.82	+21.64		
	Spica Virg.	13 16 33.10	13 16 11.29	+21.81		
	η Urs. Maj.	13 41 8.92	13 40 47.35	+21.57		
	ε Bootis . .	14 37 52.47	14 37 31.08	+21.39		
	β Urs. Min.	14 51 42.00	14 51 20.42	+21.58		
	α Cor. Bor.	15 27 48.80	15 27 27.23	+21.57		
June 5.	Regulus. .	9 59 34.96	9 59 13.73	+21.23	at 11ʰ 53ᵐ +21ˢ.21	s −0.42
	α Urs. Maj.	10 53 24.47	10 53 3.33	+21.14		
	2 α Libræ .	14 41 47.23	14 41 25.96	+21.27		
June 7.	Arcturus .	14 8 11.80	14 7 51.68	+20.12	at 14ʰ 30ᵐ +20ˢ.28	−0.45
	1 α Libræ	14 41 34.88	14 41 14.50	+20.38		
	2 α Libræ	14 41 46.30	14 41 25.96	+20.34		

Using these rates of the transit clock with the following comparisons of the experimental clock, we get its rate.

	Time by Clock. h m s	Time by Transit Clock. h m s	Sidereal Interval. h m s	Interval of Mean Time. h m s	Clock rate in 24 hours. s
June 4.	20 17 0	2 36 48.74	24 39 55.70	=24 35 53.68	+6.15
5.	20 53 0	3 16 44.44	26 11 10.21	=26 6 53.31	+6.16
6.	23 08 0	5 27 54.65			

THOMAS GLANVILLE TAYLOR."

TABLE C. Vibration of Pendulum 12 at Greenwich, May and June 1828.

Exp. 1. May 15th, 1828. Clock making 86406.34 Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.

Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.77\\29.76\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.765. Observer, Mr. T. G. TAYLOR.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.		Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
59.4	1	6 07	6 09	9 6 08.0	9 12 38	0.96	+0.76	391.02	−0.83	85964.31
59.6	2	12 37	12 39	9 12 38.0						
59.7	3	19 07	19 09	9 19 08.0						
60.4	21	16 21	16 34	11 16 27.5	11 22 58.5	0.45				
60.6	22	22 52	23 05	11 22 58.5						
60.7	23	29 23	29 36	11 29 29.5						

Exp. 2. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.76\\29.75\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.755. Observer, Mr. T. G. TAYLOR.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.		Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
61.2	1	49 03	49 05	11 49 04.0	11 55 34.33	0.94	+0.74	390.81	−0.36	85964.52
61.3	2	55 33	55 36	11 55 34.5						
61.4	3	02 03	02 06	12 02 04.5						
60.8	21	59 14	59 25	1 59 19.5	2 05 50.5	0.44				
61.0	22	05 45	05 57	2 05 51.0						
61.2	23	12 15	12 27	2 12 21.0						

Exp. 3. May 17th. Clock making 86405.93 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.70\\29.71\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.705.

Observer, Mr. T. G. TAYLOR.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.		Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
59.2	1	29 42	29 43	18 29 42.5	18 36 13.67	0.94	+0.74	391.175	−0.99	85963.91
59.4	2	36 13	36 15	18 36 14.0						
59.5	3	42 43	42 46	18 42 44.5						
60.0	21	40 00	40 12	20 40 06.0	20 46 37.17	0.44				
60.0	22	46 31	46 43	20 46 37.0						
60.1	23	53 02	53 15	20 53 08.5						

Exp. 4. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.72\\29.71\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.715.

Observers: 1—3 Mr. T. G. TAYLOR: 21—23 Captain SABINE.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.		Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
60.2	1	8 59	9 00	21 08 59.5	21 15 30.17	0.95	+0.74	391.017	−0.56	85964.14
60.3	2	15 29	15 31	21 15 30.0						
60.5	3	21 59	22 03	21 22 01.0						
61.0	21	19 14	19 24	23 19 19.0	23 25 50.5	0.43				
61.0	22	25 44	25 57	23 25 50.5						
61.1	23	32 16	32 28	23 32 22.0						

Exp. 5. Fresh impulse given. Clock making 86405.91 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.70\\29.70\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.70.
Observer, Captain Sabine.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of				Arc and Corection.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
61.1	1	38 51	38 53	23 38 52.0	23 45 22.33	0.92	+0.68	390.79	−0.29	85964.10
61.2	2	45 21	45 24	23 45 22.5						
61.2	3	51 51	51 54	23 51 52.5						
61.4	21	49 01	49 14	01 49 07.5	01 55 38.17	0.42				
61.5	22	55 32	55 44	01 55 38.0						
61.5	23	02 03	02 15	02 02 09.0						

Exp. 6. May 18th. Clock making 86405.91 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.69\\29.70\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.695.
Observer, Mr. T. G. Taylor.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of				Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
59.0	1	55 28	55 29	18 55 28.5	19 01 59.33	0.95	+0.75	391.258	−1.16	85963.91
59.1	2	01 58	02 00	19 01 59.0						
59.3	3	08 30	08 31	19 08 30.5						
59.4	21	05 48	06 00	21 05 54.0	21 12 24.5	0.44				
59.4	22	12 18	12 31	21 12 24.5						
59.5	23	18 49	19 01	21 18 55.0						

Exp. 7. Fresh impulse given. Clock making 86406.05 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.72\\29.71\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.715.
Observer, Mr. T. G. Taylor.

°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
59.9	1	30 07	30 09	0 30 08.0	0 36 38.5	0.95	+0.75	390.90	−0.84	85963.85
60.1	2	36 37	36 39	0 36 38.0						
60.2	3	43 08	43 11	0 43 09.5						
59.9	21	40 19	40 31	2 40 25.0	2 46 56.5	0.44				
60.1	22	46 51	47 02	2 46 56.5						
60.1	23	53 22	53 34	2 53 28.0						

Exp. 8. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.71\\29.70\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.705. Observer, Mr. T. G. Taylor.

°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
60.3	1	00 48	00 49	3 00 48.5	3 07 18.83	0.92	+0.68	391.033	−0.96	85963.80
60.3	2	07 18	07 20	3 07 19.0						
60.4	3	13 48	13 50	3 13 49.0						
59.2	21	11 02	11 14	5 11 08.0	5 17 39.5	0.42				
59.2	22	17 34	17 45	5 17 39.5						
59.2	23	24 05	24 17	5 24 11.0						

Exp. 9. May 19th. Clock making 86406.12 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.70\\29.72\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.71.
Observer, Mr. T. G. Taylor.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of				Arc and Corrections.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
57.2	1	14 49	14 51	19 14 50.0						
57.3	2	21 20	21 22	19 21 21.0	19 21 21.17	0.94	+0.74	391.708	−1.78	85963.90
57.4	3	27 51	27 54	19 27 52.5						
58.3	21	25 18	25 30	21 25 24.0						
58.4	22	31 50	32 01	21 31 55.5	21 31 55.33	0.44				
58.5	23	38 20	38 33	21 38 26.5						

Exp. 10. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.72\\29.70\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.71. Observer, Mr. T. G. Taylor.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.		Arc	Corrections	Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
58.5	1	58 01	58 03	21 58 02.0						
58.6	2	04 32	04 34	22 04 33.0	22 04 32.83	0.96	+0.76	391.35	−1.42	85963.90
58.8	3	11 02	11 05	22 11 03.5						
58.7	21	8 22	8 34	0 8 28.0						
58.8	22	14 55	15 06	0 15 00.5	0 14 59.83	0.44				
58.8	23	21 25	21 37	0 21 31.0						

Exp. 11. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.70\\29.70\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.70.
Observer, Captain Sabine.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.		Arc	Corrections	Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
59.0	1	53 40	53 41	0 53 40.5						
	2	00 10	00 12	1 00 11.0	1 00 10.83	0.97	+0.77	391.35	−1.29	85964.04
	3	06 40	06 42	1 06 41.0						
59.0	21	04 01	04 11	3 04 06.0						
	22	10 31	10 44	3 10 37.5	3 10 37.83	0.44				
	23	17 03	17 17	3 17 10.0						

Exp. 12. June 5th. Clock making 86406.16 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.32\\29.35\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.335.
Observer, Mr. T. G. Taylor.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of				Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
54.2	1	08 54	08 56	21 08 55.0						
54.3	2	15 28	15 30	21 15 29.0	21 15 28.67	0.95	+0.75	393.5	−3.04	85964.71
54.5	3	22 01	22 03	21 22 02.0						
55.5	21	19 58	20 12	23 20 05.0						
55.5	22	26 32	26 46	23 26 39.0	23 26 38.67	0.44				
55.5	23	33 05	33 19	23 33 12.0						

Exp. 13. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.35\\29.37\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.36. Observer, Mr. T. G. Taylor.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.		Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
55.5	1	39 25	39 26	23 39 25.5	23 45 58.5	0.95	+0.74	393.17	−2.69	85964.64
55.5	2	45 58	46 00	23 45 59.0						
55.5	3	52 30	52 32	23 52 31.0						
55.9	21	50 23	50 34	1 50 28.5	1 57 02.0	0.43				
55.9	22	56 56	57 08	1 57 02.0						
56.2	23	03 30	03 41	2 03 35.5						

Exp. 14. Fresh impulse given. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.38\\29.39\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.385. Observer, Mr. T. G. Taylor.

Therm.	No. of Coincid.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.		Arc and Correction.		Mean Interval.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day.
°		m s	m s	h m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
56.7	1	10 12	10 13	2 10 12.5	2 16 44.5	0.94	+0.72	392.87	−2.30	85964.70
56.9	2	16 43	16 45	2 16 44.0						
56.8	3	23 16	23 18	2 23 17.0						
56.4	21	21 03	21 14	4 21 08.5	4 27 41.83	0.43				
56.5	22	27 36	27 47	4 27 41.5						
56.6	23	34 10	34 21	4 34 15.5						

Table D.—London, July 1828. Experiments with Pendulum 12.

July 8th. Clock making 86400 Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.68\\29.66\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.67

No. of Coincid.	Temp.	Times of Disapp.	Times of Re-app.	Times of Coincidence.	Arc of Vibration.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 72°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day at 72°.
	°	m s	m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
1	71.7	43 29	43 33	9 43 31.0	1.115				
6	71.7	15 44	15 49	10 15 47.5	0.915	387.45	+1.44	−0.13	85955.31
11	71.7	48 02	48 09	10 48 05.5	0.775				
16	71.7	20 23	20 30	11 20 26.5	0.625	388.25	+0.68	−0.11	85955.49
21	71.8	52 43	52 53	11 52 48.0	0.520				
26	71.9	25 04	25 16	12 25 10.0	0.450	388.40	+0.33	−0.04	85955.39
31	72.0	57 26	57 38	12 57 32.0	0.380				
36	72.1	29 46	30 03	1 29 54.5	0.310	388.45	+0.18	+0.04	85955.38
41	72.2	02 07	02 26	2 02 16.5	0.260				
46	72.3	34 29	34 50	2 34 39.5	0.210	388.55	+0.08	+0.13	85955.49
51	72.4	06 50	07 14	3 07 02.0	0.190				
56	72.4	39 10	39 40	3 39 25.0	0.160	388.50	+0.04	+0.17	85955.43
61	72.4	11 30	12 04	4 12 47.0	0.120				
66	72.4	43 50	44 30	4 44.10.0	0.100	388.55	+0.02	+0.17	85955.47
71	72.4	16 09	16 56	5 16 32.5	0.090				
	72.07								85955.42

July 9th. Clock making 86400 Vibrations. Barom. {29.50, 29.48} 29.49									
No. of Coincid.	Therm.	Times of			Arc of Vibration.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 72°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day at 72°.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
	°	m s	m s	h m s	°	s	s	s	
1	71.5	33 45	33 48	9 33 46.5	1.40	386.90	+2.23	−0.17	85955.44
11	71.7	38 13	38 18	10 38 15.5	0.95	387.85	+1.00	−0.13	85955.33
21	71.7	42 50	42 58	11 42 54.0	0.63	388.40	+0.47	−0.15	85955.42
31	71.6	47 32	47 44	12 47 38.0	0.45	388.55	+0.23	−0.17	85955.34
41	71.6	52 16	52 31	1 52 23.5	0.31	388.65	+0.11	−0.15	85955.34
51	71.7	56 58	57 22	2 57 10.0	0.21	388.80	+0.05	−0.15	85955.46
61	71.6	01 43	02 13	4 01 58.0	0.16	388.85	+0.03	−0.15	85955.50
71	71.7	06 25	07 08	5 06 46.5	0.11				
	71.73								85955.40 at 72°

Table E.

Determination of the rate of the clock by Graham, with which the pendulum was compared in the experiments at Greenwich between the 21st and 26th of July inclusive: by Mr. Taylor.

"The rate of the clock was obtained from comparisons with the transit clock at the time that the observations were making for the determination of the rate of the latter; thus resting the accuracy of the results on the correct determination of the rate of the transit clock, for which purpose the following observations have been selected from the Greenwich observations:

1828.		Observed Place.	Apparent Place.	Error of Clock.	Mean.	Rate in 24^h.
		h m s	h m s	s		
July 21 A.M.	Capella . .	5 4 55.92	5 4 1.69	+54.23	at 5^h 23^m + $54''.20$	
	β Tauri. . . .	5 16 21.40	5 15 27.22	54.18		
	α Orionis . .	5 46 47.24	5 45 53.04	54.20		
—— 22 A.M.	β Tauri	5 16 20.98	5 15 27.25	53.73	at 5^h 16^m + $53''.73$	$-0''.47$
—— 23 A.M.	Aldebaran	4 26 58.62	4 26 5.41	53.21	at 5^h 42^m + $53''.17$	$-0''.55$
	Capella . .	5 4 54.96	5 4 1.75	53.21		
	Pollux . . .	7 35 41.04	7 34 47.96	53.08		
—— 25 A.M.	Aldebaran	4 26 57.56	4 26 5.46	52.10	at 4^h 59^m + $52''.07$	$-0''.56$
	Capella . .	5 4 53.90	5 4 1.82	52.08		
	Rigel. . . .	5 7 9.80	5 6 17.74	52.06		
	β Tauri. . . .	5 16 19.38	5 15 27.33	52.05		
—— 26 P.M.	α Cor. Bor.	15 28 18.10	15 27 26.79	51.31	at 15^h 32^m + $51''.29$	$-0''.55$
	α Serpentis	15 36 42.10	15 35 50.83	+51.27		

In addition to the preceding, two observations only of the Sun are available, which occurring at a time when only one star could be taken, are better employed in conjunction with that star; thereby more nearly equalizing the share of credit to be attributed to the several results.

	h m s	h m s	″	
July 21 ⊙ Centre	8 3 50.05	8 2 55.50	54.55	− 0″.43
22 ⊙ Centre	8 7 48.82	8 6 54.70	54.12	

Giving this result the same weight as that of β Tauri on the 22nd, where it is probable the greatest error exists, we have for the daily rate of the transit clock as follows.

	″		
July 21 to 22.	−0.45	or +3 55.46	on mean time.
23.	−0.57	+3 55.34	————
24.	−0.56	+3 55.35	————
25.	−0.56	+3 55.35	————
26.	−0.55	+3 55.36	————

Making use of these rates with the following comparisons, the daily rates of the coincidence clock can be obtained up to the 26th; and since no observations offer to determine the rate on the 27th, the rate as determined up to within twelve hours of the comparison on the 27th (−0″.55) may with safety be used.

1828.	Time by Clock. h m s	Time by Transit Clock. h m s	Interval by Transit Clock. h m s		Interval of Mean Time. h m s	Interval by Clock. h m	Rate of Clock in 24 Hours. ″
July 21.	7 46 0	3 41 0.39	24 42 0.41	=	24 37 58.08	24 38	+ 1.87
22.	8 24 0	4 23 0.80	23 37 50.10	=	23 33 58.38	23 34	+ 1.65
23.	7 58 0	4 0 50.90	24 46 1.08	=	24 41 58.21	24 42	+ 1.74
24.	8 40 0	4 46 51.98	23 45 51.52	=	23 41 58.48	23 42	+ 1.54
25.	8 22 0	4 32 43.50	24 2 54.45	=	23 58 58.61	23 59	+ 1.39
26.	8 21 0	4 35 37.95	24 41 0.43	=	24 36 58.37	24 37	+ 1.58
27.	8 58 0	5 16 38.38					

THOMAS GLANVILLE TAYLOR.

TABLE F.—Vibration of Pendulum 12 at Greenwich, July 1828.

EXP. 1. July 21st. Clock making 86401.87 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.38\\29.37\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.375

No. of Coincid.	Temp.	Times of			Arc.	Observer.	Mean Interval.	Correct. for Arc.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day at 62°.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
	°	m s	m s	h m s	°		s	s	s	
1	......	14 42	14 44							
2	59.6	21 12	21 15	8 21 13.83	0.90	Mr. TAYLOR.				
3	......	27 43	27 47							
21	......	25 05	25 11				391.27	+0.66	−0.69	85960.18
22	61.2	31 36	31 43	10 31 39.33	0.423	Mr. TAYLOR.				
23	......	38 07	38 14				391.38	+0.16	−0.25	85960.26
42	61.6	42 02	42 12	12 42 07	0.215	Capt. SABINE.				
62	62.2	52 23	52 39	2 52 31	0.110	Capt. SABINE.	391.2	+0.04	−0.04	85960.15
		Fresh impulse given.								
1	......	58 48	58 52							
2	62.3	05 18	05 23	3 05 20.5	0.720	Capt. SABINE.				
3	......	11 49	11 53				390.675	+0.43	+0.08	85960.06
22	62.1	15 30	15 38	5 15 34	0.340	Capt. SABINE.				
42	61.4	25 43	26 12	7 25 57.5	0.170	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.175	+0.10	−0.10	85960.13
	61.49									85960.16 at 62°.

EXP. 2. July 22nd. Clock making 86401.65 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.43\\29.50\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.465

No. of Coincid.	Temp.	Times of			Arc.	Observer.	Mean Interval.	Correct. for Arc.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day at 62°.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
	°	m s	m s	h m s	°		s	s	s	
1	......	26 56.0	26 58							
2	58.5	33 26.0	33 28	8 33 27.1	0.933	Mr. TAYLOR.				
3	......	39 56.5	39 58				391.32	+0.71	−1.20	85959.58
22	59.9	43 50.0	43 57	10 43 53.5	0.440	Capt. SABINE.	391.525	+0.17	−0.67	85959.79
42	61.0	54 20.0	54 28	12 54 24	0.215	Capt. SABINE.				
51	61.3	53 00.0	53 11	1 53 05.5	0.170	Capt. SABINE.	391.278	+0.06	−0.36	85959.73
	60.17									85959.70 at 62°.

TABLE F. (Continued.)

The Pendulum taken down, the planes wiped and their adjustment examined; and the Pendulum replaced.

EXP. 3. July 23rd. Clock making 86401.74 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.60\\29.58\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.59

No. of Coincid.	Temp.	Times of			Arc.	Observer.	Mean Interval.	Correct. for Arc.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day at 62°.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
	°	m s	m s	h m s	°		s	s	s	
1	......	01 13	01 15							
2	59.4	07 44	07 45	8 07 44.33	0.960	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.00	+0.75	−0.82	85959.71
3	......	14 13	14 16							
21	......	11 30	11 36							
22	60.8	18 01	18 07	10 18 04.33	0.447	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.31	+0.18	−0.35	85959.98
23	......	24 33	24 39							
42	61.6	28 26	28 35	12 28 30.5	0.215	Capt. SABINE.	391.10	+0.04	−0.02	85959.92
62	62.3	38 48	38 57	2 38 52.5	0.110	Capt. SABINE.				
		Fresh impulse given.								
1	62.3	46 22	46 25	2 46 23.5	0.990	Capt. SABINE.	390.275	+0.84	+0.13	85959.95
21	62.3	56 26	56 32	4 56 29	0.480	Capt. SABINE.				
	61.45									85959.89 at 62°.

EXP. 4. July 24th. Clock making 86401.54 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.55\\29.50\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.525

No. of Coincid.	Temp.	Times of			Arc.	Observer.	Mean Interval.	Correct. for Arc.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day at 62°.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
	°	m s	m s	h m s	°		s	s	s	
1	......	40 50	40 52							
2	61.1	47 20	47 22	8 47 21.5	0.950	Mr. TAYLOR.	390.725	+0.75	−0.35	85959.68
3	......	53 52	53 53							
22	61.3	57 34	57 38	10 57 36.0	0.470	Capt. SABINE.	391.125	+0.19	−0.19	85959.73
42	61.8	07 55	08 02	1 07 58.5	0.215	Capt. SABINE.	391.075	+0.04	......	85959.71
62	62.2	18 15	18 25	3 18 20.0	0.110	Capt. SABINE.				
		Fresh impulse given.								
1	62.3	25 18	25 22	3 25 20.0	0.750	Capt. SABINE.	390.725	+0.46	+0.17	85959.91
21	62.5	35 32	35 37	5 35 34.5	0.345	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.175	+0.10	+0.17	85960.07
41	62.3	45 50	46 06	7 45 58.0	0.165	Mr. TAYLOR.				
	61.93									85959.82 at 62°.

TABLE F. (Continued.)

EXP. 5. July 25th. Clock making 86401.39 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.45\\29.50\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.475

No. of Coincid.	Temp.	Times of			Arc.	Observer.	Mean Interval.	Correct. for Arc.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day at 62°.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
	°	m s	m s	h m s	°		s	s	s	
1	61.0	19 46	19 47	6 19 46.5	0.980	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.175	+0.78	−0.32	85960.11
21	61.5	30 08	30 12	8 30 10.0	0.440	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.40	+0.18	−0.14	85959.95
41	61.8	40 34	40 42	10 40 38.0	0.225	Capt. SABINE.	391.20	+0.04	+0.17	85959.88
61	63.0	50 56	51 08	12 51 02.0	0.110	Capt. SABINE.				
		Fresh impulse given.								
1	63.0	57 41	57 44	12 57 42.5	0.910	Capt. SABINE.	390.85	+0.67	+0.39	85960.34
21	62.8	07 56	08 02	3 07 59.5	0.430	Capt. SABINE.	391.025	+0.18	+0.29	85959.93
41	62.6	18 16	18 24	5 18 20.0	0.235	Mr. TAYLOR.				
	62.24									85960.04

EXP. 6. July 26th. Clock making 86401.58 Vibrations. Barom. $\left\{\begin{matrix}29.63\\29.65\end{matrix}\right\}$ 29.64

No. of Coincid.	Temp.	Times of			Arc.	Observer.	Mean Interval.	Correct. for Arc.	Reduct. to 62°.	Corrected Vibrations in a Mean Solar Day at 62°.
		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.						
	°	m s	m s	h m s	°		s	s	s	
1	60.2	47 31	47 33	6 47 32.0	1.005	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.05	+0.88	−0.65	85959.86
21	60.8	57 51	57 55	8 57 53.0	0.465	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.50	+0.19	−0.29	85960.12
41	61.8	08 19	08 27	11 08 23.0	0.220	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.65	+0.04	+0.02	85960.46
61	62.3	18 52	19 00	1 18 56.0	0.115	Mr. TAYLOR.				
		Fresh impulse given.								
1	62.3	39 56	39 58	1 39 57.0	0.995	Mr. TAYLOR.	391.225	+0.35	−0.06	85960.18
61	61.4	11 03	11 18	8 11 10.5	0.110	Mr. TAYLOR.				
	61.63									85960.15

X. *On a definite arrangement, and order of the appearance and progress, of the Aurora Borealis; and on its height above the surface of the earth. In a letter to* Davies Gilbert, *Esq. M.P. President of the Royal Society. By the Rev.* James Farquharson, *Minister of the Parish of Alford, Aberdeenshire.*

Read January 22, and February 29, 1829.

MAY I take the liberty of addressing to you, as President of the Royal Society, a request that you will communicate to the Society, if you shall deem them worthy of its notice, the observations on the aurora borealis which I am about to detail in this letter, and which have been made by me at various times under very favourable circumstances, arising out of the very frequent occurrence of the meteor in the latitude of my residence, about 57° 15′ N.

The immediate occasion of this communication is the interest you have manifested in the subject, in your observations on a luminous belt seen at Rosemorran in Cornwall, 29th September last, published in the Phil. Mag. vol. iv. page 453*; and likewise a paper by John Dalton, F.R.S., published in the Phil.

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* Mr. Gilbert's remarks referred to in the text are as follows:

"The luminous belt which exhibited itself on the evening of September the 29th, in the present year, having been noticed and described from various parts of England, I beg leave to communicate its position as observed at a point very distant from most of the other stations, and therefore likely to be affected by a considerable variation of parallax.

"I was then at Rosemorran, the seat of George John, Esq., an elevated situation near Penzance, twelve miles from the Land's End. My attention was called to this unusual phænomenon at about eight o'clock. The belt then appeared to rise from the horizon, somewhat to the southward of west, and ascended with a steady light and uniform subtense, of perhaps three degrees, towards the zenith, passing over various stars that were scarcely altered in their appearance, till it reached Alpha Lyræ, then somewhat south of west, and nearly 62 or 63 degrees high. From thence diminishing in brightness it became soon blended with the milky way, and ceased to be distinguishable. The belt seemed exactly similar to a ray of the northern light, except that not the least coruscation was to be observed. Its position could not be much out of the magnetic equator.

"Sir William Elford, F.R.S. has favoured me with a detail of the appearances seen near Totness, very much agreeing with the above statements."

Trans. 1828, "On the Height of the Aurora Borealis above the Surface of the Earth; particularly of one seen on the 29th of March, 1826." Mr. DALTON in that paper, supposing the same luminous belt was seen on the 29th of March at places distant from each other at the same time, infers its height to have been 100 miles and upwards.

If I shall have occasion to differ widely from Mr. DALTON's conclusions, I beg to do so in terms of high respect for that distinguished individual, whose labours have so much benefited science; and whose opinions I should not have ventured to controvert, had I not possessed peculiar advantages for observation; and had I not made on one occasion an observation which appears decisive of the question of height, as will be afterwards stated.

I do not mean to confine myself, however, to the discussion of that question only, but to communicate several very curious results of the numerous observations I have made, which as far as I am able to ascertain are not yet generally understood among men of science.

I had announced these results in a short paper published in the Edin. Phil. Journ. vol. viii. p. 303, April 1823; they are, "That the aurora borealis has in all cases a determinate arrangement and figure, and follows an invariable order in its appearance and progress;—that the streamers (pencils of rays) of the meteor generally appear first in the north, forming an arch from east to west, having its vertex at the line of the magnetic meridian;—that when this arch is yet only of low elevation, it is of considerable breadth from north to south, having the streamers of which it is composed placed cross-wise in relation to its own line, and all directed towards a point a little south of the zenith;—that the arch moves forward towards the south, contracting its lateral dimensions as it approaches the zenith, and increasing in intensity of light by the shortening of the streamers near the magnetic meridian, and the gradual shifting of the angles, which the streamers near the east and west extremities of the arch make with its own line, till at length these streamers become parallel to that line, and then the arch is seen as a narrow belt, 3° or 4° only in breadth, stretching across the zenith at right angles to the magnetic meridian;—that it still makes progress southwards; and after it has reached several degrees south of the zenith, again enlarges in breadth, by exhibiting an order of appearances the reverse of that which had attended its progress towards the zenith from the north;—and that the only conditions that can explain and reconcile these appearances are, that the pencils of rays (streamers) of the aurora borealis are vertical, or nearly so, and form a deep fringe, which stretches a great way from east to west at right angles to the magnetic meridian, but which is of no great thickness from north to south; and that the fringe moves southward, preserving its direction at right angles to the magnetic meridian."

In the paper from whence these results of observation are quoted, I had not entered into a minute detail of any individual observations, but had satisfied myself with a general description of an order in the appearance and progress of the meteor, which I had repeatedly watched; and a brief account and explanation of some of the apparent irregularities; hoping this might be sufficient to direct other observers to watch likewise this remarkable order. I had also not distinctly stated, although it was to be inferred from some parts of the description then given, that several successive arches of aurora often appear at the same time within the field of view; a circumstance of great importance when considered in reference to the numerous observations so industriously collected by Mr. DALTON.

As I am aware the Royal Society justly prefers details of separate observations to any more general descriptions, I shall now give an account of two or three out of several observations I have had opportunity for making since 1823; the results of which have been all confirmatory of the above views, with very trifling modifications. Regarding the observations I had previously made, and which opened up to me such peculiar views, I shall only now state, that it was in the autumn of 1814 that I first distinctly observed the ordinary aurora borealis, of long vertically-directed streamers, fairly make its progress from a low northerly situation onward to the zenith, and assume there the form of a narrow luminous belt, at right angles to the magnetic meridian. The discovery inspired me, at the time, with a high degree of satisfaction; as the apparent general confusion and wild irregularity of the aurora, when viewed in connection with the peculiar circumstance of its most frequently presenting itself in all localities in some determinate relation to the magnetic meridian, admitted now of easy explanation; and a determinate arrangement and figure, and constant order in the progress of the meteor, to my mind instantly became certain.

On the evening of the 22nd of November, 1825, when returning to my own house on foot, at half-past ten o'clock, I saw a fine display of the aurora borealis, accompanied with peculiar circumstances, to be afterwards detailed, which would scarcely leave a doubt respecting the elevation of the region which it occupied above the surface of the earth. These peculiar circumstances arrested my attention, and led me to observe every thing in its appearance and progress. When first seen it had already formed two distinct and separate arches in the north and north-eastern parts of the heavens, the continuity of each of which was only interrupted by a few detached masses of low clouds, coming, with a gentle breeze, slowly from the north, and brightly illuminated by the moon. The most southerly arch approached within about 25° of the zenith. It was abruptly terminated at its west extremity, about 35° above the horizon; as will be afterwards more particularly described in discussing the question of the height above the surface of the earth. This west abrupt extremity was a little to the north of west. Its east extremity was near the horizon in north-east, nearly as I could judge at the time. The streamers at the vertex of this arch were very short and compact, and parallel to the magnetic meridian. From this point, towards both extremities, the streamers gradually increased in length, and being all directed to a point apparently 10° or 15° south of the zenith, all formed angles with the general line of the arch, which were more acute in proportion to the distance from the vertex. The arch might be about 10° broad, and speedily moved southward, maintaining a parallelism with its first position. Its lateral dimensions became gradually contracted. The streamers near the zenith shortened into dense bundles, like sheaves of light, parallel to the magnetic meridian, and consequently at right angles to the general line of the arch; and those towards the extremities gradually diminished the angles which they made with that line, and approached to a parallelism with it. At length after reaching the zenith, the arch became diminished in breadth to about 3° or 4°, and coincided in its whole extent with the prime vertical to the magnetic meridian; and the light at its vertex exhibited a nebulous or mottled appearance, and that of the extremities of long streamers or pencils of rays, now parallel to the arch itself. I had no opportunity, upon the present occasion, to witness the enlargement of the breadth again, and the unfolding of the parallel streamers at the vertex, which I had observed in former arches when they got considerably beyond the zenith; for this arch gradually faded and became extinct, about 10° or 12° southwards of the zenith.

The other arch of this evening was in its general outline parallel to the one now described, but much lower in the heavens. It also ended abruptly at its western extremity, on a point of the compass much nearer the north than the termination of the other. Its vertex was on the magnetic meridian raised about 25° or 30° above the horizon; and its eastern extremity ended at the horizon considerably to the eastward of north. In breadth it at first occupied a space of probably 15° or 20°; but this could not be correctly estimated, as its northern and southern edges were very irregular and variable, owing to the incessant shortening and lengthening of the streamers of which it was composed, which were nearly vertical, and therefore at right angles to the general direction and line of the arch. This was its first appearance; but it gradually rose in the heavens, and became much enlarged both in length and breadth, increasing the azimuth distance of its extremities from the north, as its vertex rose higher in the heavens, but still remaining abruptly broken short at the western extremity, and lengthening its vertical streamers till its middle part reached an elevation of about 45°. In the mean time, however, the streamers near the extremities were gradually changing the angle they made with the line of the arch, constantly directing themselves, whatever position the arch was in, to a point somewhat south of the zenith. After passing the elevation of 45°, the streamers again gradually became shorter at the vertex; and those at the extremities going on at the same time to diminish their angle with the line of the arch, the breadth of that became at all points gradually less. This order of appearances went on till this arch had attained nearly the first position and appearance of the one first described, when it rather suddenly became extinct about fifteen minutes after the other had disappeared.

A luminous space near the north point of the magnetic meridian, appeared at this time to promise the formation of a third arch, beginning to show a few streamers; but it soon gradually faded.

On the evening of the 9th of September, 1827, at 11 o'clock, I witnessed a very brilliant, and, with the exception of the one last described, the most instructive aurora borealis which it has fallen to my lot to observe. When first seen, a bright arch of light of various width, and jagged at its edges, stretched across the heavens from east to west, about 8° or 10° north of the zenith; its western end resting on a low cloud, and the eastern one descending with a full rich light close to the visible horizon. As this was the first time I had seen such an elevated arch reach to the horizon, that circumstance, and some others, excited my attention particularly. The eastern extremity of the arch was of unusual breadth, about 20°, for about the same number of degrees upwards,—seeming to falsify the conclusions, which I had derived from former observations, regarding the thinness of the fringe of vertical rays. Another arch appeared further north, about 40° high, and 20° or 25° broad, composed of streamers all directed to a point south of the zenith. This last had the peculiarity of being suddenly bent downwards, and narrowed in its western part from a point near the magnetic meridian. The horizon near the magnetic meridian was at the same time brightly illuminated under the arches.

A quick progress towards the south became immediately sensible in both arches. The highest arch in a few minutes reached the zenith, and appeared there much narrower and better defined in its edges; and when at this height, its eastern broad end became resolved into two separate and nearly vertical columns of light, the most southerly of which was the continuation of the arch itself, and the most northerly a low column of about 20° in height. Each of these columns, when in their progress south they attained their narrowest dimensions, was about 5° broad, and the interval which separated them a little more. Here then were two vertical fringes of rays, following each other at a comparatively short interval; or what is rendered more probable, from a circumstance which will be presently stated regarding the more northerly arch, two fringes, preserving parallel planes, and simultaneously moving southward, but the one placed both to the north and the east in relation to the other. This arch was both broader and more irregular in its edges at the zenith than any I had formerly seen, being at least 6° in breadth. Its progress southward was very evidently occasioned by the formation of patches, and even very narrow parallel zones of light at its southern edge, sometimes considerably beyond its line, and the extinction of patches at the northern edge*. Its progress southward was very quick, ranging over 40° in about ten minutes. It reached about 30° south of the zenith, and then slowly disappeared; previously to which, however, it had much increased in breadth, exhibiting at the same time a renewal of short streamers at its vertex, parallel to the magnetic meridian, and streamers placed angularly to its own line near the extremities, but now increasing their angles in a reversed order, and still directed lengthwise to a point somewhat south of the zenith.

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* I have often in other cases seen this peculiar manner of progress.

The more northerly arch in the mean time gradually came forward towards the zenith, exhibiting in succession the appearances which I have already described. When it had attained a high elevation, its western bent end became resolved into two abrupt portions of arches, occupying planes parallel with that of the eastern end; but both of them thrown back in relation to the eastern end, and the one in relation to the other, by a distance of 6° or 8°, in the manner of troops in echelon. The eastern part of this arch had reached very near the zenith, when it suddenly disappeared, and the two westerly fragments gradually faded and became extinct. Both these arches were like the others at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

By this time the light at the northern horizon was greatly enlarged, and soon assumed the form of a new arch of vertical streamers, raised at its centre a few degrees above the horizon; but it did not continue long. After it disappeared, a narrow space at the magnetic meridian again became bright, but the observations were discontinued. On this evening there was a gentle south-westerly breeze, carrying before it a few detached clouds; and an extensive low cloud rested on the tops of the remote mountains in the west. The moon shone brightly; but the light of the meteors literally contended with the power of her beams.

Lest this letter should be extended to too great a length, I shall now only briefly state the observations of one other evening, that of the 29th of September 1828, which may be interesting to you as contemporaneous with your own observation of a luminous arch at Rosemorran.

About ten minutes before eight o'clock I first noticed a remarkable appearance of aurora, and called out some persons then at my house, to witness it with me. At this time the meteor appeared dispersed irregularly into every quarter of the heavens, chiefly in the form of groups of unusually long streamers, all however directed to a point a little south of the zenith; and I had the satisfaction, for the first time, of seeing streamers near the southern as well as near the northern horizon. The experience derived from former observations taught me to discern immediately an arrangement of these groups, which formed fragments of at least three separate fringes. Observing several groups approaching, from the north, the prime vertical to the magnetic meridian at both its ends, I requested the persons in company with me to watch for a little, when they would see two very brilliant and narrow columns of light at these two quarters, which I pointed out to them. This we all soon witnessed; but the arch over the zenith was not complete, from a deficiency of streamers there. Further observations were not at this time continued. I have since received information that similar appearances were observed at the same time in various parts of this county; and I refer to my own observations of this evening as a proof of the justness of the conclusions, I had formerly arrived at, regarding the peculiar arrangement and progress of the meteor, as well as showing, in conjunction with your observation in Cornwall, that the peculiar matter of the meteor was contemporaneously very active at nearly the extreme north, as well as the extreme south of this Island.

The observations, now briefly detailed, all evidently go to confirm the correctness of the views I had announced in 1823; and the only modifications of the statements then made, now directed by them, are two of a very trifling description. The one, that the point, to which the streamers are directed, is a little more south of the zenith than I had then estimated it. The uncommonly long and brilliant streamers of 9th September 1827, and 29th September 1828, led to this correction. I would now estimate the point at 15°, or rather more south of the zenith, instead of 10°: but objects so evanescent and unsteady do not admit of preciseness in making such an estimate; and there may yet be an error of 3° or 4°. The other modification is, that the luminous belt is, at the zenith, sometimes a little broader than I had stated it at its maximum (5°); and this correction is directed by the appearance of the most southerly arch of 9th September, 1827, which moved southward with unusual rapidity, and appeared about 6° broad. There is now likewise an addition to be made to the former statements, which is, that the extremity of the zenith arch sometimes descends to the horizon.

I am fully aware how important it is in the eyes of the Royal Society, that the observations of one individual, of any natural phænomena, should be fully verified by others; and it is a fortunate circumstance that those which I have now detailed are almost all incidentally verified by some or other of the many observations collected by Mr. DALTON, although evidently none of these have been made under the impression of those views of the peculiar arrangement of the meteor, which frequent opportunity for observation had opened up to me. I shall briefly point out the verifications. The references are to Mr. DALTON's paper in the Philosophical Transactions. It is unnecessary to refer specifically to the testimonies to three facts, as almost all the observations coincide regarding them. 1st, That the arch of the aurora, when at the zenith, is placed at right angles to the magnetic meridian: 2nd, That there it is only of small breadth: and 3rd, That it moves southwards. None of the observers appear to have had an opportunity for observing the transition of the vertical streamers from a low northerly situation into the zenith arch; but Messrs. COLDSTREAM and FOGGO at Edinburgh saw, and have well described some of the concluding stages of this transition, and the transformation which the figures and intensity of the lights undergo at the approach to the zenith. The sudden formation of the meteor, only "a few degrees to the north of the zenith," gave them no opportunity for observing the earlier stages. They say; "When first formed, it" (an arch of silver light) "was a few degrees to the north of the zenith of this place; the light in the centre was rather diffuse; its edges were irregular; and the western limb had, as it were, a plumose appearance. It soon evinced a decided motion towards the south, and in a few minutes reached our zenith. Its edges were now sharply defined, and throughout its whole course it was nearly uniform in appearance and breadth; the intensity of light in its zenith had increased, while in the same quarter the breadth had considerably diminished." These terms might be interchanged with the description of this last stage of the transition, given by me in 1823.

The enlargement of the breadth of the arch after it has passed considerably to the south of the zenith, is verified by the observer at Newton-Stewart: "It was a bow or arch of silvery light, stretching from east to west, and intersecting the meridian at a few degrees to the southward of the zenith; after expanding a little in breadth and shifting for a short way further to the south, it disappeared." Unfortunately no notice is taken of the breadth of the arch as seen at Jedburgh, 30° and ultimately 50° south of the zenith: but the observer there confirms the revival of the flitting streamers at these angles south; for he says, "waves of light seemed to run along the arch*."

The contemporaneous existence of two or more arches within the field of view, is fully verified by Mr. SAMUEL MARSHALL, who saw a zenith arch, and another parallel, about 20° north of the former, "of less intense light;" and the northern horizon was luminous. Many of the reports also state, that, contemporaneously with the zenith arch, there were ordinary auroræ in the north.

It should not be overlooked, as a circumstance inferring the fringe-like form of the vertical arch, that some reporters, quoted by Mr. DALTON, state the light towards the extremities to be more intense than that at the zenith. In this fringe-like arrangement a line from the eye, directed considerably towards the East or West, would penetrate and collect the light of many parallel streamers; whereas one directed to near the zenith would, on account of their vertical position, penetrate only a few.

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* I have been desirous, in detailing these verifications, to confine myself chiefly to those found in the observations collected by Mr. DALTON; but I may be permitted to refer to observations of a fine zenith arch, seen at and near Aberdeen on the 15th of September last, as reported in the Aberdeen Journal of the 17th September. I saw the same arch here at the same time with the observers in Aberdeen. It was here considerably south of the zenith, and extended nearly to the west horizon as well as the east; and as this place is twenty-five miles west of Aberdeen, this proves the great reach of the arch from east to west. It moved slowly southward, and faded soon after I saw it, in company with three other individuals. The first report in the Aberdeen Journal verifies the increase of breadth of the arch, and the re-appearance of the streamers when it gains a position considerably to the southward. It is stated in the Journal, that the observer in this case made his observations a little to the eastward of Union Bridge. The following are his terms: "On Monday evening last the rare phænomenon of a luminous arch made its appearance in the sky, commencing about nine o'clock, and continuing for about forty or forty-five minutes. When first noticed it presented a very bright zone of white light, in breadth about $2\frac{1}{2}$°, which it preserved throughout. Its vertex, or most elevated part, was not far to the southward of the zenith; its direction very nearly at right angles to the magnetic meridian, stretching across the whole heavens from E. to W., and having a slow motion southwards, so that it moved through a space equal to its own breadth in about ten minutes, leaving to the north the constellation Lyra, part of which it had previously included. It terminated at each end near the horizon, behind low masses of stationary clouds, of the species denominated stratus; its eastern leg was not so straight as the western, but had a sensible inclination towards the N., bending at a very obtuse angle. The evening was clear and calm, the stars bright, Barom. 30.31, Therm. 48°. The whole arch was of nearly uniform brightness, except near the extremities, where it became somewhat fainter. There were no sensible motions or coruscations of light; the larger stars appeared through it, and two shooting stars were seen to fall from neighbouring parts of the sky. About half-past nine it was breaking up slowly, becoming at first broader in the western leg, and then spreading into thin vertically disposed streams of light, which faded gradually away."

The second report is from a station about two miles north of Aberdeen. It is much more brief, and differs from the first, in stating, that "at a quarter past nine the arch was complete from the eastern to the western horizon without intervening clouds." Aberdeen Journal, 17th September, 1828, p. 3.

I now proceed to the question of the height of the aurora borealis above the surface of the earth. In the paper in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, 1823, I had inferred, from the bright phosphorescent light of a cloud apparently under an aurora, that they were in contact, or nearly so, with each other. Another similar appearance, of a still more decided character, in the autumn of 1825, but the precise date of which I have not noted, confirmed, in my mind, the justness of the inference. In a dark evening, without moon, an extended mass of clouds stretching along the N. and N.E. quarter, not much raised above the visible horizon, and having a clear sky above it, in which there was playing a fine aurora of vertical streamers, with their lower extremities apparently touching it, was observed giving out at its upper side a fitful but bright white light, more vivid and conspicuous amidst the darkness than if it had been illuminated by the rising moon. Similar clouds in other parts of the horizon exhibited no such light. It was impossible for a spectator to refer the aurora to a distance more remote than that of the mass of clouds; or to believe that the former and the light of the latter were not parts of the same phænomenon. Mr. OTLEY (Phil. Trans. *l. c.*) appears to have witnessed a similar phænomenon. "About 7 P. M. a dense cloud appeared in the horizon to the N.N.W., bounded by a bright line, the rest of the heavens being starry. Presently beams of an aurora began to shoot towards the Great Bear." The appearances now mentioned are of a nature to admit, probably, of frequent verification.

But a combination of circumstances attended the aurora borealis, as seen by me on the 22nd of November 1825, and described above, which seem decisive of this question. On that evening, besides the small detached clouds of the eastern and zenith part of the heavens coming slowly from the north, another of a quite different character extended along the whole western part of the sky to about 25° or 30° above the horizon. It was one dense sheet or stratum, comparatively, with the other clouds, very dark below, waved or furrowed from north to south, and cut off at its east side in an apparently straight edge, trending nearly north and south. It was coming on very slowly towards the east, and had before next morning prevailed over the other clouds, covering the heavens, and accompanied with a fresh westerly breeze, after a frosty night which the 22nd of November was. This large sheet of cloud was much more elevated than the small detached ones, as was fully proved by some of the latter being projected, in perspective, on its dark under surface, and there appearing as white masses fully enlightened by the moon.

Now the two arches of aurora of that evening were abruptly terminated at the points where they appeared over the eastern edge of the large cloud; and the abrupt terminations increased their azimuth distances from the north, as the arches came southwards, still appearing, in their new positions, over the east edge of the cloud. The lower extremities of the streamers, which were as long at these terminations as at any other parts of the arches, appeared even in contact with the cloud; and I sometimes conceived that they stretched before its eastern edge: but that part being considerably illuminated by the moon, prevented me from being quite positive. Independently, however, of this uncertainty, the appearances are surely decisive of the fact, that the aurora did not extend into the region occupied by the western cloud; and being seen over it at an angle not much higher than its own, occupied therefore a region of nearly equal elevation above the surface of the earth.

The conclusions to be drawn from these observations harmonize sufficiently with an observation of Capt. PARRY and Lieuts. SHERER and ROSS, who, at Port-Bowen on the 27th of January, 1825, simultaneously saw "a bright ray of the aurora shoot suddenly downward from the general mass of light, and between them and the land, which was then distant only three thousand yards." (Journ. of a Third Voyage under the orders of Capt. WILLIAM PARRY, R.N. F.R.S. 1826.) The conclusions are, that the region occupied by the aurora borealis is immediately above, and contiguous to, the region in which aqueous vapour is forming, or about to be formed, in the shape of clouds. The real height will of course vary with the different states of the atmosphere; I should not have estimated the height of the phosphorescent clouds, above described, at so much as two thousand feet above the surface, or twice the height of some of the neighbouring hills; but while the lower ends of the vertical streamers were at this height, their upper might be two or three thousand feet more. I have seen the aurora, however, when the clouds certainly occupied a much more elevated region.

I may now be permitted to make some observations on Mr. DALTON's deductions regarding this question: and here I feel that I ought to be very brief, as that gentleman may be disposed now to review them himself, for which he is infinitely better qualified. He will perhaps now allow, that the more common streamers of the aurora, and the zenith arch, are not distinct, although contemporaneous phænomena, as he seems to suppose; but that they are exactly the same thing;—that which is the zenith arch to one set of spectators, becoming resolved into common streamers to other spectators who are placed at some distance, either to the southward or northward of the former. And he may now admit the contemporaneous existence of several parallel arches, even within the same field of view.

Would not the numerous observations made on the 29th of March, 1826, from Edinburgh to Warrington, be more easily explained and rendered consistent with each other, on the supposition, that there were several nearly vertical fringes of the aurora, almost contemporaneously hanging over many lines from Edinburgh to Warrington, at a few thousand feet above the surface of the earth? Are there not even some circumstances, of the numerous observations, that do not admit of being reconciled, on the supposition that only one arch was seen? Thus, for instance, the arch over Edinburgh was seen a few degrees north of the zenith, at 8^h 15^m P.M.; that at Jedburgh, 30° south of the zenith, exactly at the same hour. These two observations appear quite at variance with each other, if the same arch was seen by Mr. OTLEY at Keswick, at 8 P.M., a little south of the zenith, and by Mr. HOLDEN, at Whitehaven, at 8^h 45^m, 15° south of the zenith:—and the observations at all the four places again become irreconcileable among themselves, if the same arch passed through the zenith, at Kirkby Stephen at 9 P.M. and through the same point at Lancaster at 8 P.M. There are discrepancies also regarding the appearance of the arch itself, in respect of luminousness at its different extremities.

On the other supposition, there would be scarcely any discrepancy. One fringe of streamers might hang over Edinburgh; another nearly over Jedburgh and Hawick; at which places the fringe at Edinburgh, forty miles distant, with high intervening land, might well be supposed, if only a few thousand feet above the surface of the earth, not to have been sufficiently bright to excite attention; and accordingly it is not stated, that at Jedburgh or Hawick any northern light was seen. The prolongation of a line a little south of Jedburgh and Hawick, at right angles to the magnetic meridian, would pass very near Dumfries; and the fringe in this line might present in a "sky very clear" "a few streamers, low in the horizon," to Mr. HARRIS at Cockermouth, about thirty miles distant, across the valley of the Solway.

A comparison of the times and elevations leads to the inference, that only one fringe was seen at Cockermouth, Keswick, and Whitehaven; and this fringe, when vertical over Keswick, might present the "splendid light that was observable in the northern horizon" at Kendal, about twenty miles distant. The same fringe or the eastern part of it might, in its progress southward, hang over Kirkby Stephen at 9 P.M.

A fourth distinct fringe might hang over Kendal between 8 and 9 o'clock; and a fifth over Lancaster, twenty miles further, at 8 o'clock;—beyond which, as there are no particulars from Preston, the phænomena cannot be compared with each other.

There may, however, have been more fringes than these: but if there were not, the circumstance would well account for there being no reports of similar arches, seen the same evening, at many intermediate places of note, where the arches reported would be resolved into common streamers, and so excite little attention.

Does there not arise an objection to Mr. DALTON's conclusion, that the arch is one hundred miles high, from the circumstance that the light is often so brilliant at the horizon,—as seen for instance by yourself on the 29th of September, and many others,—at various times? Were the arch one hundred miles high, horizontal rays, coming from the lowest part of it, would enter the atmosphere at nearly six hundred miles from the observer, and would have still about two hundred miles of air to penetrate, after they had come within five miles of the earth; without taking into account the refraction, which would increase the distance considerably. Would not the light, therefore, considering that it is at best but a relatively feeble one, be liable to a great or even total obscuration, near the horizon, if coming from a meteor so high. On the other hand, —on the supposition that the meteor is only a few thousand feet above the surface of the earth,—any objection of this nature almost entirely vanishes.

I shall again briefly return to the more general inquiries.

Several of the observations of Captain Parry at Port Bowen support other details in this paper. Thus, at that place, where the variation is 123° 22′ W., and the dip 88° 1′, he most frequently saw the meteor in the form of a low arch from about W. to S.E., more frequently bisected by the plane of the magnetic meridian, than that of the true; and he describes the streamers as vertical, or in the plane of the dip. They are here too in the plane of the dip, or nearly so; since in all situations they direct themselves to a point that appears upwards of 15° south of the zenith.

Will it not now be admitted as proved by the above observations, and their extensive verifications by so many different persons,—that the aurora borealis always presents itself in definite and very curious relations, to the lines of magnetism, indicated by the needle.

That the streamers, in the direction of their length, coincide with the plane of the dip of the needle, or nearly so; and that each individual streamer is, in fact, parallel to the dipping needle.

That they form a thin fringe, stretching often a great way from E. to W. at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

That the fringe moves away from the N. magnetic pole, by the extinction of streamers at its northern face, and the formation of new ones contiguous to its southern face.

That the invariable regularity of its appearance, as seen by so many observers, when it comes fully within command of the eye, near the zenith, shows the apparent irregularities, when it is seen either more northerly or southerly, to be only optical illusions.

And that the region which it occupies is above and contiguous to that of the clouds, or that in which they are about to form?

I had stated in the paper sent to the Edin. Phil. Journ., that the meteor precedes or accompanies westerly and south-westerly gales; but of this there was unfortunately a misprint of south-easterly for south-westerly. It is, indeed, at the period of the westerly equinoxial gales that it is most frequent; and when it is seen in winter, it is either immediately before, or during the continuance of, a westerly fresh wind.

I would state, in conclusion, that I have here seen it much more frequently in the form of a light near the northern horizon, than in any other form: and, with the views I have now detailed, entertain, therefore, a suspicion that there is some line, near the shore of the Moray Firth, about thirty miles north, or between this place and that, where it oftener forms a zenith arch than here. This might be worthy of inquiry; and should it be found to be so, it might be further worthy of inquiry,—whether the circumstance, considering the attendance of the meteor on westerly gales, may not be dependent on the facility with which these gales can traverse into the Moray Firth, through the deep valley of the Caledonian canal. By such inquiries we might ascertain other relations which it may bear to the various thermometrical and hygrometrical states of the atmosphere.

JAMES FARQUHARSON.

Alford, Aberdeenshire,
Dec. 23rd, 1828.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the foregoing pages were written, I had, last evening (December 28th) an opportunity, in company with another person, for observing an aurora borealis, which, from several circumstances attending it, may be worthy of description. It was first observed about half past 6 o'clock, in the form of a very complete arch of pale silvery light, nearly uniform in appearance from end to end, the vertex of which was 25° or 30° above the N. horizon at the magnetic meridian; its own breadth 10° or 12°; the light nearly steady, and gradually shaded off at both edges. At the same time a much brighter confined light appeared, close to the horizon, at the N. point of the magnetic meridian. The arch of pale light moved southward very slowly; and after rising 6° or 8° higher, became resolved into pale flitting streamers, which separated into groups, and soon faded, with the exception of those at the E. end, which continued a considerable time, and approached near the prime vertical to the magnetic meridian before becoming extinct. In the mean time, the light at the horizon in the N. rose upwards with greater quickness, becoming an arch, and in a few minutes attained the first elevation of the one first described; but was much more brilliant at its lower side, where the light had a nebulous and nearly uniform appearance, its upper side being shaded off gradually in the form of pale vertical streamers: and as at this part of its progress some of the streamers of the preceding arch remained still visible, one who had witnessed them for the first time in this position might have taken both for parts of the same arch, and so have been liable to draw very false conclusions regarding the arrangement. The second arch soon expired also near the elevation of 25° or 30°; but not till a third one had risen from the horizon as it had done, forming a still narrower and more brilliant zone of light. This attained speedily a like ultimate elevation with its immediate predecessor; and as it came forward to this situation, two more arches equally narrow and brilliant, rose up in succession under it; so that three low parallel arches were seen, at the same time, in the northern part of the sky, each having its vertex at the magnetic meridian, and each having both its extremities at the horizon. The whole became gradually extinct about 9 o'clock.

These five arches were all unusually flat, extending further both to E. and W. than any I had seen before of equal elevation at the vertex; seeming thus to indicate that the fringes of streamers were of comparatively low elevation above the surface of the earth. The last four were also unusually narrow from side to side, indicating that the streamers were short.

The evening was calm and frosty, and the sky cloudless, during the continuance of the aurora. Afterwards, about half past 10 o'clock, many low clouds were seen in the region which had been occupied by the aurora, moving rather quickly from the west, the rest of the sky continuing at the time cloudless. The following morning there was a fresh westerly breeze, with the thermometer 46° Fahr., which continued through the day. These circumstances lead me to suspect that the aurora was vertical over a valley five or six miles N. of this place, whose longitudinal direction is E. and W.; and through which I have often seen the clouds driven from the west, with much velocity, at the commencement of a westerly gale, several hours before the gale was felt here, where a lofty ridge of hills shuts up the west side of our valley.

I should add, that, although cloudless, the atmosphere was hazy near the horizon at the time of the aurora; Alpha Lyræ being much obscured, and the other two stars of the triangle being scarcely visible. Yet the light of the aurora was very bright close to the tops of the hills.

J. F.

Alford,
December 29*th*, 1828.

XI. *Observations on the functions of the Intestinal canal and Liver of the human Fœtus. By* ROBERT LEE, *M.D., Physician to the British Lying-in-Hospital. Communicated by Dr.* PROUT, *F.R.S.*

Read June 19, 1828.

WHILE investigating the mode of developement of the organs in the human fœtus, at the different periods of utero-gestation, I was struck with the appearances which were uniformly met with in the contents of the intestinal canal. As these appearances have only been vaguely noticed by physiologists, and as they seem to throw light on some obscure processes of the fœtal œconomy, I have been induced to offer the following account of my observations on this subject to the consideration of the Royal Society.

It has not yet been determined what are the organs which are first developed in the human fœtus, but it is certain that the liver and intestines are visible at a very early period, that these organs are copiously supplied with blood, and that, during the whole period of gestation, they occupy a large portion of the abdominal cavity. The pancreas and spleen can also be distinctly perceived between the second and third month after conception, but, unlike the liver and intestines, they are very sparingly supplied with blood, and remain small and imperfectly developed during the existence of the child in utero. In all the intermediate periods, from the fourth to the end of the ninth month, the small intestines are much more vascular than the stomach and great intestines. The mucous membrane of the upper portion of the small intestines, is of a bright rose-red colour; while that of the ileum and colon is comparatively pale and bloodless. In a fœtus of eight months, the length of whose body was eighteen inches, the small intestines, when fully extended, measured nine feet six inches, and the great intestines two feet; and from other examinations I have been led to estimate the entire length of the intestinal canal of the fœtus, at the full period, at about eleven feet; the relative proportion to the length of the body being much greater than in the adult.

I have now examined, in upwards of twenty fœtuses of different ages, the contents of the different portions of this extensive tube; and from their appearance, as well as chemical composition, as determined by Dr. Prout, to whom numerous specimens were submitted for analysis, it will be perceived that they bear a striking analogy to the contents of the alimentary canal of the adult, where the processes of assimilation and absorption are performed.

The stomach of the fœtus I usually found, in these cases, distended, with a semitransparent, ropy, mucous, and occasionally ascescent fluid, without any sensible admixture of albuminous or other apparently nutritious matter.

In the duodenum, and part of the remaining portion of the small intestines, there was uniformly present, adhering closely to the mucous membrane, a semi-fluid matter, found upon examination to possess properties decidedly of an albuminous character, and to have an orange or pink colour. This matter has always been found in greatest abundance around the papillary projection, through which the common duct of the liver opens into the duodenum.

In the lower half of the small intestines the quantity of this albuminous matter was greatly diminished, and near the colon it almost entirely disappeared. The colour also of the contents of this lower portion of the small intestines was different from that noticed in the contents of the duodenum, being of a greenish tint, and assuming more and more the characters of the meconium as the distance from the origin of the colon diminished. These different substances were generally found slightly ascescent.

The great intestines were much more distended than the small intestines, and contained throughout a dark green, homogeneous, generally neutral or slightly alkaline fluid, in which no albuminous matter could be detected, and which was consequently excrementitious.

The absence of albuminous matter in the stomach of the fœtus, its invariable presence in the upper half of the small intestines, its gradual diminution as we proceed downwards, and its disappearance in the colon, are circumstances, which, viewed in connection with the great length of the small intestines already noticed, seem to prove that the absorption of some nutritious substance takes place from the intestinal canal in the latter months of gestation, in like manner as it does after birth.

The observation, that the lacteals contain a similar fluid, is sufficient to render the preceding physiological view a matter of demonstration. In no instance, however, have I succeeded in detecting these vessels in the mesentery of the human fœtus, though I have perceived them distinctly in a calf of seven months. A case has been however recorded by Mons. Adelon, in his work on Physiology, where the lacteals were observed in a child at the period of birth distended with chyle. His words are: "En examinant les vaisseaux du mesentère, dans un enfant qui venait de naitre avec l'abdomen ouvert, on a trouvé ces vaisseaux pleins de chyle*."

My attention was next directed to discover the source of this albuminous matter in the intestines, which I conceived could only be derived from the pancreas, the liver, or the duodenum itself. With respect to the pancreas, that organ remains so small during the whole of the fœtal state, that it would appear incapable of forming so large a quantity of matter as exists in the intestinal canal. On the other hand, the duodenum presents still greater difficulties to the solution of this question; for it seems improbable that this portion of the alimentary canal can perform simultaneously the office of secreting and absorbing the same matter; to say nothing of the anomaly which in this case would take place, of a mucous membrane forming albumen. From having observed in every instance the same orange-coloured fluid, in the small intestines, collected in great abundance near the orifice of the ductus communis choledochus, and taking into consideration the magnitude of the fœtal liver, and the large supply of blood which it receives from the umbilical vein, it appeared to me reasonable to infer that this viscus must be the source of the matter in question. Additional weight was given to this conclusion by having detected, in two instances, in the hepatic duct, the presence of a fluid possessing, not only some of the sensible, but also the chemical properties of that which was found in the duodenum. In general, the hepatic and common ducts of the liver have been found empty, or have contained too minute a quantity of fluid to be collected for chemical investigation; but in the two instances above mentioned it existed in unusual abundance, and was pressed out upon a plate of glass without mixing with the bile of the gall-bladder, a ligature having previously been applied around the cystic duct. This fluid of the hepatic duct was of a light straw-colour, and much less viscid than that coating the inner surface of the duodenum; and its properties were, if possible, still more decidedly albuminous than those of the intestines.

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* Adelon, Physiologie de l'Homme. Tom. iv. p. 476.

I have been led to conclude from these facts, that the function of the fœtal liver is not, as has generally been supposed, that of separating from the blood an excrementitious fluid injurious to the œconomy of the child; at least that such is not its only use, but that it also performs some other important office destined to assist in the nutrition of the fœtus.

It would be superfluous here to enumerate the various opinions which have been entertained by physiologists on the subject of the nutrition of the fœtus in utero; but that of HIPPOCRATES as adopted by HARVEY in his great work de Generatione Animalium, requires to be noticed. He observes, "Quinetiam certum est, intra pulli ingluviem (talisque prorsus in omnium embryonum ventriculus cernitur) substantiam quandam, colore, sapore, et consistentia dicto jam liquori persimilem reperiri; eandemque, in ventriculo aliquantulum coctam, lac coagulatum referre; quam etiam, chyli specie, in primis intestinis deprehendimus, inferiora autem intestina excrementis stercoraceis referta sunt. Similiter in viviparorum in fœtibus intestina crassiora consimili excremento replentur, quali eadem, cum lacte vescuntur, abundare cernimus. In ovibus etiam, aliisque bisulcis, manifesta sunt scybala.

"Quid dubitemus igitur affirmare fœtum in utero sugere; et in eo fieri chylificationem, cum ejus manifesta adsint tum principia, tum rejectamenta?"

The fallacy of the opinion of HARVEY, and of later physiologists with regard to the source of the nutritious fluid found in the intestinal canal of the fœtus, is demonstrated by the fact, that acephalous children*, and those born with the œsophagus impervious, have not only been perfectly nourished, but in their

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* MECKEL's Manuel d'Anatomie Generale, &c. Tom. iii. p. 792.

The translators of MECKEL's work, Messrs. JOURDAN and BRESCHET, have stated the opinion of GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE on this subject in the following note:—"GEOFFROY ST. HILAIRE (Monstruosités Humaines, p. 279.) ayant rencontré dans le canal intestinal d'un anomocephale de veritables matières fecales moulées même, et reunies en crottins dans l'intestin post-cæcal, s'est trouvé conduit par ce phenomène à examiner la nutrition propre du fœtus. Il pense que le mucus secrété dans les voies alimentaires, et qui est trop abondant pour ne jouer que le role de fluide lubrifacteur, est l'aliment sur lequel agit d'abord la digestion; que pris d'abord par l'appareil digestif, ensuite par les voies chylifères, il est la source du fluide nutritif, qui afflue ainsi sans cesse dans l'appareil circulatoire, et qui, à chaque passage, eprouve une animalization graduelle. Considerée de la sorte, la nutrition du fœtus intestines substances have been found similar in character to those contained in the intestines of children, in whom no such malformation had existed

Note by Dr. PROUT.

The principal chemical facts ascertained by me having been introduced by Dr. LEE in the preceding paper, it only remains that I should briefly state the manner in which these facts were determined.

The most unequivocal test of the presence of albuminous matter that I am acquainted with, is the prussiate of potash assisted by dilute acetic acid, as first recommended by BERZELIUS; and this accordingly was the test on which the chief reliance was placed in my experiments. But the presence of albuminous matter was also satisfactorily indicated by other means; as by heat, by the oxymuriate of mercury, &c. Besides the albuminous matters, however, it may be proper to mention that others were present, to which this term, even in its most extended sense, could not be strictly applied, and for which in the present state of animal chemistry, it was difficult to find a precise term; a large proportion of them appeared to be nearly allied to mucus and bile, though they did not exactly agree with these principles as they occur in the adult state.

I cannot close this note without observing how forcibly I was struck by the close resemblance between the phænomena, as above described, and those presented by the intestinal canal, when the processes of digestion and assimilation are known to be going on; and that I cannot at present conceive any other source from whence the matters in question can be derived, than the hepatic system as supposed by Dr. LEE.

W. P.

se rapprocherait de celle de l'adulte. Cette hypothèse, d'apres laquelle l'ecoulement du mucus serait du à l'irritation des membranes muqueuses par la bile, est ingenieuse, mais peu probable. Elle obligerait, en effêt, à admettre que le tube alimentaire exerce deux actions totalement differentes à l'égard du mucus, l'une en vertu de laquelle ce mucus est formé, et l'autre qui a pour but de le transformer ensuite et de le convertir en chyle."

XII.—*Experiments on the modulus of Torsion.* *By* BENJAMIN BEVAN, *Esq.* *Communicated by the President.*

Read December 18, 1828.

NUMEROUS experiments have already been published on the strength of wood and other substances, as far as regards their cohesion and elasticity; but I am not aware of any extensive table of the modulus of torsion of different species of wood, deduced from experiments conducted upon a proper scale, and with the necessary care.

To supply this defect, and to furnish the practical engineer and mechanic with useful data, and with rules for their application, is the object of the present communication, consisting of a copious table of the results of my experiments, made at various times, and upon substances of considerable variety of dimensions within the ordinary limits of practice.

It is proper to observe, that the various specimens of wood upon which my experiments were made, were sound and dry, except it is otherwise expressed or described, and were in general free from all large knots.

Considerable care was used to obtain correct dimensions of the specimens under experiment, by means of a simple instrument, which answers the purpose of improved callipers, by which the dimensions of the specimens were measured, and read off by a magnifying-glass to the 400dth part of an inch. Previous to trial, each specimen was brought to a prismatic form, as near as could be wrought by the ordinary means, and the dimensions afterwards taken by means of the improved callipers above mentioned, at equal distances; and the mean breadth and thickness thus obtained, were used in the calculations for obtaining the modulus. My experiments were often repeated on the same species of wood, under considerable variations of length, breadth, and thickness; and always with the most satisfactory results; viz. from nine to ninety inches in length, and from three inches to three tenths of an inch in thickness. Due care was observed to prevent any error in the apparent torsion or twist arising from compression at the ends of the prisms, both at the clamp by which they were fixed, and at the radial lever at which the successive weights were applied; two sources of error which have materially affected former experiments on this subject, in other respects carefully made.

To every specimen under experiment I attached two indexes; one a few inches from the end fixed in the clamp or vice, and the other at a small distance from the attachment of the lever or wheel, where the weight or straining power was applied; and the distance between the two indexes was used as the length for calculating. Another error of less magnitude I have been able to avoid by fixing a pivot or small gudgeon at the supported end, in the line of the axis of the prism, instead of making the lower side or angle of the prism at the supported end the revolving point.

My experiments were made upon prisms of very different proportions as to breadth and depth, viz. from $\frac{1}{30}$th to equality.

In general practice, the square or cylindrical shaft is usually adopted, and as a cylindrical spindle or shaft of $\frac{1}{7}$th more in diameter than the side of a square shaft, will possess nearly the same stiffness in resisting a twisting force, it will, I presume, be sufficient in this place to give the rule for calculating the deflection of a square prismatic shaft, to which I shall add one example by way of illustration.

Rule.—To find the deflection δ of a prismatic shaft of a given length l when strained by a given force w in pounds avoirdupoise acting at right angles to the axis of the prism, and by a leverage of given length $= r$; the side of the square shaft $= d$. T, being the modulus of torsion from the following table; l, r, δ, and d, being in inches and decimals,

$$\frac{r^2\, l\, w}{d^4\, \mathrm{T}} = \delta$$

i. e. for a numerator, the square of the radius of the wheel or leverage multiplied into the length, and this product by the weight in pounds: and for a divisor, multiply the fourth power of the side of the square prism by the tabular modulus of torsion: divide the former by the latter, and the quotient will be the deflection or quantity of twisting in inches and decimals when measured at the end of the radius r. As an example, let there be a square* shaft of English oak 50 inches long and 6 inches by 6 inches, subject to a strain of 3000lbs. at the circumference of a wheel of 2 feet in diameter, or having a leverage of 12 inches†.

$$\begin{array}{rl} 6 \times 6 = 36 & \qquad 12 \times 12 = 144 \\ 36 & \qquad 50 = \text{length} \\ \hline 1296 & \qquad 7200 \\ 20000 & \qquad 3000 = \text{force} \\ \hline 25920000 & \qquad 25920000)21600000(0.83 = \text{deflection,} \end{array}$$

or nearly $\frac{5}{6}$ths of an inch. And as the deflection will be directly as the force, a weight or force of 300lbs. would produce a deflection of $\frac{1}{12}$th of an inch.

TABLE of the Modulus of Torsion.

Species of Wood.	Specific gravity.	Modulus of Torsion. Pounds.	Observations.
Acacia	.795	28293	Not quite dry.
Alder	.55	16221	Cross-grained.
Apple	.726	20397	
Ash		20300	Of my own planting.
Ash, mountain	.449	13933	
Beech		21243	
Birch		17250	
Box	.99	30000	Old, and very dry.
Brazil wood	1.05	37800	Old, and very dry.
Cane		21500	Influenced by the hard surface.
Cedar, scented		12500	
Cherry	.71	22800	
Chesnut, sweet		18360	
Chesnut, horse	.615	22205	

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* If the transverse section of the prism or shaft be not a square, but a parallelogram, let b = the breadth, and d the depth: the deflection will be obtained by the following formula:

$$\frac{(d+b)\, l\, r^2 W}{2\, b\, d^3 T} = \delta.$$

† If the measure of torsion should be required in degrees (Δ)

$$\text{let } \rho = 57.29578 \quad \text{then } \frac{r \rho l w}{d^4 T} = \Delta$$

$$\text{or let } \frac{T}{\rho} = t \quad \text{then } \frac{r l w}{d^4 t} = \Delta$$

$$\text{thus for wrought iron and steel } \frac{r l w}{31000 d^4} = \Delta$$

$$\text{cast iron } \frac{r l w}{16600 d^4} = \Delta$$

Table (Continued).

Species of Wood.	Specific gravity.	Modulus of Torsion. Pounds.	Observations.
Crab	.763	22738	
Damson		23500	
Deal, Christiana	.38	11220	
Elder	.755	22285	
Elm		13500	
Fir, Scotch		13700	
Hazel	.83	26325	Not quite dry.
Holly		20543	
Hornbeam	.86	26411	Not quite dry.
Laburnum		18000	Green, or fresh cut.
Lance-wood	1.01	25245	
Larch	.58	18967	
Lime or Linden	.675	18309	
Maple	.735	23947	Partly cross-grained.
Oak, English		20000	
Oak, Hamburgh	.693	12000	
Oak, Dantzic	.586	16500	
Oak, from Bog	.67	14500	
Ozier		18700	
Pear	.72	18115	
Pine, St. Petersburgh		10500	Fresh.
Pine, St. Petersburgh		13000	Four or five years old.
Pine, Memel		15000	
Pine, American		14750	
Plane	.59	17617	
Plum	.79	23700	
Poplar	.333	9473	
Satin-wood	1.02	30000	
Sallow		18600	
Sycamore		22900	
Teak		16800	Old, and partially decayed.
Teak, African		27300	
Walnut	.572	19784	

I have observed in a great number of my experiments, that the modulus of torsion bears a near relation to the weight of the wood when dry, whatever may be the species; and that for practical purposes we may obtain the deflection (δ) from the specific gravity (s). Thus

$$\frac{r^2 l w}{30000 d^4 s} = \delta.$$

TALBE of the modulus of torsion of Metals.

	Specific gravity.	Modulus of Torsion. Pounds.
Iron, English (wrought).		1810000
Iron, English (wrought).		1740000
Iron, thin hooping. . .		1916000
Steel		1984000
Steel		1648000
Steel		1618000
Iron cylinder		1910000
Iron cylinder		1700000
Iron square		1617000
Iron square		1667000
Iron square		1951000
Mean of Iron and Steel		1779090
Iron, Cast		940000
Iron, Cast		963000
Iron, Cast		952000
Mean of cast-iron . .	7.163	951600
Bell-metal	8.531	818000

On comparing these numbers with the modulus of elasticity of the same substance, I find the modulus of torsion to be $\frac{1}{16}$th of the modulus of elasticity in metallic substances.

XIII. *On a Differential Barometer. By the late* WILLIAM HYDE WOLLASTON, *M.D. F.R.S. Communicated by* HENRY WARBURTON, *Esq. F.R.S.*

Read February 5, 1829.

THE instrument which I am about to describe, was originally contrived with a view to determine the force with which heated air ascends in various kinds of chimneys: but since the action of the instrument depends on its rendering extremely small differences of barometric pressure discernible and capable of measurement with considerable accuracy, it will probably be found applicable to a variety of other purposes of more extensive utility.

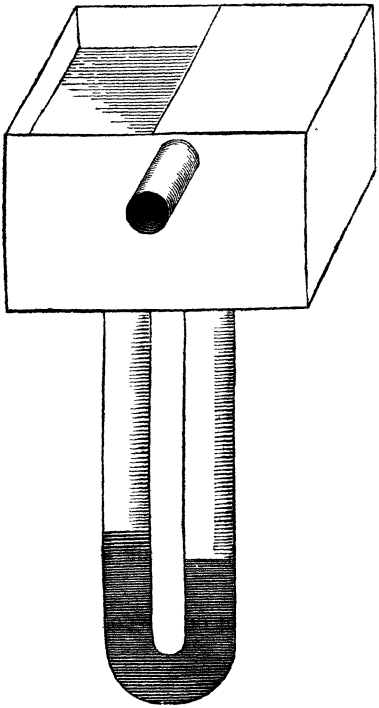
In many open fire-places, the slight force with which the smoke ascends, is manifest from the facility with which it is forced back by any puff of wind that the shutting of a door, or window, or other accidental circumstance may occasion: but in some, which are more judiciously or more fortunately constructed, the draft is so considerable as to require a considerable supply of air.

When the door or windows of a room, in which there is a fire, are open, the barometric pressure of the air is not affected by the free current of air that supplies the fire; but if the doors and the windows be all closed, then the barometric pressure within the room is lessened by the diminished weight of the heated air in the chimney; and hence the external air presses for admission at every crevice of the door or windows, with an energy proportioned to the difference of the barometric pressures within and without the chamber.

If any one were desirous of proving the existence of a difference by a mercurial barometer, the instrument employed must be of the very best construction, and all other circumstances must be very favourable to the experiment; otherwise the variation would probably be too small to be perceived, although the external pressure might be sufficient to open the door, if only closed without being fastened.

If the pressure were measured by a column of water instead of mercury, the variations would of course be more perceptible; but the instrument, from its length, would be exceedingly incommodious. The corresponding advantage and disadvantage would be proportionally greater in employing a column of alcohol; and by having recourse to ether, we should arrive at the limit of inconvenience, as of sensibility, in any simple column.

The instrument which I have employed for this purpose is, on the contrary, very compact in its form, and the principle on which it is constructed is such, that any assignable degree of sensibility may be given to it. It consists of a tube of glass, having its internal diameter at least a quarter of an inch, bent in the middle into the form of an inverted siphon, with the legs parallel to each other. The extremities of the legs are cemented into the bottom of separate, but equal, cisterns, about two inches in diameter; one of these cisterns being closed on all sides, excepting by a small horizontal pipe opening laterally from its upper part; while the other cistern remains open.



Into a vessel so constructed, a small quantity of water is first poured, so as to occupy two or three inches of the lower part of the glass tube. Equal measures of oil are then poured into each cistern, so as to fill the upper part of both legs of the tube, and also to rise in each cistern to the depth of about half an inch.

When the two surfaces of the water in the two legs are seen to be on the same level, or have been rendered so, by equalizing the pressures of the incumbent columns of oil, the instrument is adjusted ready for use.

If the horizontal pipe from the closed cistern be now applied to the key-hole of a door or to any other perforation, through which air may enter by excess of external pressure, the pressure applied to the surface of the oil in that cistern will lower the water in the corresponding leg, and raise it in the opposite one, until the excess of the weight thus elevated is sufficient to balance the force by which the pressure of the external air exceeds that within the chamber.

It is not, however, the entire excess of the longer column of water which in this case acts as an equipoise; since that excess is counteracted by an equal elongation of the column of oil on the side depressed; so that the pressure exerted is only the difference between the column of water and an equal column of oil; which, in the case of olive oil, amounts to about $\frac{1}{11}$th part of the apparent elevation. In this case therefore the variations of this instrument are about eleven times as great as they would be, were water alone employed.

If for any other purpose an instrument of greater sensibility be required, the scale of its variations may be enlarged at pleasure, by mixing a greater or less quantity of alcohol with the water, until the excess of its specific gravity above that of oil is reduced to $\frac{1}{20}$th, $\frac{1}{30}$th, or in any other proportion; so that finally the spirit being of the strength called proof (which appears originally to have been named from this test), will rest with steadiness in no position, or being still further attenuated, will rise and suffer the oil to subside in the tube.

By a slight variation in the form of this instrument; that is by closing both the cisterns, and by applying to the upper part of each a trumpet-mouthed aperture, opening laterally; it may be made to serve the purpose of an Anemometer.

Captain Flinders informs us that on the coast of New Holland during the prevalence of a sea-breeze, he had observed the barometer to be in general perceptibly higher than when a land-wind prevails; and he endeavours ingeniously to account for this appearance by the accumulation of air which takes place in front of any obstacle opposed to the air's motion, and which, therefore, occasions in it a greater barometric density.

It was on this principle that a species of wind-gauge was constructed by Dr. LIND, consisting of an inverted siphon, having the extremities of its two legs bent horizontally and in opposite directions. When the siphon is partially filled with water, and one of its horizontal extremities is exposed to a current of air, its pressure occasions the water on this side to descend, until its force is counteracted by the greater height of water in the opposite leg, the difference of the two columns being the measure of the force of the wind.

If a lighter fluid than water were employed in the construction of Dr. LIND's instrument, it would be rendered proportionally more sensible; but to such means of improvement there is a natural limit, since the scale could not, by means of any known fluid, be increased in a greater ratio than that of 4 to 5. Whereas by means of the instrument which is here proposed, the range of the index may be increased in any desired proportion, so as to measure the force of the gentlest flow of air.

XIV. *Some observations relating to the function of digestion. By* A. P. W. PHILIP, *M.D. F.R.S. L. & E.*

Read January 16, 1829.

NO arguments are necessary to convince us of the importance of that function on which all parts of our frame depend for their nourishment. In one respect its organs may be regarded as of greater importance than even those which are more immediately essential to life. The sympathies of the stomach and first intestine are both more powerful and more extensive than those of any other part, and consequently more generally and in a greater number of ways contribute to the cause, and influence the course of all our more serious diseases.

I am induced to trouble the Society with the following observations, in the hope that I shall be able to place before them some points relating to the function of the stomach in a clearer point of view than has hitherto been done. In former papers which the Society have done me the honour to publish, and more fully in a Treatise on the Vital Functions, I have endeavoured by experiment to trace the different steps of the process of digestion in the stomach. It appeared that the food remains in a quiescent state, except that the part of it which lies next the stomach, as soon as it has undergone the effect of the gastric juice, is, in consequence of food thus prepared exciting a peculiar action in the muscular fibres of this organ, carried on towards the pylorus; through which it is propelled into the intestine, the next portion of food thus brought into contact with the stomach undergoing the same process; and so on, till the whole is in a state proper for that part of the digestive process which belongs to the first intestine.

Thus the muscular fibres of the stomach are in continual action during its function; for the gastric juice pervading the contents of the stomach to a certain extent, the change effected by it on each particular portion of the food is nearly completed before the food is actually in contact with the stomach, as may be seen by inspecting that of an animal killed a few hours after a meal; and consequently is not detained when in contact with it. There is therefore a continual motion of the food in contact with its surface towards the pylorus, and the less digested part is continually approaching its surface.

It follows then that a failure of the function of the stomach may arise either from a proper gastric juice not being supplied, or the muscular power of the stomach failing to carry onward the digested part, and thus regularly to present to the stomach a new surface of food to be acted upon by that juice. It further appeared, that for the first of these purposes the power of the nervous system is necessary, the secretion of gastric juice failing as soon as the stomach is deprived of any considerable part of this power; but that the nervous power is not necessary for the other, the muscular power of the stomach still carrying on towards the pylorus any digested food which happens to be in it, or any food which had been acted upon by gastric juice which happened to be in it at the time, however much its nervous power be impaired; and this office is, as far as we can see, as readily performed as when the nervous power of the organ is entire.

The muscular fibres of the stomach therefore are stimulated by its contents, in the same way as those of the heart by the blood, the usual action of both being wholly independent of the nervous system, an inference confirmed by many other experiments beside those here referred to.

I have, as appears from the papers which the Society have done me the honour to publish, attempted to go a step further, and to show experimentally that the office of the nervous power in preparing the gastric juice, may be correctly imitated by exposing the living stomach to the influence of a voltaic pile after the supply of nervous power is interrupted. Those who were at first inclined to doubt this fact, have since publicly acknowledged, on witnessing the experiments, that the digestive process of the stomach supported by galvanism, is, as far as we can see, as perfect as that supported by the nervous power itself.

It is therefore evident that in the formation of the gastric juice, a chemical power can be substituted for that of the nervous system. I do not mean that, strictly speaking, its formation is to be regarded as a mere chemical process, because it is only in a living stomach that galvanism can have such an effect; but this effect bears too strong an analogy to other chemical results to be wholly separated from them, although what we call life, whatever that may be, is necessary to its production.

The same effect, and one certainly of a very complicated nature, is here produced by the nervous power and a chemical agent; because when the latter is substituted for the former, the same effect takes place. It is a simple matter of fact. But it is maintained by some gentlemen that the same effect may be produced by a mechanical agent*. They have related several experiments which appeared to them to prove, that when after a part of the eighth pair of nerves is removed, and thus the due secretion of gastric juice prevented, it may be restored by mechanically irritating the cut ends of the lower portions of the divided nerves. If such be the fact, it must materially influence our views both with respect to the function of digestion and the other secreting processes of the animal body.

In judging of the result of such experiments, several things must be taken into the account which appear to have escaped the attention of those gentlemen.

At the time the animal is fed, in preparation for the experiment, there may be some food in the stomach, from previous meals, more or less digested, and there is always some gastric juice ready to act on any new food which may be presented to it. It is evident therefore, that although the secretion of gastric juice ceases at the moment of the excision of part of the eighth pair of nerves, some digested food must be found in the stomach for some hours after the operation; for, as I have ascertained by numerous trials, many hours are required in such experiments for the stomach to propel into the intestine the remains of food previously digested, or that digested by the gastric juice previously formed.

When therefore the contents of the stomach are examined in five or six hours, and generally even in ten or twelve, after the operation, more or less digested food is found lying next the surface of the stomach. But when the animal survives the operation eighteen, twenty, or more hours, undigested food alone is found in it. The cause of so long a time being required wholly to expel the food, which has undergone any degree of the digestive process, appears to be, that as digested food alone excites that action of the stomach which propels it into the intestine, and the more perfectly it is digested, it excites this action the more readily, the last part of the digested food which has but imperfectly undergone the digestive process is expelled very slowly, so that it is very long before food wholly undigested alone is left.

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* See a paper entitled, Mémoire sur le mode d'action des nerfs pneumogastriques dans la production des phenomènes de la digestion. Par MM. Breschet et Milne Edwards (lu à la Société Philomatique, le 19 Fevrier 1825).—(Extract des Archives generales de Médécine.)

That the longer the animal lives after the excision of part of the eighth pair of nerves, the less digested food is left in the stomach, is a fact now admitted by all who assisted at the experiments. Among the great number who have witnessed and been satisfied with their result, are Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, Mr. THOMAS ANDREW KNIGHT, and Mr. BRODIE, gentlemen whose experimental accuracy, in the opinion of the public, has never been surpassed.

Of this fact, the gentlemen to whose paper I have referred, are not aware. They maintain, indeed, that the only effect on the digestive process produced by the excision of part of the eighth pair of nerves, is, that it becomes more tedious, being as perfect as when the nerves are entire, if a sufficient length of time be afforded. In speaking of the animals in which part of the eighth pair of nerves has been cut out, and comparing them with the healthy animal, they say: "Enfin, si on laisse écouler un espace de temps plus grand encore entre l'operation et la mort des animaux, on pourra trouver que la digestion est complètement achevée dans l'un comme dans l'autre cas."

It will easily be perceived to what errors, respecting the effect on digestion, of depriving the stomach of the office of the eighth pair of nerves, this misconception must lead. Its effect was increased in the experiments referred to, by the different animals in each experiment having been confined to the same quantity of food. The most hungry would of course digest it fastest and most perfectly. To judge fairly of the result of the experiment the different animals must be allowed equally to satisfy their appetite, to eat till, from their manner of eating, it is found that the appetite has equally abated in all.

Such are the circumstances which I conceive misled those gentlemen who maintain that they can produce a sensible effect on the contents of the stomach by any mechanical irritation of its nerves.

They also err in supposing that the muscular fibres of the stomach can be excited by irritating the eighth pair of nerves in the way that a muscle of voluntary motion may be excited through its nerves. The digested food is the natural stimulus of the muscular fibres of the stomach in its usual function, as the nervous power is of the muscles of voluntary motion in theirs; and we cannot through the nerves excite the former as we do the latter class of muscles. The muscular action of the stomach resembles that of other hollow muscles, in being excited by its contents.

The mechanical irritation employed by those gentlemen, in endeavouring to excite the digestive process after a portion of the eighth pair of nerves had been removed, was that of a thread attached to the cut extremities of the lower portions of the eighth pair of nerves and fastened to the neighbouring muscles, by which the motions of respiration kept the part in a state of constant irritation.

In my Treatise on the Vital Functions, a similar experiment is related, in which the cut extremity of the lower portions of the nerves was fastened to a thread tied round the neck of the animal, by which it was in like manner kept in a state of constant mechanical irritation; yet in the stomachs of the animals after they had lived more than twenty hours,—for the experiment was made more than once,—nothing but undigested food was found. This experiment, with some others connected with it, was made publicly in the rooms of the Royal Institution; and all who felt an interest in the subject admitted to see the results, nor was there one who expressed a doubt respecting them.

As, however, in the experiments just mentioned the position of the nerves was more disturbed, and the thread was not applied as in the experiments to which I have referred, Mr. CUTLER, at my request, was so good as to make the following experiment.—Three rabbits, after a fast of the same duration, were fed in the same way. In two of them a portion of each of the eighth pair of nerves was removed. The third rabbit was left undisturbed. In one of those in which the portions of nerve were removed, the cut end of the lower part of the nerves was by means of a bit of thread fastened to the neighbouring muscles, as in the experiment referred to. This rabbit died in ten hours, at which time the others were killed in the usual way.

Mr. CUTLER then took out the stomachs of all of them, slit them open, and laid them on the same plate; and Mr. BRODIE was requested to examine and give his opinion respecting their contents, without having been told which was which. He at once pointed out the healthy stomach, the whole contents of which had undergone the action of the gastric juice. After carefully examining, and with an instrument moving about the contents of the other stomachs, he declared he could discover no difference in them. Both stomachs were chiefly filled with undigested food, the animals not having lived long enough after the operation for the expulsion of some imperfectly digested food that still remained in both.

The foregoing experiments convinced those who witnessed their results, that the irritation caused by the attachment of the cut end of the nerves to the muscles, had no effect whatever in promoting the digestion of the food.

Were it possible, as in the case of the nerve of a muscle of voluntary motion, to excite the eighth pair to perform its office after its communication with the brain is wholly intercepted, it is surely impossible that this could go on for many hours, which are necessary for the digestion of the food. A nerve of voluntary motion, if kept in a state of excitement after its separation from the brain or spinal marrow, loses its power in a very short time, at most a few minutes.

The result of the foregoing experiment may be known before the death of the animals. It appears from what was said in other papers which I had the honour to lay before the Society, and which were published in the Philosophical Transactions, that the effect of the excision of part of the eighth pair of nerves on the lungs, as well as on the stomach, is obviated by galvanism, the animals (the dog and rabbit were those on which the experiments were made) breathing under its influence as freely as in health. It is clear, that if the power of the nerve be restored, its restoration must be as evident in the function of the one organ as the other, these nerves being equally essential to both. In the foregoing experiments both the animals were affected with extreme dyspnœa, the mechanical irritation of the nerves having no more effect in relieving this symptom, than in promoting the due action of the stomach.

XV. *Experiments on the friction and abrasion of the surfaces of solids. By* GEORGE RENNIE, *Esq. F.R.S.*

Read June 12, 1828.

THE paper now offered to the consideration of the Royal Society, comprises the results of part of a series of experiments undertaken in the year 1825, with a view to determine the measure of the retardations of bodies in motion, when affected by the attrition of their surfaces, and by mediums of different densities.

From the attention that has hitherto been paid to this important branch of mechanical science, and from the many elaborate dissertations and experiments that have appeared at different periods, it would naturally be concluded, that the subject had been so fully elucidated, as to admit of little if any further investigation: but the diversity of opinions still prevalent among philosophers, and the difficulty of reducing to a satisfactory state the doctrines already advanced, incline me to the opinion that the subject is as yet but imperfectly understood. This may be attributed in a great degree to the very defective state of our knowledge of the properties of materials, and the difficulty or rather impossibility of subjecting them to geometrical mensuration. The science of mechanics considers forces as reduced to the simple questions of mathematical analysis, without regard to the properties of matter or the phænomena incident thereto: but in rendering forces sensible, we are necessarily compelled to make use of agents, or intermediate bodies termed machines, the employment of which in transmitting motion, in modifying its action, or in restoring the equilibrium between forces of different intensities, constitutes the object of every mechanical operation. The solution of this question therefore involves the conditions of equilibrium, both of simple and compound machines; the transmission of motion under different circumstances; the construction and combination of the different parts of machines, and the properties of the materials of which these parts are composed.

On a former occasion an attempt was made to develope some of the properties of solid bodies in resisting the action of a disruptive force*, the measure of which was represented by the sum and qualities of the particles displaced. The connection may be traced in the present inquiry, which relates principally to the resistance arising from the displacement, or rupture of the superficial asperities of bodies in motion when brought into contact by extreme pressure, and is analogous to the cohesive state of a body acted upon by opposite but contrary forces. But the cases investigated by experimentalists have seldom been carried to the extent necessary to produce a disrupture of the prominencies, being generally confined to the definition of friction as designated by writers on mechanics, to be the force expended in raising continually the surface of pressure by an oblique action; the surfaces being represented by a series of inclined planes acting against each other in alternate succession. The measure of friction therefore being supposed to depend upon the angles of the prominencies and the elementary structure of the bodies, the effect of polishing could only be to diminish those prominencies without altering their curvature or inflections. The expense of force therefore ought still to remain the same in both cases†. In this hypothesis it is reasonable to concur, experiment proving, that the amount of friction bears immediate reference to the elementary structure of bodies; and although the doctrine of inclined planes admits of a ready comprehension of the causes of this kind of resistance under certain circumstances, a very slight investigation of the nature of the bodies themselves will exhibit their asperities under every possible configuration. The amount of resistance will depend upon the degree of pressure, the approximation or rather the engagement of the asperities and concavities, and the nature of the surfaces of which fibrous, soft, or hard bodies are composed. To surmount, bend, or detach these asperities under the circumstances of pressure, area, and velocity, demands a proportionable exertion of force; and it is by the determination of this force under all cases, that we can alone arrive at an estimation of the performance of machines.

The nature of friction has excited the attention of most of the writers on mechanics, from the period of the first two dissertations of AMONTONS in the year 1699, down to the more elaborate researches of Coulomb and Vince in 1779 and 1784. Amontons was the first that attempted to develope and reduce theory to calculation. He affirmed that friction was not augmented by an increase of surface, but only by an increase of pressure*; and in a subsequent paper, illustrated by some experiments on wood and metals pressed by springs of known intensity, he drew similar conclusions, with the addition that friction was $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the pressure, and that the amount was the same both with wood and metals when unguents were interposed. He likewise concluded, that friction increased or diminished with the velocity, and varied in the ratio of the weight and pressure of the rubbing parts, and the times and velocities of their motions. These hypotheses were adopted more or less by most of the philosophers after Amontons, but particularly by De la Hire†, who satisfied himself by several experiments of the truth of Amontons' conclusions; but they were questioned by Lambert, although without the test of experiment. Parent suggested an investigation of the subject in his proposition of the Spheres, and by determining the angle of equilibrium, at which a body resting on an inclined plane commenced sliding. And the celebrated Euler, in a very elaborate paper‡, conceived it to depend upon the greater or less approximation of the asperities of the surfaces brought into contact by pressure, the resistance to which he allows to be $\frac{1}{3}$rd of the pressure; the same as Amontons. Of the effect of velocities he was however uncertain; but observed that when a body begins to descend an inclined plane, the friction of the body will be to its weight or pressure upon the plane, as the sine of the plane's elevation to its cosine, &c. But when the body is in motion, the friction is diminished one half. Muschenbroek and others maintained that friction increased with the surface; and Bossut distinguished it into two kinds; the first being generated by the gliding, and the second by the rolling of the surface of a body over another: and remarked, that it was affected by time, but that it neither followed the ratio of the pressure nor the mass. Brisson§ attempted to construct a table of coefficients, to denote the value of the friction of different substances; but they are inapplicable to practical purposes, for want of proper experiments. Desaguliers considered the nature of friction with a good deal of attention, but principally with reference to the rigidity of cords. He however quotes the experiments of CAMUS as best calculated to illustrate the subject; nevertheless they were made on too small a scale to derive any satisfactory conclusions. SCHOBER and MEISTER coincided with MUSCHENBROEK in the opinion, that the spaces were as the squares of the times in the case of a body uniformly accelerated. The opinions of many other eminent philosophers, such as LEIBNITZ, VARIGNON, LEUPOLD, BULFINGER, DANIEL BERNOULLI, FERGUSON, RONDELET, GREGORY, LESLIE, YOUNG, OLIVIER*, &c. might be quoted. But it is to COULOMB principally that we are indebted for the knowledge we possess of this kind of resistance.

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* Experiments on the Strength of Materials:—Philosophical Transactions 1817.

† LESLIE's Experimental Philosophy.

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* Sur la Force des Hommes et des Chevaux, et de la Resistance causé dans les Machines.

† Mémoires de l'Academie des Sciences.

‡ Ibid.

§ Brisson, Traité de Physique.

In the year 1779 the Academy of Sciences at Paris, being desirous of rendering the laws of friction, and the effects resulting from the rigidity of cords applicable to machines,—COULOMB undertook in the arsenal at Rochfort a very extensive series of experiments, which he afterwards published in 1781 under the title of "Théorié des Machines simples, en ayant égard au Frottement de leurs Parties, et à la Roideur des Cordages†." The memoir is divided into two parts. The first treats of the friction of surfaces gliding over each other, and the second enters into an examination of the rigidity of cords, and the friction of the rotary movements of axles. COULOMB commences his work by examining the friction of plane surfaces gliding over each other, distinguishing it into two kinds; the first resulting from time, and the second from velocity. The first may depend on four different causes, viz.

1st. The nature of the bodies in contact.

2nd. The extent of surface.

3rd. The pressure on the surface.

4th. The time the surfaces have been in contact. And he even adds a

5th. The state of the atmosphere; which he however thinks may have little influence.

The case of bodies gliding over each other with a certain velocity he considered to be referable to the first three causes, besides the velocity of the planes in contact.

With regard to the physical cause of friction, he coincides with the opinions of AMONTONS and others, that it arises from the entangling of the asperities, which can only be disengaged by bending or breaking. These experiments led to some important results, viz.

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* Sur les diverses Espèces de Frottements, &c. (not published.)

† Mémoires des Sçavans Etrangers, tome 163 & 333.

1st. That the friction of wood on wood without unguents was in proportion to the pressure which attained its maximum in a few minutes after repose.

2nd. That the effects of velocities were similar; but the intensities were much less to keep the body in motion, than to detach it from a state of rest, oftentimes in the ratio of 22 : 95.

3rd. That in the case of the metals the results were likewise similar; but the intensity was the same whether to disturb or maintain the motion of the body.

4th. That with heterogeneous surfaces, such as those of woods and metals gliding over each, the intensity did not attain its limit sometimes for days.

In general, however, with woods and metals without unguents, velocities were found to have very little influence in augmenting friction, except under peculiar circumstances.

The treatise of Coulomb is illustrated by a great variety of interesting experiments, and forms the most valuable work we possess on the subject.

In the year 1784, Dr. Vince endeavoured by some very ingenious experiments to determine the law of retardation together with the quantity, and the effect of surface on friction. The results were, that the friction of hard bodies in motion was an uniformly retarding force, but not so with cloth and woollen, which were found in all cases to produce an increase of retardation with an increase of velocity.

That the quantity of friction amounted to about $\frac{1}{4}$th of the pressure, and that it increased in a less ratio than the quantity of matter or weight of the body.

That when the surfaces varied from 1.61 : 1 to 10.06 : 1, the smallest surface gave the least friction: and finally, that friction was greatly influenced by cohesion.

Dr. Vince's conclusions regarding the laws of retardation were partly confirmed by the late ingenious Mr. Southern of Soho, who in a letter to Dr. Vince in 1801, communicated the results of several experiments on the surfaces of the spindles of grindstones moving with great velocities; when it was found that with the rubbing surfaces moving at the rate of 4 feet per second over a length of surface of 1000 feet, the resistance arising from the friction of 3700lbs. of matter, only amounted to $\frac{1}{40}$th of the weight.

In the year 1786 and subsequently, the late Mr. Rennie made several experiments on the friction and resistance of heavy machinery. The results varied under different circumstances; but it appeared that an augmentation of resistance took place in proportion to the quantity of machinery put into action. In one instance in the ratio of 1 to 5, when it absorbed from one-fifth to one-tenth of the power expended.

This anomaly, as compared with the ratio of surfaces in the present experiments, can only be accounted for, from the irregularity of the movements and the difficulty of producing simultaneous actions in complicated machinery; the more especially as the results were affected by contingencies which could not be properly estimated; some of the elements on which the deduction is founded not being stated. The resistance was likewise increased by reversing the direction of motion. The velocities being very moderate, and hardly exceeding 120 feet a minute, appeared to have had no influence: but the experiments related principally to the resistances produced by different kinds of machinery. The experiments of M. Boistard[*] on the gliding of stones with a view to develope the equilibrium of arches, led him to conclude that the relation of the friction to the pressure was constant; that asperity of surface did not alter its value, which generally amounted to $\frac{4}{5}$ths of the pressure.

From similar experiments M. Rondelet concluded[†],

1st. That the rougher the surface of stones, the greater the power required to move them.

2nd. That the greater the insistent weight, the greater the resistance: but as the inequalities are apt to be broken, the maximum force required to over come the friction ought to be equal to produce that effect, whatever be the weight of the stone.

3rd. That this force ought rather to be in the ratio of the hardness of the stone than of its weight.

4th. The amount of friction varied from one-half to one-third of the insistent weight.

5th. The angle of equilibrium of similar stones was about 30 degrees. And

6th. Finally, extent of surface did not alter its value.

The experiments of Morisot on the grinding and polishing of stones, and of Maniel and Pasley on the pressure and equilibrium of earths, present some interesting results; but it is only recently that our knowledge of the subject has been materially enlarged.

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[*] Recueil d'Experiences et d'Observations, &c. sur le Pont de Nemours.

[†] L'Art de Batir. Tome iii. 1808.

The agitation of the canal and rail-road question in the years 1824 and 1825, and the invention or rather revival of a mode of applying steam in lieu of animals to carriages on rail-roads, led to the most extravagant conclusions: and although the doctrines of COULOMB and VINCE, relative to the equality of resistances under different velocities, have been still further confirmed by the experiments of many able persons in this country, such as CHAPMAN, GRIMSHAW, WOOD, TREDGOLD, PALMER, ROBERTS, and others, and much valuable information elicited;—our progress in the science has been but slow and unsatisfactory. Sensible of these defects, and being unable to profit by the valuable treatises subsequently published, it occurred to me that a series of experiments founded on the omissions of former writers would be extremely desirable.

The present series of experiments relates to the friction of attrition. This branch of the science comprehends the resistance occasioned by solid bodies,—such as ice, cloth, paper, leather, wood, stones, metals, &c. gliding over each other simply, or by the intervention of semi-fluids or unguents, such as oil, tallow, &c.

The object has likewise been to determine the powers to resist abrasion under the circumstances of surface, pressure, and velocity. Examples have been sought,

1st. From ice, by the resistance of its surface to sledges, skates, &c.

2nd. From cloth, by its remarkable properties of resistance in opposition to the law observed by solids.

3rd. From leather, by its great utility in the pistons of pumps, &c.

4th. From wood, in its application to pile driving, carpentry, launching of ships, &c.

5th. From stones, as relating to the equilibrium of arches and buildings. And

6th. From metals, from their universal application to machinery; but more particularly to wheel carriages and rail and other roads, on which a great many experiments have been made.

Experiments on a great scale, however, frequently involve so many contradictions, from the difficulty of obtaining the necessary elements, that I have deemed it preferable to offer the present series, as comprehending in a greater degree most of the cases in question, and affording a more systematic view of the nature of the investigation.

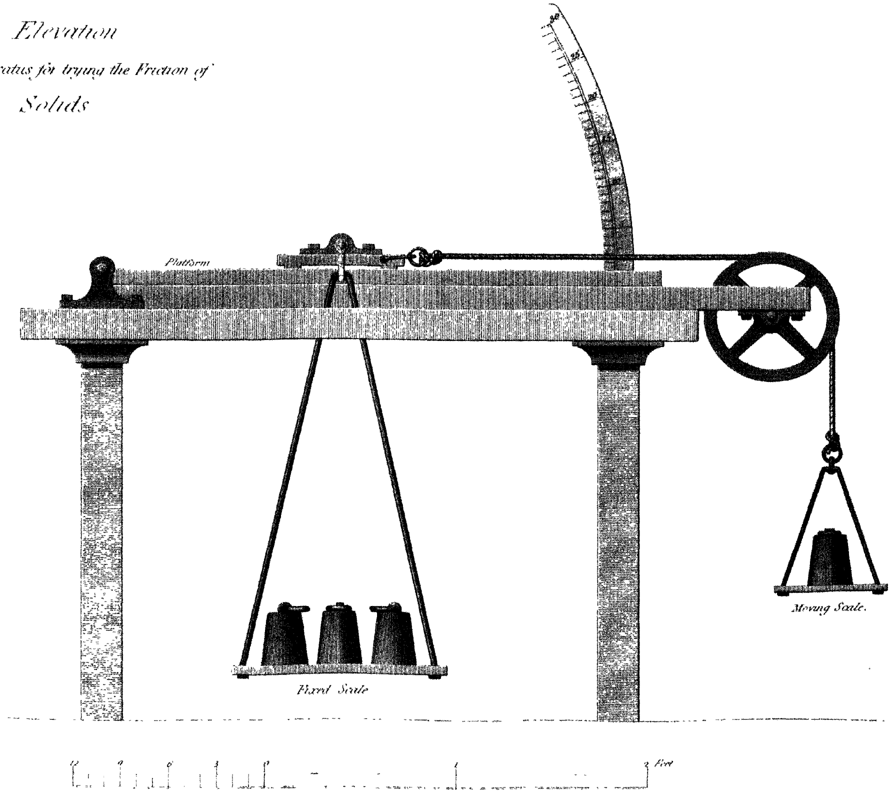
The apparatus employed in performing the experiments on the friction of attrition, Plate IV, consists simply of a strong table accurately made and adjusted, and provided with a platform capable of being elevated to any angle within thirty degrees, as shown by the graduated arc. The substances tried were placed on the platform and in the sliding block above, to which the scale and weights for bringing the substances into closer contact were suspended: a cord going over a pulley was attached to the sliding block, which received its motion from weights put into the moving scale. The different phænomena were then accurately recorded, as appears by the accompanying Tables, and the conclusions derived from them.

TABLE I.

Experiments on the Friction of 3 square inches surface with Cloth.

Weight on surface.	Weight required to move it.			Proportion.	Weight on surface.	Weight required to move it.		Proportion.
Black Single Kerseymere. No. 1.					Superfine Blue. No. 2.			
lbs.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	lbs.	oz.	
1		1	6		1	1	3	
2		2	4		2	2	12	
5		4	2	1 21	5	5	3	
10		6	4	1 60	10	8	4	1 21
20		9	13	2 03	20	12	11	1 57
28		13	2	2 13	28	15	5	1 82
56		20	11	2 70	56	22	11	2 47
Drab Milled Kerseymere. No. 3.					Drab Kersey Hunter. No. 4.			
lbs.		lbs.	oz.		lbs.	lbs.	oz.	
1		1	11		1	1	5	
2		2	11		2	1	15	1 03
5		5	3		5	3	8	1 43
10	took 2½ lbs. in addition to start it	7	13	1 28	10	5	4	1 90
10	after remaing 12 hrs. it took to start it	12	10		20	8	11	2 30
20		12	11	1 57	28	10	0	2 80
28		16	7	1 70	56	19	3	2 92
56		25	3	2 22				
Strong Drab. No. 5.								
lbs.		lbs.	oz.					
1		0	15	1 06				
2		1	8	1 33				
5		3	2	1 60				
10		4	11	2 13				
20		7	11	2 60				
28		9	12	2 87				
56		17	14	3 13				

Elevation
of the Apparatus for trying the Friction of Solids



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Remarks.

1. That with fibrous substances, such as cloth, friction diminishes with an increase of weight.
2. That friction is greater (cæteris paribus) with fine cloths than with coarse cloths.
3. That friction is greatly increased by time.
4. That friction varies from one-third to an amount greater than the total weight.

TABLE II. Experiments on the Velocities with Drab Milled Kerseymere, No. 3.

Weight on surface.	Weight required to move it.		Total space passed over.	Time in seconds.		Remarks.
Of 9 square inches surface.						
lbs.	lbs.	oz.	inches.			
1	1	8	24		45	From 1lb. to 2lbs. the adhesion is greater than the weight on surface.
					32	
					30	
					22	
					23	Velocities very irregular.
1	1	5			24	
					25	
					40	
					37	
2	2	5			31	Velocities very irregular.
			half way in 17 sec. the whole in		26	
				17	27	* Denote the experiments that approximate the nearest to an uniform velocity.
2	2	5		21	30*	
				33	53	
				17	30*	Results very irregular, owing perhaps to the fibres of the cloth having been previously compressed.
5	4	3		29	45	
10	6	7	mean of 3 trials	45	63	
20	9	7		30	50	
Of 18 square inches surface.						
lbs.	lbs.	oz.	inches.	1st half.	2nd half.	Increase of surface shows an increase of resistance with equal weights of 20lbs.
20	13	6	mean of 3 trials 21	22	33	
20	after remaing 14 hrs. it took to start it 23	3				Time nearly doubles the resistance.
Of 27 square inches surface.						
lbs.	lbs.	oz.	inches.	1st half.	2nd half.	Three times the surface nearly three times the resistance.—Velocities irregular. Vide Vince's Experiments.
1	2	8	mean of 3 trials 18	4	14	
2	3	10		30	73	
5	6	7		25	60	
10	10	2		28	55	Nearly uniform.

1. From the foregoing experiments it appears that velocities observe no particular law, except in three instances, where the last halves of the space passed over approximate to the first halves.

2. That increase of surface very much increases the resistance.

TABLE III. On the Friction with Cloth at different angles of elevation.

Weight on surface.	Moved at degrees.	Space passed over.	Time in seconds.	Proportion.	Weight on surface.	Moved at degrees.	Space passed over.	Time in seconds.	Proportion.
Of 3 square inches.					Of 27 square inches.				
lbs.	°	inches.			lbs. oz.	°	inches.		
10	37.00	24	55	1.327	13 8	45.00	18	32	1.000
20	28.20		55	1.855	20 0	40.30		42	1.171
28	26.00		47	2.051	28 0	35.45		32	1.389
56	20.45		44	2.640	56 0	26.00		28	2.052

1. In comparing the results given by the angles of repose with the results given by the horizontal surfaces on similar kinds of cloth, there is a slight variation.

2. The second series of experiments afford no measure of comparison, from the inadequacy of the weights of 10lbs. being unable to give motion to the upper surface, 13lbs. 8oz. gives an approximation.

3. The less the weight, the greater the angle of repose.

4. Increase of surface produces a very great increase in the angles of repose.
The times very variable, diminish with increase of weight.

5. Velocities likewise variable.

TABLE IV. On the Friction of different Woods two square inches surface.

Weight on surface.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight per square inch.	Average.	Weight on surface.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight per square inch.	Average.
Red Teak on Red Teak.					American live Oak on American live Oak.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.		cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	6 14	8.14	0 1	8.82	½	7 15	7.05	0 1	7.65
1	14 2	7.92	0 2		1	14 13	7.56	0 2	
2	23 3	9.66	1 0		2	25 15	8.63	1 0	
3	38 1	8.82	1 2		3	36 11	9.15	1 2	
4	52 3	8.58	2 0		4	55 11	8.04	2 0	
5	64 2	8.73	2 2		5	70 3	7.97	2 2	
6	71 12	9.36	3 0		6	86 3	7.79	3 0	
7	84 3	9.31	3 2		7	109 7	7.16	3 2	
8	90 8	9.90	4 0		8	128 4	6.98	4 0	
9	120 11	8.35	4 2		9	140 3	7.19	4 2	
10	126 5	8.86	5 0		10	154 1	7.26	5 0	
11	141 15	8.67	5 2		11	162 14	7.56	5 2	
12	154 3	8.71	6 0		12	187 5	7.17	6 0	
13	170 10	8.53	6 2						
Pine on Pine.									
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.						
½	16 3	3.33	0 1	3.40					
1	27 14	4.01	0 2						
2	68 4	3.27	1 0						
3	111 5	3.01	1 2						

Experiments on the Friction of different Woods two square inches surface.

Weight on surface.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight per square inch.	Average.
Black Beech on Black Beech.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	8 6	6.68	0 1	7.13
1	15 5	7.31	0 2	
2	28 0	8.00	1 0	
3	45 3	7.43	1 2	
4	69 7	6.45	2 0	
5	83 3	6.73	2 2	
6	100 4	6.70	3 0	
7	115 11	6.77	3 2	
8	124 10	7.18	4 0	
9	132 3	7.62	4 2	
10	148 11	7.53	5 0	
English Oak on English Oak.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	7 0	8.00	0 1	7.83
1	15 0	7.46	0 2	
2	29 3	7.67	1 0	
3	43 2	7.79	1 2	
4	55 0	8.14	2 0	
5	70 3	7.97	2 2	
Elm on Elm.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	10 0	5.60	0 1	5.86
1	22 1	5.07	0 2	
2	35 5	6.34	1 0	
3	53 2	6.32	1 2	
4	72 3	6.20	2 0	
5	87 11	6.38	2 2	
6	108 4	6.20	3 0	
7	145 3	5.39	3 2	
8	168 11	5.31	4 0	
Yellow Deal on Yellow Deal.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	19 7	2.88	0 1	2.88
1	37 9	2.98	0 2	
2	76 3	2.94	1 0	
3	113 0	2.97	1 2	
4	147 13	3.03	2 0	
5	224 0	2.50	2 2	

Weight on surface.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight per square inch.	Average.
Norway Oak on Norway Oak.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	8 3	6.83	0 1	7.67
1	14 5	7.82	0 2	
2	26 4	8.53	1 0	
3	41 3	8.17	1 2	
4	56 7	7.93	2 0	
5	67 3	8.33	2 2	
6	80 4	8.37	3 0	
7	102 0	7.68	3 2	
8	164 3	5.45	4 0	
Hornbeam on Hornbeam.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	8 10	6.49	0 1	6.57
1	16 3	6.91	0 2	
2	30 5	7.38	1 0	
3	46 11	7.19	1 2	
4	65 5	6.85	2 0	
5	83 1	6.74	2 2	
6	105 2	6.39	3 0	
7	167 3	4.68	3 2	
Honduras Mahogany on Honduras Mahogany.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	12 7	4.50	0 1	5.96
1	26 0	4.30	0 2	
2	39 3	5.71	1 0	
3	59 5	5.66	1 2	
4	74 7	6.01	2 0	
5	92 3	6.07	2 2	
6	107 6	6.25	3 0	
7	118 2	6.63	3 2	
8	136 4	6.57	4 0	
9	154 1	6.54	4 2	
10	171 0	6.54	5 0	
11	182 3	6.76	5 2	
White Deal on White Deal.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.		cwt. qrs.	
½	18 12	2.98	0 1	3.81
1	29 5	3.82	0 2	
2	48 3	4.94	1 0	

Table V.

Experiments on the Friction of two square inches surface of Wood at different angles of elevation.

Weight on surface.	Moved at degrees.	Time in descending 11 inches.	Proportion.	Weight on surface.	Moved at degrees.	Time in descending 11 inches.	Proportion.
Red Teak on Red Teak.				American live Oak on Red Teak.			
lbs.	° ′	sec.		lbs.	° ′	sec.	
10	8 00	18	7.116	10	9 00	22	6.314
20	7 45	15	7.348	20	8 00	24	7.116
28	7 15	20	7.861	28	8 30	20	6.691
56	7 00	16	8.144	56	7 45	25	7.348
Black Beech on Black Beech.				Norway Oak on Norway Oak.			
lbs.	° ′	sec.		lbs.	° ′	sec.	
10	8 15	20	6.897	10	8 00	19	7.116
20	7 20	17	7.770	20	7 30	20	7.596
28	7 40	19	7.429	28	7 00	20	8.144
56	6 40	21	8.556	56	6 20	25	9.010
English Oak on English Oak.				Elm on Elm.			
lbs.	° ′	sec.		lbs.	° ′	sec.	
10	9 30	17	5.976	10	11 40	19	4.843
20	8 30	17	6.691	20	10 30	18	5.396
28	7 40	18	7.429	28	10 00	19	5.671
56	7 30	20	7.596	56	9 30	19	5.976
Hornbeam on Hornbeam.				Honduras Mahogany on Hornbeam.			
lbs.	° ′	sec.		lbs.	° ′	sec.	
10	10 00	20	5.671	10	12 00	22	4.705
20	9 15	21	6.140	20	12 30	21	4.511
28	8 30	20	6.691	28	11 45	21	4.808
56	8 15	19	6.897	56	11 20	23	4.990
Yellow Deal on Yellow Deal.				White Deal on White Deal.			
lbs.	° ′	sec.		lbs.	° ′	sec.	
10	15 00	10	3.732	10	18 00	10	3.078
20	17 00	9	3.271	20	12 30	11	4.511
Pine on Pine.							
lbs.	° ′	sec.					
10	16 00	14	3.488				
20	17 00	11	3.271				

REMARKS.—From the foregoing experiments it appears that there is a great deal of irregularity in the results.

Increase of pressure scarcely increasing the resistance. This may arise in some degree from the surfaces becoming condensed, and thus rendered less liable to abrasion. In some of the cases abrasion had already commenced, but it was not convenient to pursue the experiment further.

The soft woods present more resistance than the hard woods.

Yellow deal on yellow deal being the greatest.

Red teak on red teak the least.

According to Mr. KNOWLES of the Navy Office, F.R.S., the weight of the Prince Regent of 120 guns on the slips previous to launching, was 2400 tons; which, divided by the area of the sliding surface of her bilge-ways (equal to 149,184 square inches), gives a pressure of 36lbs. per square inch.

But the weight of the Salisbury of 58 guns on the slips, according to the area of her bilge-ways, was 44lbs. per square inch. Now, by the foregoing Table, the average force required to put in motion the three different kinds of oak, under a pressure of 56lbs. per inch, is about $\frac{1}{8}$th of the pressure, which proportion prevails even as high as 6cwt. per inch area: and by Table IX. we find that soft soap (the ingredient mostly used for diminishing the friction of bilge-ways under a pressure of 56lbs per inch,) gives about $\frac{1}{26}$th of the pressure for the friction. Hence the angle at which a building slip should be laid can be easily determined. COULOMB even makes 49lbs. per square inch, and $\frac{1}{27}$th for the pressure for hogslard.

The weight of the middle arch (of 151 feet 9 inches span) of the New London Bridge, together with the centres, is 4900 tons. This acting upon the surface of the striking wedges equal to 540 square feet, gives a pressure of 140lbs. per square inch. The angles of inclination of the wedges are equal to $8^\circ 45'$, and their surfaces are covered with sheets of copper well coated with tallow. On removing the check pieces, the wedges commenced gliding back slowly and uniformly by the gravity of the arch and centres, and the motion was checked and continued until the arch was left in equilibrio.

PLATE V.

This apparatus was constructed both for brass and iron. The pivots were accurately turned, and the suspending slings loosely hung. The total space passed over did not exceed four inches and a half. The cord was of the best sash-line, and the pulley very sensible. The rigidity of the former and friction of the latter were accurately ascertained, by trials at different weights. The block was of cast iron accurately bored. The axle was allowed to have full play in the block, in order that no binding might take place. The space passed through was denoted by marks on the axle and block. The time by a seconds watch.

An improvement was afterwards made in the apparatus, by substituting a roller of cast iron working in a block, and having a cord wound round its surface so as to allow of a descent of the moveable weight of 21 feet.

TABLE VI.

Experiments on extent of surface with Metals.

Wt. to be moved.	Weight required to move it.		Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.		Weight required to move it.		Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.	
	Laid flat.					Laid edgewise.				
	Cast Iron on Cast Iron.									
	Area of surface 44 inches.					Area 6¾ inches.				
lbs.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
14	2	2	6.58	0	5.09	2	4	6.20	2	1.1
24	3	3	7.53	0	8.72	3	11	6.50	3	8.8
36	4	14	7.38	0	13.10	5	14	6.12	5	5.3
48	6	8	7.38	1	1.40	7	10	6.30	7	1.7
60	8	4	7.27	1	5.80	9	8	6.30	8	14.2
72	10	0	7.20	1	10.20	11	7	6.29	10	10.6
84	11	10	7.23	1	14.50	13	5	6.31	12	7.1
96	13	12	6.98	2	2.90	15	5	6.27	14	3.5
	Yellow Brass on Cast Iron.									
	Area of surface 44 inches.					Area 6¾ inches.				
lbs.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
14	1	15	7.22	0	5.09	2	1	6.79	2	1.1
24	3	7	6.98	0	8.72	3	8	6.85	3	8.8
36	5	6	6.70	0	13.10	5	1	7.11	5	5.3
48	7	3	6.67	1	1.40	6	10	7.24	7	1.7
60	9	3	6.53	1	5.80	9	3	6.53	8	14.2
72	11	5	6.36	1	10.20	10	5	6.98	10	10.6
84	13	5	6.30	1	14.50	13	12	6.10	12	7.1
96	15	13	6.07	2	2.90	15	1	6.37	14	3.5

Wt. to be moved.	Weight required to move it.		Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.		Weight required to move it.		Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.	
	Laid flat.					Laid edgewise.				
	Hard Brass on Cast Iron.									
	Area of surface 48 inches.					Area 7¾ inches.				
lbs.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
14	1	14	7.4	0	4⅔	1	11	8.3	1	12
24	3	5	7.2	0	8	4	0	6.0	3	1
36	4	9	7.8	0	12	6	0	6.0	4	10
48	6	4	7.6	1	0	7	13	6.1	6	3
60	7	12	7.7	1	4	9	0	6.6	7	11
72	9	12	7.3	1	8	11	0	6.5	9	4
84	11	8	7.3	1	12	13	2	6.4	10	13
96	13	1	7.3	2	0	14	8	6.6	12	6
	Tin on Cast Iron.									
	Area of surface 44 inches.					Area 6¾ inches.				
lbs.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.
14	2	8	5.60	0	5.1	2	12	5.09	2	1.1
24	4	7	5.40	0	8.7	4	8	5.33	3	8.8
36	6	0	6.00	0	13.1	6	7	5.59	5	5.3
48	8	7	5.68	1	1.4	8	14	5.40	7	1.7
60	9	13	6.11	1	5.8	9	13	6.11	8	14.2
72	12	5	5.84	1	10.2	11	13	6.09	10	10.6
84	14	5	5.86	1	14.5	14	5	5.86	12	7.1
96	16	4	5.90	2	2.9	16	4	5.09	14	3.5

From the foregoing experiments it appears that the friction of

Cast iron upon cast iron laid flat, varies	from 6.58 to 7.53
Cast iron upon cast iron laid edgewise, varies	from 6.2 to 6.5
Of hard brass upon cast iron laid flat, varies	from 7.2 to 7.8
Of hard brass upon cast iron laid edgewise, varies	from 6.0 to 8.0
Of yellow brass upon cast iron laid flat, varies	from 6.09 to 7.22
Of yellow brass upon cast iron laid edgewise, varies . . .	from 6.1 to 7.24
Of tin upon cast iron laid flat, varies	from 5.4 to 6.11
Of tin upon cast iron laid edgewise, varies	from 5.09 to 6.11

That the friction is nearly the same with cast iron and brass whether the load be applied on the broad side or on the narrow side of the plates, although the areas of the surfaces are to each other as 6.22 : 1.

That tin being a softer metal and more easily abraded: the friction increases when a load is applied above 8lbs. per square inch, but remains nearly the same with the broad side as with the narrow side. Generally speaking, the friction is less with the broad side than with the narrow side.

TABLE VII.

Experiments on the Friction of different Metals with the weights increased from 14lbs. to 192lbs.

Weight to be moved.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.	Weight to be moved.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.
Brass on Wrought Iron. Length 6¾ inches, Width ⅞. Area 5.906.				Cast Iron on Cast Iron. Area 6.75.			
lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.
14	2 2	6.58	2 5.9	14	2 4	6.22	2 1.2
24	3 11	6.50	4 1.0	24	3 0	8.00	3 8.9
36	4 14	7.38	6 1.5	36	5 14	6.12	5 5.3
48	6 6	7.52	8 2.0	48	7 10	6.29	7 1.7
60	8 0	7.50	10 2.5	60	9 8	6.31	8 14.2
72	9 6	7.68	12 3.0	72	11 7	6.29	10 10.6
84	10 10	7.90	14 3.5	84	13 5	6.30	12 7.1
96	12 9	7.64	16 4.0	96	15 5	6.27	14 3.5
192	27 0	7.11	32 8.0				
Soft Steel on Wrought Iron. Area 5.906.				Brass sliding on Steel. Area 5.9.			
lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.
14	2 8	5.60	2 5.9	14	2 1	6.78	2 5.9
24	4 8	5.33	4 1.0	24	3 8	6.85	4 1.0
36	6 13	5.28	6 1.5	36	5 0	7.20	6 1.6
48	9 5	5.15	8 2.0	48	7 11	6.24	8 2.1
60	12 6	4.84	10 2.5	60	9 11	6.19	10 2.7
72	14 13	4.86	12 3.0	72	11 5	6.36	12 3.2
84	17 5	4.85	14 3.5	84	13 0	6.46	14 3.7
96	19 4	4.98	16 4.0	96	15 0	6.40	16 4.3
192	32 8	5.90	32 8.0	192	28 0	6.85	32 8.0
Brass sliding on Brass. Area 5.9.				Cast Iron on Wrought Iron. Area 5.9.			
lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.
14	2 10	5.33	2 5.9	14	2 4	6.22	2 5.9
24	3 8	6.85	4 1.0	24	4 2	5.81	4 1.0
36	6 5	5.70	6 1.6	36	6 2	5.87	6 1.6
48	8 4	5.81	8 2.1	48	7 12	6.19	8 2.1
60	10 3	5.88	10 2.7	60	9 8	6.31	10 2.7
72	12 0	6.00	12 3.2	72	11 5	6.36	12 3.2
84	14 0	6.00	14 3.7	84	13 13	6.08	14 3.7
96	16 0	6.00	16 4.3	96	17 0	5.64	16 4.3
192	44 8	4.31	32 8.0	192	33 8	5.73	32 8.0

Experiments on the Friction of different Metals with the weights increased from 14lbs. to 192lbs.

Weight to be moved.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.	Weight to be moved.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.
Cast Iron sliding on Soft Steel. Area 5.9.				Tin sliding on Tin. Area 5.9.			
lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.
14	2 2	6.59	2 5.9	14	3 10	3.86	2 5.9
24	3 10	6.62	4 1.0	24	7 8	3.20	4 1.0
36	5 7	6.62	6 1.6	36	9 8	3.78	6 1.6
48	7 2	6.73	8 2.1	48	12 13	3.74	8 2.1
60	9 8	6.31	10 2.7	60	17 7	3.44	10 2.7
72	11 9	6.22	12 3.2	72	22 2	3.25	12 3.2
84	13 9	6.19	14 3.7	84	28 8	2.94	14 3.7
96	15 5	6.26	16 4.3	96	36 0	2.66	16 4.3
192	32 0	6.00	32 8.0	192	66 8	2.88	32 8.0
Soft Steel on Soft Steel. Area 5.9.				Cast Iron on Hard Brass. Area 7.75.			
lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.
14	2 0	7.00	2 5.9	14	1 11	8.29	1 12.9
24	3 7	6.98	4 1.0	24	4 0	6.00	3 1.5
36	5 4	6.85	6 1.6	36	6 0	6.00	4 10.3
48	6 13	7.04	8 2.1	48	7 13	6.14	6 3.0
60	8 11	6.90	10 2.7	60	9 0	6.66	7 11.8
72	10 5	6.98	12 3.2	72	11 0	6.54	9 4.6
84	12 2	6.92	14 3.7	84	13 2	6.40	10 13.4
96	13 12	6.98	16 4.3	96	14 8	6.62	12 6.1
192	31 8	6.09	32 8.0				
Wrought Iron on Wrought Iron. Area 5.9.				Brass on Cast Iron. Area 6.75.			
lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.
14	2 1	6.78	2 5.9	14	2 1	6.78	2 1.2
24	3 13	6.29	4 1.0	24	3 8	6.85	3 8.9
36	5 12	6.26	6 1.6	36	5 1	7.11	5 5.3
48	7 2	6.73	8 2.1	48	6 10	7.24	7 1.7
60	9 8	6.31	10 2.7	60	9 3	6.53	8 14.2
72	11 6	6.32	12 3.2	72	10 5	6.98	10 10.6
84	12 15	6.49	14 3.7	84	13 12	6.10	12 7.1
96	14 3	6.76	16 4.3	96	15 1	6.37	14 3.5
192	27 0	7.11	32 8.0				
Tin sliding on Wrought Iron. Area 5.9.				Tin sliding on Cast Iron. Area 6.75.			
lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		lbs. oz.
14	2 10	5.33	2 5.9	14	2 12	5.09	2 1.2
24	4 6	5.48	4 1.0	24	4 8	5.33	3 8.9
36	6 8	5.53	6 1.6	36	6 7	5.59	5 5.3
48	7 14	6.09	8 2.1	48	8 14	5.40	7 1.7
60	9 13	6.11	10 2.7	60	9 13	6.11	8 14.2
72	11 13	6.09	12 3.2	72	11 13	6.09	10 10.6
84	13 15	6.02	14 3.7	84	14 5	5.86	12 7.1
96	15 13	6.07	16 4.3	96	16 4	5.90	14 3.5
192	32 8	5.90	32 8.0				

TABLE VIII.

A Table showing the Power required to move a Weight progressively increased until the metals abrade each other.

Weight to be moved.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.	Weight to be moved.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Weight to 1 inch of area.
Wrought Iron on Wrought Iron. Area 6 inches.				Wrought Iron on Cast Iron. Area 6 inches.			
cwt.	cwt. qrs.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt. qrs.		cwt.
10	2 2	4.00	1.66	10	2 3	3.63	1.66
12	3 1	3.69	2.00	12	3 2	3.42	2.00
14	4 0	3.50	2.33	14	4 2	3.11	2.33
16	4 3	3.36	2.66	16	5 1	3.04	2.66
18	5 2.5	3.20	3.00	18	6 0	3.00	3.00
20	7 0	2.85	3.33	20	7 0	2.85	3.33
22	8 1	2.66	3.66	22	7 3	2.83	3.66
24	9 0	2.66	4.00	24	8 3	2.74	4.00
26	10 1	2.53	4.33	26	9 2	2.73	4.33
28	11 1	2.48	4.66	28	10 1	2.73	4.66
30	12 1	2.44	5.00	30	11 0	2.72	5.00
				32	11 3	2.72	5.33
				34	12 2	2.72	5.66
				36	13 2	2.66	6.00
				38	16 2	2.30	6.33
Steel on Cast Iron. Area 6 inches.				Brass on Cast Iron. Area 6 inches.			
cwt.	cwt. qrs.		cwt.	cwt.	cwt. qrs. lbs.		cwt.
10	3 0	3.33	1.66	10	2 1 00	4.44	1.66
12	4 0	3.00	2.00	12	2 2 14	4.57	2.00
14	4 3	2.94	2.33	14	3 0 00	4.66	2.33
16	5 2	2.90	2.66	16	3 1 14	4.74	2.66
18	6 1	2.88	3.00	18	3 3 14	4.64	3.00
20	7 0	2.85	3.33	20	4 0 14	4.84	3.33
22	7 3	2.83	3.66	22	4 2 00	4.88	3.66
24	8 2	2.82	4.00	24	5 0 00	4.80	4.00
26	9 1	2.81	4.33	26	5 3 00	4.52	4.33
28	10 0	2.80	4.66	28	6 1 00	4.48	4.66
30	10 3	2.79	5.00	30	7 0 00	4.28	5.00
32	11 2	2.78	5.33	32	7 2 00	4.26	5.33
34	12 2	2.72	5.66	34	8 0 00	4.25	5.66
36	14 2	2.48	6.00	36	8 1 14	4.29	6.00
				38	8 3 14	4.28	6.33
				40	9 1 14	4.26	6.66
				42	9 3 00	4.30	7.00
				44	12 0 00	3.66	7.33

Appendix to Tables VII. and VIII.

Table showing the comparative amount of Friction of different Metals under an average pressure of from 54.25lbs. to 69.55lbs. as calculated from the foregoing experiments.

Description of Metals.	Average Weight.	Proportion.	Weight per Square Inch Area.
	lbs.		lbs. oz.
Brass on wrought iron	69.55	7.312	11 12.4
Steel upon steel..............	69.55	6.860	11 12.5
Brass upon cast iron	54.25	6.745	8 0.5
Brass upon steel..............	69.55	6.592	11 12.5
Hard brass upon cast iron......	54.25	6.581	6 15.9
Wrought iron on wrought iron..	69.55	6.561	11 12.5
Cast iron upon cast iron	54.25	6.475	8 0.5
Cast iron upon steel	69.55	6.393	11 12.5
Cast iron upon wrought iron....	69.55	6.023	11 12.5
Tin upon wrought iron	69.55	5.846	11 12.5
Brass upon brass	69.55	5.764	11 12.5
Tin upon cast iron............	54.25	5.671	8 0.5
Steel upon wrought iron	69.55	5.198	11 12.4
Tin upon tin	69.55	3.305	11 12.5

Remarks on Tables VII. and VIII.

1. From the preceding experiments it appears:—that the friction of metals varies with their hardness.

2. That the hard metals have less friction than the soft ones.

3. That without unguents and within the limits of 32lbs 8oz. per square inch, the friction of hard metals against hard metals may very generally be estimated at about one-sixth of the pressure.

4. That within the limits of their abrasion the friction of metals is nearly alike.

5. That from 1.66cwt. per square inch to upwards of 6cwt. per square inch, the resistance increases in a very considerable ratio, being the greatest with steel on cast iron, and the least with brass on wrought iron, their limits being as 30, 36, 38, and 44cwt. An experiment was made with a weight of 10 tons per inch on hardened steel, which abraded.

The remarkable property of steel in hardening, and its power to resist abrasion, render it preferable to every other substance yet discovered in reducing the friction of delicate instruments, as is exemplified in the different experiments on the pendulum, and the assay and other balances recently introduced at His Majesty's Mint and the Bank of England.

The experiments of Messrs. Cavendish and Hatchett in the years 1798 and 1801 at His Majesty's Mint on the alloys, specific gravity, and comparative wear of gold coin by friction, likewise prove that friction and abrasion were less in the hard than soft metals. Philosophical Transactions for 1803, Part I.

TABLE IX.

Experiments on the Friction of Axles without and with Unguents.

Weight on Axle.	Weight required to move it.	Time.	Proportion.	Space passed over.
Gun Metal on Cast Iron.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
1	16 0	90	7.00	4½ inches.
2	30 0	”	7.46	
3	44 0	”	7.63	
4	60 12	”	7.37	
5	112 0	80	5.00	
6	134 0	90	5.01	
7	After remaining 12 hrs. it took to move it 154 0	”	5.09	
8	175 0	”	5.12	
9	200 0	”	5.04	
10	238 0	”	4.70	
Yellow Brass on Cast Iron.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
10	272 0	90	4.11	4½ inches.
Cast Iron on Cast Iron.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
10	173 8	90	6.45	4½ inches.
11	228 0		5.40	
Cast Iron on Cast Iron with Black-lead.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
11	161 0	90	7.65	4½ inches.
Gun Metal on Cast Iron with Black-lead.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
11	170 0	90	7.24	4½ inches.
Yellow Brass on Cast Iron with Black-lead.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
1	14 12	90	7.59	4½ inches.
2	31 4		7.16	
3	47 8		7.07	
4	65 8		6.83	
5	84 0		6.66	
11	181 0		6.80	
Gun Metal on Cast Iron with Oil.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
11	218 8	90	5.63	4½ inches.

Experiments on the Friction of Axles without and with Unguents.

Weight on Axle.	Weight required to move it.	Time.	Proportion.	Space passed over.
Yellow Brass on Cast Iron.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
½	1 8	90	37.33	4½ inches.
1	3 8		32.00	
2	7 0		32.00	
3	16 8		20.36	
4	24 8		18.28	
5	29 4		19.14	
10	193 8		5.78	
11	200 12		6.13	
Cast Iron on Cast Iron.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
10	131 1	90	8.54	4½ inches.
11	140 0		8.80	
Cast Iron on Cast Iron with Hogslard.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
10	117 4	90	9.55	4½ inches.
Yellow Brass on Cast Iron.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
½	1 10	90	34.46	4½ inches.
1	3 1		36.57	
2	7 8		29.86	
3	23 0		14.60	
4	43 0		10.41	
5	47 8		11.78	
10	120 8		9.29	
Gun Metal on Cast Iron with Hogslard.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
10	130 4	90	8.59	4½ inches.
Yellow Brass on Cast Iron with Anti-Attrition Composition.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
1	7 8	90	14.93	4½ inches.
2	9 0		24.88	
3	10 8		32.00	
4	12 8		35.84	
5	14 8		38.62	
After remaining 41 hrs. in a state of rest with } 10	it took 190 0		5.89	
Fresh composition being applied } 10	it took only 23 8		47.65	
10	again 20 0		56.00	

Experiments on the Friction of Axles without and with Unguents.

Weight on Axle.	Weight required to move it.	Time.	Proportion.	Space passed over.
Yellow Brass on Cast Iron with Tallow.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.	sec.		
1	3 1	90	36.57	4½ inches.
2	5 12		38.95	
3	8 5		40.42	
4	11 1		40.49	
5	13 12		40.72	
Yellow Brass on Cast Iron with Soft-soap.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.			
½	2 2	90	26.35	4½ inches.
1	3 8		32.00	
2	6 0		37.33	
3	9 8		35.36	
4	12 12		35.13	
5	14 12		37.96	
Yellow Brass on Cast Iron with Soft-soap and Black-lead.				
cwt.	lbs. oz.			
½	5 8	90	10.18	4½ inches.
1	9 3		12.19	
2	12 1		18.56	
3	14 4		23.57	
4	19 8		22.97	
5	23 8		23.82	

Remarks on the experiments without Unguents.

From the foregoing experiments it appears,—

That when gun metal without unguents is loaded with variable weights of from 1 to 10 cwt., friction varies nearly in the proportion of $\frac{1}{7.63}$ to $\frac{1}{4.70}$ of the pressure.

That length of time scarcely affects it.

That friction increased when yellow brass was tried.

That friction decreased when cast iron was tried.

That friction diminished still more when black-lead was used between the three different metals.

Remarks on the experiments with Unguents.

That gun metal on cast iron, with oil intervening and a weight of 10 cwt., amounted to $\frac{1}{5.63}$ of the pressure.

That when the insistent weights were diminished, the friction with oil was reduced to $\frac{1}{37.33}$, but increased with an increase of weight.

That cast iron on cast iron, under similar circumstances, showed less friction.

That the friction of cast iron on cast iron was still further diminished by hogslard.

That the friction of yellow brass on cast iron was increased by light weights and diminished by heavy weights, perhaps from being less fluid and sensible in the one case, and more capable of preventing the contact of metals in the other.

That gun metal on cast iron with hogslard gave less friction than with oil.

That yellow brass on cast iron with anti-attrition composition of black-lead and hogslard, increased friction with light weights, and greatly diminished it with heavy weights, showing extremely irregular results.

That yellow brass on cast iron with tallow gave the least friction, and may therefore be considered the best substance under the circumstances tried.

That yellow brass on cast iron with soft-soap gave the second best result, being superior to oil.

That yellow brass on cast iron with soft-soap and black-lead gave the worst result, diminishing the friction in the inverse ratio of the weight.

Conclusion.—That the diminution of friction by unguents varies as the insistent weights and natures of the unguents; the lighter the weight the finer and more fluid should be the unguents, and vice versa.

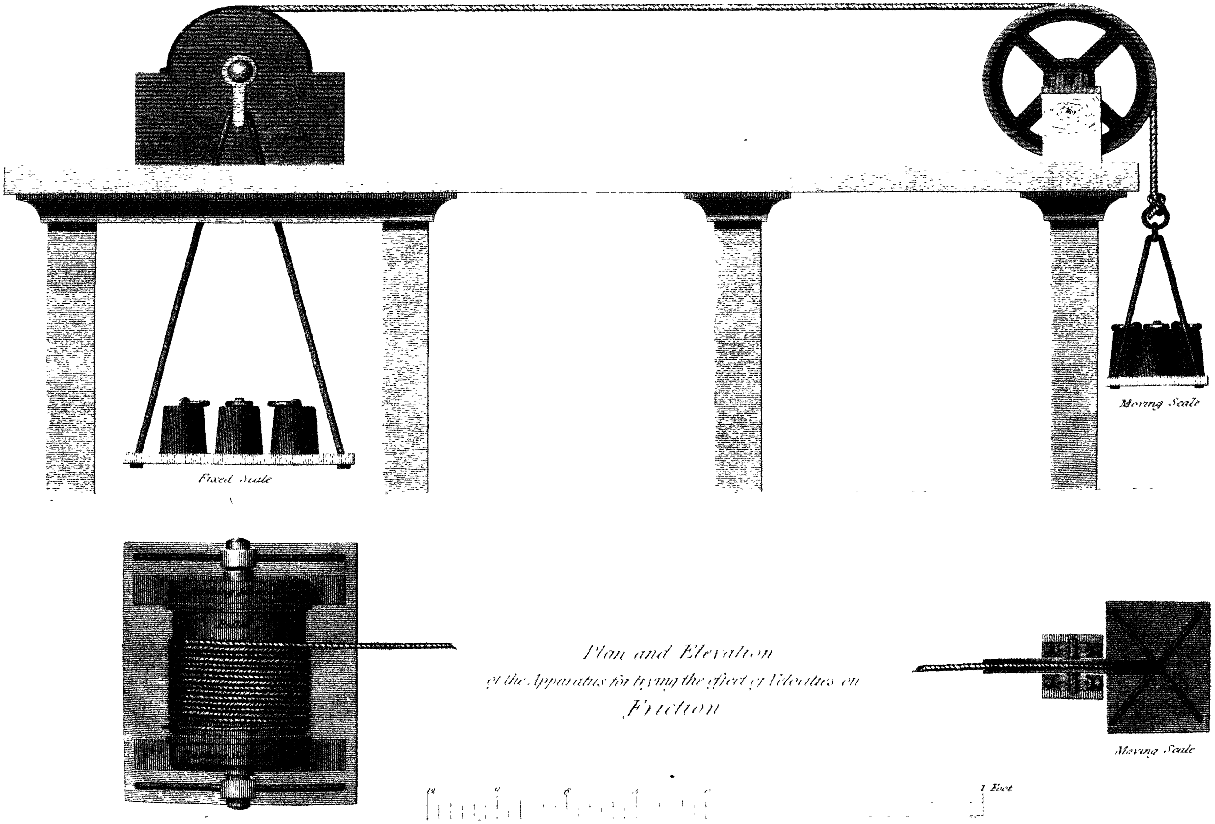
TABLE X.

Experiments on Velocities in Friction.

A cast iron Cylinder with two bearings of one inch wide, six inches diameter, with two side collars one-eighth of an inch deep; a rope of three-eighths of an inch diameter wound round the cylinder. Bearing surface $12\frac{1}{2}$ square inches. (Plate V.)

Without Oil.

Weight in roller scale.		Weight required to move the roller.		Height fallen.	Time in falling.	Remarks.	Proportion.
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.		Seconds.		
348	8	112	0	21 feet		Four trial experiments made by decreasing weight; very unsteady motion. * Began to grind. † Grinding increasing with stopping.	3.11
300	0	112	0		5		2.67
280	0	114	0		7*		2.45
280	0	114	0		7†		2.45
280	0	228	0		4½		1.22
224	8	112	0		6		2.00
224	8	112	0		4½		2.00
174	8	58	0		4		3.00
174	8	58	0		4		3.00
174	8	116	0		2		1.50
174	8	116	0		2		1.50
160	8	56	0		7		2.86
160	8	56	0		8		2.86
66	8	28	0		8		2.37
62	8	22	0		4		2.84
62	8	22	0		4		2.84
62	8	44	0		2½		1.42
62	8	44	0		2½		1.42
62	8	44	0		2½		1.42



Plan and Elevation
of the Apparatus for trying the effect of Velocities on
Friction

Experiments with Oil.								
Weight in roller scale.		Weight required to move the roller.		Height fallen.	Time in falling.		Remarks.	Proportion.
					1st half.	2nd half.		
					Seconds.			
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.					
62	8	7	0	21 feet	12			8.92
62	8	7	0		17½			8.92
62	8	7	0		11	22		8.92
62	8	7	0		9	18		8.92
62	8	7	0		8	16		8.92
62	8	7	0		8	16	Found the velocity too great; made an addition of 21½lbs. making ¾cwt. in the fixed scale, which brought it regular.	8.92
62	8	7	0		8½	17		8.92
62	8	14	0		3	5		4.46
62	8	14	0		3	5		4.46
62	8	14	0		3	5		4.46
84	0	14	0		3½	7	This weight produced a regular velocity.	6.00
84	0	14	0		3½	7		6.00
84	0	14	0		3½	7		6.00
Experiments with Tallow.								
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.		Seconds.			
272	8	42	0	21 feet	14	28		6.48
272	8	42	0		6½	13		6.48
272	8	42	0		6½	13		6.48
272	8	42	0		7½	14		6.48

REMARKS.—The irregularity of the resistances observed in the first seven experiments arose from the impartial contact and consequent grinding or abrading of the surfaces. The roller having attained its bearing, and the weight in the roller-scale being diminished, the irregularity ceased, especially when oil and tallow were used.

From the result of these experiments it will be seen, that friction did not increase with an increase of velocity. The time in falling the whole height of twenty-one feet being double the time in falling half the height. These experiments were likewise illustrated (but not so satisfactorily,) by a machine somewhat similar to that of Mr. ROBERTS.—The pulley was sufficiently distant from the roller to render the angle of tension imperceptible.

Appendix to TABLE X.

Friction of the cord and weight on the axles of the iron rollers, to be deducted from the foregoing experiments.			
Weight in each end.	Total of weights.	Weight required to overcome the friction of the cord.	
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	oz.
56	112	4	8
112	224	7	0
168	336	11	4
224	448	14	0

Remarks on TABLE X.

The deductions to be made for the rigidity of the cord used in the foregoing experiments under variable weights, as shown in the second and third columns, are nearly as the weights simply, and are applicable to most of the cases in Table IX.

TABLE XI. Experiments on the friction of Ice.

A block of ice eighteen inches long and two inches thick, as free as possible from air-bubbles, was accurately prepared so as to present a smooth, flat surface, and was then fixed on the frame. A piece of the same block of ice, but of smaller dimensions, was accurately prepared, and made to glide with its flat surface over the bottom block, and a fine flexible silken cord attached to it as in the former experiments.

The weights in the first column indicate the insistent weights, and the weight in the second column the moveable weights. The experiments were made when the temperature of the atmosphere was about 28 degrees of FAHR.

Sixteen inches surface.					With two skates $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by $\frac{3}{16}$ wide, in surface in each.				
Weight on surface.		Weight required to move it.		Proportion.	Weight on surface.		Weight required to move it.		Proportion.
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.		lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	
1	8	0	3	8.00	1	8	0	1	24.00
4	0	0	5	12.80	4	0	0	3	21.33
16	0	0	10	25.60	16	0	0	7	36.57
36	0	1	0	36.00	36	0	0	15	38.40
64	0	1	6	46.54	64	0	1	2	56.88
81	0	1	13	44.68	81	0	1	10	49.84
144	0	2	9	56.19	144	0	2	1	69.81
After remaining 16 hours.									
lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.						
1	8	0	3	8.00					
4	0	0	6	10.66					
16	0	0	15	17.06					
36	0	1	9	23.04					
64	0	3	2	20.48					
81	0	4	0	20.25					
144	0	6	5	22.81					

REMARKS.—From the foregoing experiments it appears, that with ice on ice, friction diminishes with an increase of weight, but does not seem to observe any regular law with regard to that increase.

TABLE XII. Experiments on the Friction of Hide Leather.

Twelve pieces of hide leather were placed parallel to each other in a wooden box, with one side loose so as to admit of being adjusted according to the number of pieces of leather; a bolt was then passed through the whole, and a nut screwed on the end of the bolt so as to compress the pieces of leather together and permit them to act on edge as one uniform surface; which surface was increased or diminished by putting in or taking out some of the pieces of leather and screwing up the nut as before.

Friction of 9 square inches of leather soaked in water, moving over a plate of iron.

7 lbs. barely kept in motion 36 lbs. after starting with the hand. After remaining 5 minutes it took to start it 29 lbs. 28 lbs. barely kept in motion 64 lbs. after starting it, and after remaining one minute it took 42 lbs. to start it.

Surface 1½ by 3 inches, equal to 4½ inches area.

6½ lbs. barely kept in motion 36 lbs. after starting it. After remaining 5 minutes it took 21 lbs. to start it. 21 lbs. barely kept in motion 64 lbs. after starting it. After remaining 5 minutes it took 38 lbs. to start it.

Friction of Hide Leather moving dry over a surface of Cast Iron.

Weight on Surface.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Space passed over.	Time.	Weight per inch Area.	Weight on Surface.	Weight required to move it.	Proportion.	Space passed over.	Time.	Weight per inch Area.
Area of surface 9 square inches.						Area of surface 4½ square inches.					
lbs.	lbs. oz.		inches.	sec.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		inches.	sec.	lbs.
6	1 8	4.0	18	18	.66	6	1 2	5.33	18	18	1.33
7	1 12	4.0			.77	7	1 5	5.33			1.55
8	2 0	4.0			.88	8	1 9	5.12			1.77
36	8 12	4.1			4.00	36	7 3	5.00			8.00
49	12 0	4.0			5.44	49	9 5	5.26			10.88
64	16 0	4.0			7.11	64	13 10	4.69			14.22
Area of surface 6¾ square inches.						Area of surface 2¼ square inches.					
lbs.	lbs. oz.		inches.	sec.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs. oz.		inches.	sec.	lbs.
6	1 4	4.80	18	18	.88	6	1 1	5.64	18	18	2.66
7	1 8	4.66			1.03	7	1 3	5.89			3.11
8	1 12	4.57			1.18	8	1 8	5.33			3.55
36	7 4	4.96			5.33	36	7 1	5.09			16.00
49	11 0	4.45			7.25	49	9 1	5.40			21.77
64	14 0	4.57			9.48	64	13 2	4.87			28.44

REMARKS.—The friction of hide leather soaked in water appears to be greatly increased by time and weight. This circumstance explains the enormous friction evinced in the pistons of pumps when first put in motion. When the leather is not soaked, the resistance varies from one ¼th to nearly one ⅙th of the pressure, and is diminished (cæteris paribus) by a diminution of surface.

XIII. On the Friction of Stones.

Rondelet found that stones well dressed required angles of from 28° to 36° before they commenced gliding[*]. Perronet observed them to vary from 39° to 40°[†]. The granite voussoirs of the arches of the New London Bridge having their beds well faced and dressed without mortar, generally commence gliding at angles of from 33° to 34°. But with a bed of fresh and finely ground mortar interposed, the pressure on the centring commences at angles of from 25° to 26°. In other cases of arches where sandstones, such as Bramley Fall and Whitby were employed, and their beds faced and dressed as usual, the angle of gliding was found to vary from 35° to 36°. But with mortar interposed the angle generally varied from 33° to 34°.

It results from these and other experiments, that friction, by absorbing part of the horizontal thrust, is a most powerful assistant in maintaining the equilibrium of arches, and enables us to determine with something like precision the allowances due to theory.

In general, stones which have a fine grain and uniform texture, and are sonorous and heavy, resist abrasion in proportion to their hardness; and in some experiments of Morisot[‡], granite resists abrasion twelve times more than lias, whilst the former only possesses a repulsive power three times greater than the latter.

The experiments of Boistard give 0.78 for the friction of hard calcareous stones[§].

XIV. On the Friction of Machines.

1. 21 cwt. (suspended at each extremity of a chain passing over two cast iron sheaves of 2 feet diameter with wrought iron axles, working in brass bearings oiled, and 12 feet 10 inches apart) was disturbed by 3 cwt. or $\frac{1}{14}$th of the total weight. Another double purchased crane indicated $\frac{1}{9}$th.

2. A double purchased crane having a weight of 7057lbs. suspended to it indicated 7.62 for the friction. Another double purchased crane indicated $\frac{1}{9}$th.

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[*] L'Art de Batir. Tome iii.

[†] Mémoire sur le Cintrement et Décintrement des Ponts.

[‡] Morisot, Tome iv.

[§] Recueil d'Experiences et d'Observations &c.

In an experiment made on one of the corn mills recently erected for His Majesty's victualling department at Deptford, it required $\frac{1}{10}$ of the weight of the mass to overcome the inertia and friction of the bearings and tangential surfaces. In this instance the pressures of the different parts of the machine varied from 28lbs. to 8 cwt. per inch area, and the velocities of the surfaces from 50 feet to 120 feet per minute.

REMARKS.—It has been customary to deduct one fourth of the power expended for friction. This allowance may maintain in machines newly set in motion. When the bearings have been equalized and the rubbing surfaces extended by the abrasion of the irregularities, the friction will be diminished and the movements of the machine be more steady. But when the bearings are properly proportioned to the weight of the parts of a machine, and their surfaces kept from contact by unguents, a much less allowance may be made.

Several experiments were made by giving motion to a fly wheel and a grindstone of known weights and revolutions in a given time, and then counting the revolutions after being detached from the power; but owing to the resistance of the air, and the bearings being too small, the results were unsatisfactory.

TABLE XV. Showing the amount of friction (without unguents) of different substances, the insistent weight being 36lbs. and within the limits of abrasion of the softest substance.

	Parts of the whole weight.		Parts of the whole weight.
Steel on ice	69.81	Cast iron on wrought iron	5.87
Ice on ice	36.00	Brass on brass	5.70
Hard wood on hard wood	7.73	Tin on cast iron	5.59
Brass on wrought iron	7.38	Tin on wrought iron	5.53
Brass on cast iron	7.11	Soft steel on wrought iron	5.28
Brass on steel	7.20	Leather on iron	4.00
Soft steel on soft steel	6.85	Tin on tin	3.78
Cast iron on steel	6.62	Granite on granite	3.30
Wrought iron on wrought iron	6.26	Yellow deal on yellow deal	2.88
Cast iron on cast iron	6.12	Sand-stone on sand-stone	2.75
Hard brass on cast iron	6.00	Woollen cloth on woollen cloth	2.30

These results are collected from the different Tables, but the comparison may be made by selecting other values within the limits of abrasion for a minimum.

General Conclusions.

From what has been stated hitherto it is obvious,—

1st. That the laws which govern the retardation of bodies gliding over each other are as the nature of those bodies.

2nd. That with fibrous substances, such as cloth, &c. friction is increased by surface and time, and diminished by pressure and velocity.

3rd. That with harder substances, such as woods, metals, and stones, and within the limits of abrasion, the amount of friction is as the pressure directly, without regard to surface, time, or velocity.

4th. That with dissimilar substances gliding against each other, the measure of friction will be determined by the limit of abrasion of the softer substance.

5th. That friction is greatest with soft, and least with hard substances.

6th. That the diminution of friction by unguents is as the nature of the unguents, without reference to the substances moving over them.

The very soft woods, stones, and metals, approximate to the laws which govern the fibrous substances.

In comparing the present experiments with those of COULOMB, the discordances found to exist relate principally to time. The limited pressures (varying from 1 to 45lbs. per square inch) under which his experiments were made, account in some degree for the anomaly. But in many of the minor, and in the general results, they will be found to coincide.

The subject might be illustrated still further by detailing the results of other experiments on the motions of machines, on the friction of solids revolving in fluids, and the descent of carriages down inclined planes. But as the present inquiry principally relates to the friction of attrition of solids, and as the experiments last mentioned have not been sufficiently matured to arrive at the necessary deductions, it only remains to conclude by expressing a hope, that the data now furnished will in some degree enlarge the bounds of our knowledge on this subject, interesting as one of philosophical inquiry, and intimately connected with every branch of the mechanical arts.

XVI.—*An attempt to rectify the inaccuracy of some logarithmic formulæ.*

By JOHN THOMAS GRAVES, *of the Inner Temple, Esq.* *Communicated by* JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM HERSCHEL, *Esq. V. P.*

Read December 18, 1828.

FROM the recent researches [Note A.] of MM. POISSON and POINSOT on angular section, and their discovery of error in trigonometrical formulæ usually considered complete, my attention has been drawn to analogous incorrectness in logarithmic series. Accordingly, the end proposed in the present investigation is the exhibition in an amended form of two fundamental developments, as the principles employed in their establishment admit of application in expanding by different methods various similar functions, and tend to elucidate other parts of the exponential theory.

Let $a^x = y.$ [1]

It is proposed to exhibit correct developments;

I. Of y in terms of a and x;

II. Of x in terms of a and y;

the corresponding formulæ hitherto given being incomplete; viz.*

$$\text{I.} \qquad y = 1 + x\,\mathrm{l}\,a \ldots + \frac{(x\,\mathrm{l}\,a)^n}{1.2\ldots n} \ldots \qquad [2]$$

$$\text{II.} \qquad x, \text{ when } y \text{ is positive, } = \frac{\sqrt{-1}\,2i\pi + \mathrm{l}\,y}{\mathrm{l}\,a} \qquad [3]$$

Some authors, for the case when y is negative, have provided for x the formula

$$\frac{\sqrt{-1}\,(2i+1)\pi + \mathrm{l} - y}{\mathrm{l}\,a} \qquad [4]$$

The notation above used will be adhered to, and requires to be explained. i denotes 0, or any integer positive or negative, and π the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. $\mathrm{l}\,a$ is intended to designate the tabular

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* Lacroix, "Traité du Calcul différentiel et intégral:" Introduction, Art. 25, 27, 28, 81.

Neperian logarithm of a, which logarithm is a quantity assignable only in the case when a is positive, and may then be found from the development

$$-2\left\{\frac{1-a}{1+a}\dots+\frac{1}{2n+1}\left(\frac{1-a}{1+a}\right)^{2n+1}\dots\right\}. \qquad [5]$$

Independently of the circumstance that neither of these formulæ for y and x provides for the case when a is negative or impossible, and that neither [3] nor [4] provides for the case when y is impossible, their incompleteness will appear from what follows.

That [2] is incomplete is primâ facie obvious, from the known fact that when x is a rational fraction, a^x has as many values as there are units in the denominator of x reduced to its lowest terms, whereas [2] never exhibits more than one value.

Thus, $e^{\frac{1}{2}}$ (e being the Neperian base and $\mathrm{l}\,e = 1$) has two values, viz: $+\sqrt{e}$ and $-\sqrt{e}$, whereas

$$1+\tfrac{1}{2}\dots+\frac{1}{1.2\dots n}\left(\tfrac{1}{2}\right)^{n}\dots$$

represents the value $+\sqrt{e}$ only.

The imperfection of [3] and [4] arises from the imperfection of [2], of which [3] and [4] are reverted solutions.

Thus, as one of the values of $e^{\frac{1}{2}} = -\sqrt{e}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ is a Neperian logarithm of $-\sqrt{e}$, but yet, if in [4] $-\sqrt{e}$ be substituted for y, and e for a, the resulting formula, viz.

$$\frac{\sqrt{-1}\,(2i+1)\pi+\mathrm{l}\sqrt{e}}{\mathrm{l}\,e} \quad \text{or} \quad \sqrt{-1}\,(2i+1)\pi+\tfrac{1}{2}$$

comprises, whatever value be given to i, only imaginary quantities, among which, of course, $\frac{1}{2}$ cannot be found.

For the purpose of developing y and x correctly, adopting the equation

$$\mathrm{f}\,\theta = \cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta \qquad [6]$$

it will be useful to possess two preliminaries;

1st, a development of $\mathrm{f}\,\theta$;

2nd, a development of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta$;

as it will appear that upon the form of these developments depend the desired ones of y and x.

(By $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta$ is to be understood, according to the notation of Mr. HERSCHEL, every such quantity q, that $\mathrm{f}\,q = \theta$).

Postulates.

To obviate the necessity of interrupting the course of the argument hereafter, it may be satisfactory to enumerate the principal truths immediately connected with our subject and not immediately evident, which will be taken for granted in this paper.

For their support, the authority of Dr. LARDNER's Trigonometry, Part III. Sections 1 and 2, may be referred to.

EULER's development of $\mathrm{f}\,\theta$, or

$$\mathrm{f}\theta = 1 + \sqrt{-1}\,\theta \ldots + \frac{(\sqrt{-1}\,\theta)^n}{1.2\ldots n}\ldots \qquad [7]$$

DE MOIVRE's theorem, or

$$\mathrm{f}(x\,\theta) = \text{a value of } (\mathrm{f}\,\theta)^x \qquad [8]$$

$$\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\mathrm{f}\theta = 2\,i\,\pi + \theta \qquad [9]$$

DE MOIVRE's theorem as extended by M. POINSOT, or

$$\mathrm{f}\{x\,(2\,i\,\pi + \theta)\} = (\mathrm{f}\theta)^x \qquad [10]$$

$$\mathrm{f}(\theta + h) = \mathrm{f}\theta\,.\,\mathrm{f}h \qquad [11]$$

Subsidiary division.

1st, To possess a development of $\mathrm{f}\,\theta$.

The development of EULER [7] is accurate and sufficient.

2nd, It remains to obtain a development of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta$.

Differentiating [6] we obtain

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{f}\theta}{\mathrm{d}\,\theta} = \sqrt{-1}\,(\cos\theta + \sqrt{-1}\sin\theta) \text{ or } \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{f}\theta \qquad [12]$$

Substituting in [12] $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta$ for θ, we obtain

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{f}\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta}{\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta} = \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{f}\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta\ ; \text{ or since } \mathrm{f}\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta = \theta\ ;\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\,\theta}{\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta} = \sqrt{-1}\,\theta.$$

Hence we find

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta}{\mathrm{d}\,\theta} = (\sqrt{-1}\,\theta)^{-1}. \qquad [13]$$

It is evident by [13], that when θ becomes $= 0$, $\frac{\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta}{\mathrm{d}\,\theta}$ becomes infinite, and consequently it is impossible to develop $f^{-1}\theta$ according to the ascending integral powers of θ. Let us then proceed to develop according to the ascending powers of $1-\theta f c$; (c being a constant, and introduced—be it remarked in advance—on account of the power it possesses, if properly chosen, of rendering the intended development of $f^{-1}\theta$ convergent.)

To effect this purpose, let

$$1-\theta f c=\omega \qquad [14]$$

Hence

$$\theta=(1-\omega)(fc)^{-1}; \text{ or since, by [8], } (fc)^{-1}=f-c;\ \theta=(1-\omega)f-c:$$

Accordingly, after substituting in [13] $(1-\omega)\ f-c$ for θ, and therefore $-\omega f-c\,d\omega$ for $d\theta$, we find

$$\frac{d f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}}{d\omega}=\sqrt{-1}\,(1-\omega)^{-1}$$

Hence, continuing to derive the successive differential coefficients, we obtain

$$\frac{d^n f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}}{d\omega^n}=\sqrt{-1}\,.\,1\,.\,2\ldots n-1\,.\,(1-\omega)^{-n}$$

Hence, evidently,

$$\left(\frac{d^n f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}}{d\omega^n}\right)=\sqrt{-1}\,.\,1\,.\,2\ldots n-1 \qquad [15]$$

(by the notation $\left(\frac{d^n f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}}{d\omega^n}\right)$ being designated the value which $\frac{d^n f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}}{d\omega^n}$ acquires, when $\omega=0$.)

Also, by [9], $\left(f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}\right)$ or $f^{-1}f-c=2i\pi-c$ [16]

But, by Maclaurin's theorem,

$$f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}=\left(f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}\right)\ldots+\frac{\left(\frac{d^n f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}}{d\omega^n}\right)}{1\,.\,2\ldots n}\,\omega^n\ldots$$

Substituting for the successive terms of this equation their values derived from [16] and [15], we obtain

$$f^{-1}\{(1-\omega)f-c\}=2i\pi-c+\sqrt{-1}\left(\omega\ldots+\frac{\omega^n}{n}\ldots\right) \qquad [17]$$

Replacing, in [17], ω by $1 - \theta \mathrm{f} c$ (see [14]), and therefore $(1 - \omega)\,\mathrm{f} - c$ by θ, we obtain finally the required development; viz.

$$\mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta = 2i\pi - c + \sqrt{-1}\left\{(1 - \theta \mathrm{f} c)\ldots + \frac{(1 - \theta \mathrm{f} c)^n}{n}\ldots\right\} \text{ [Note B.]} \qquad [18]$$

Having advanced thus far, it will now be easy to fulfil our original intention.

General division.

I. To develop y in terms of a and x.

Let $\quad a = \mathrm{f}\theta$ [19]

Then by [10], a^x or $(\mathrm{f}\theta)^x = \mathrm{f}\{x(2i\pi + \theta\}$

But by [9], $2i\pi + \theta = \mathrm{f}^{-1}\mathrm{f}\theta$ or (see [19]) $\mathrm{f}^{-1}a$

Hence a^x, or (see [1]) $y = \mathrm{f}(x\mathrm{f}^{-1}a)$ [Note C.] [20]

Hence, expanding $\mathrm{f}(x\mathrm{f}^{-1}a)$ by formula [7], we obtain,

$$y = 1 + \sqrt{-1}\,x\mathrm{f}^{-1}a\ldots + \frac{(\sqrt{-1}\,x\mathrm{f}^{-1}a)^n}{1.2\ldots n}\ldots \qquad [21]$$

II. To develop x in terms of a and y.

Solving [20], we obtain, $\quad x = \dfrac{\mathrm{f}^{-1}y}{\mathrm{f}^{-1}a}$ [Note D.] [22]

Hence, developing by formula [18],

$$x = \frac{2\underset{\cdot}{i}\pi - \underset{\cdot}{c} + \sqrt{-1}\left\{(1 - y\mathrm{f}c)\ldots + \frac{1}{n}(1 - y\mathrm{f}\underset{\cdot}{c})^n\ldots\right\}}{2i\pi - c + \sqrt{-1}\left\{(1 - a\mathrm{f}c)\ldots + \frac{1}{n}(1 - a\mathrm{f}c)^n\ldots\right\}} \qquad [23]$$

($\underset{\cdot}{i}$ and $\underset{\cdot}{c}$ are dotted underneath, to show that when rendered determinate, their individual values may differ from those of i and c.)

[21] and [23] may now be compared with [2], [3], and [4].

Remarks on the application of the preceding theory.

From the foregoing principles many collateral deductions may be inferred. For instance, they present a solution of difficulties and illustrate peculiarities appertaining to the theory of the logarithms of negative quantities. Directed to geometry, they advance into an almost uninvestigated part of analysis, by conducing to trace the form and evolve the properties of curves (if figures, consisting generally of discontinuous points, can accurately be called curves), whose equations involve exponential functions. By their means also, various differential and other formulæ usually exhibited in logarithmic treatises may be rendered complete. An extended pursuit of these objects would exceed the limits of the present design; but to explain briefly the mode of procedure employed in application of the preceding general results, an Appendix is subjoined, containing a few examples.

APPENDIX.

§ 1. The constant c might appear to be needlessly introduced, if its necessity to insure the convergence (and universal accuracy [Note E.]) of the series [18] were not plain from what follows.

Differentiating n terms of the series [18] there results,

$$-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{f}c\left\{1+(1-\theta\,\mathrm{f}c)\ldots+(1-\theta\,\mathrm{f}c)^{n-1}\right\}d\theta$$

which, as is evident on multiplying by $1-(1-\theta\,\mathrm{f}\,c)$,

$$=-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{f}c\left\{\frac{1-(1-\theta\,\mathrm{f}c)^n}{1-(1-\theta\,\mathrm{f}c)}\right\}\mathrm{d}\theta \text{ or } (\sqrt{-1}\,\theta)^{-1}\left\{1-(1-\theta\,\mathrm{f}c)^n\right\}\mathrm{d}\theta \quad [24]$$

This expression, if the series [18] be convergent, or, carried to infinity, be numerically equivalent to $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta$, ought, as n is increased without limit, to approach indefinitely to $\mathrm{d}\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta$, or (see [13]) $(\sqrt{-1}\,\theta)^{-1}\,\mathrm{d}\,\theta$; but, on referring to [24], it is obvious that such can be the case only where c is so assumed, that, n being supposed to increase without limit, $(1-\theta\,\mathrm{f}\,c)^n$ shall approach indefinitely to 0.

Were c neglected, or, in other words, taken $= 0$, and therefore (see [6]) $\mathrm{f}c = 1$, θ would not always necessarily lie between such limits that $(1-\theta)^n$ should possess this property; but a quantity $\mathrm{f}c$ is, in any case, supposable, which will insure for $(1-\theta\,\mathrm{f}\,c)^n$ the required essential, whatever, at the time, be the value of θ.

§ 2. If a^x have among its values two quantities differing only in sign, x must be a rational fraction with, in its lowest terms, an even denominator. [Note F.]

By [20] all the values of a^x are expressed by $\mathrm{f}(x\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}a)$. Any determined value must, therefore, be expressible by $\mathrm{f}\,(x\,\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a)$, where $\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a$ is a determined value of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,a$. Moreover, by [9], the expressions $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,a$, and $2\,i\,\pi + \grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a$, are co-extensive. Now a^x having two values which differ only in sign, let one of them $= \mathrm{f}\,(x\,\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a)$; then (since $\mathrm{f}\,\pi = -1$) the other will $= \mathrm{f}\,\pi\,.\,\mathrm{f}\,(x\,\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a)$ or (see [11]) $\mathrm{f}\,(\pi + x\,\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a)$. The supposition is that $\mathrm{f}\,(\pi + x\,\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a) =$ one of the values of a^x or $\mathrm{f}\,\{x\,(2\,i\,\pi + \grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a)\}$. Hence, by [9], one of the quantities $2\,i\,\pi + \pi + x\,\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a$ must $=$ one of the quantities $x\,(2\,i\,\pi + \grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}\,a)$.

Hence x must $=$ one of the quantities $\frac{2\,i+1}{2\,i}$, a formula comprising all rational fractions, which, in their lowest terms, have even denominators.

§ 3. $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,(\theta\,h) = \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta + \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,h$ [Note G.].

By [11], $\mathrm{f}\,(\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta + \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,h) = \mathrm{f}\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta\,.\,\mathrm{f}\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,h$ or $\theta\,h$.

Hence, $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta\,h = \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta + \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,h$. Q. E. D.

§ 4. On the Neperian logarithms of positive numbers.

Developing by [7], it appears that $\mathrm{f} - \sqrt{-1} = 1 + 1 \ldots + \frac{1}{1.2\ldots n} \ldots = e$ the Neperian base.

Hence, by [9], $\quad \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,e = 2\,i\,\pi - \sqrt{-1}$.

Hence, by [22], the Neperian logarithms of k^2 are expressed by

$$\frac{\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,k^2}{2\,i\,\pi - \sqrt{-1}} \qquad [25]$$

Now, by § 3, $\quad \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\frac{2\,\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2} = \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\frac{2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2} + \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\mathrm{K}^2$.

Hence $\quad \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\mathrm{K}^2 = \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\frac{2\,\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2} - \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\frac{2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}$

And, K^2 being positive, (in the formulæ of this paper capital letters will be used to denote real quantities) $1 - \frac{2\,\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}$ or $\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}$ and $1 - \frac{2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}$ or $-\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}$ must evidently both lie between 1 and -1.

Hence it is plain that $\left(1 - \frac{2\,\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^n$ and $\left(1 - \frac{2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^n$ will both approach indefinitely to 0, as n increases without limit.

Hence, by § 1, constants may be dispensed with in the developments according to formula [18] of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\frac{2\,\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}$ and $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\frac{2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}$.

We have, therefore,

$$\mathrm{f}^{-1}\frac{2\,\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2} = 2\,i\,\pi + \sqrt{-1}\left\{\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\cdots + \frac{1}{2n}\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1}\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^{2n+1}\cdots\right\}$$

and

$$\mathrm{f}^{-1}\frac{2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2} = 2\,\underset{.}{i}\,\pi - \sqrt{-1}\left\{\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\cdots - \frac{1}{2n}\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^{2n} + \frac{1}{2n+1}\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^{2n+1}\cdots\right\}$$

Hence $\quad \mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\mathrm{K}^2$ or $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\frac{2\,\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2} - \mathrm{f}^{-1}\frac{2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}$

$$= 2\,(i-\underset{.}{i})\,\pi + 2\sqrt{-1}\left\{\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\cdots + \frac{1}{2n+1}\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^{2n+1}\cdots\right\}$$

Hence the Neperian logarithms of K^2 are

$$\frac{2\,\underset{.}{i}\,\pi + 2\sqrt{-1}\left\{\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\cdots + \frac{1}{2n+1}\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^{2n+1}\cdots\right\}}{2\,i\,\pi - \sqrt{-1}} \quad \text{[Note H.]} \qquad [26]$$

Corollary. When $\underset{.}{i}$ and i are both $= 0$, this expression reduces itself to

$$-2\left\{\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\cdots + \frac{1}{2n+1}\left(\frac{1-\mathrm{K}^2}{1+\mathrm{K}^2}\right)^{2n+1}\cdots\right\}$$

which is the tabular Neperian logarithm (see [5]) of K^2. Let it be designated by $\mathrm{l}\,\mathrm{K}^2$. On comparing [25] and [26], it appears, by [9], that $-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\,\mathrm{K}^2$ is one of the values of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\mathrm{K}^2$.

Hence we have the equation

$$f(-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\,k^2) = k^2 \qquad [27]$$

§ 5. To separate the real and imaginary parts of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,\theta$.

θ in its most general form $= \mathrm{R} + \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{S}$.—(*See* Lacroix "*Traité*," *&c. Introd.* 87.)

On inspecting a circle whose radius is supposed to be $= 1$, it will be obvious that for all arcs whose magnitude lies between π and $-\pi$, the arc and sine at any time are either both positive or both negative. Suppose therefore such an arc to have for cosine the quantity $\frac{\mathrm{R}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}}$, then will its sine or $\pm\sqrt{1-\frac{\mathrm{R}^2}{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}} = \frac{\mathrm{S}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}}$, as long as the arc and S have the same sign.

Now let $\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}$ (characterized, to distinguish it from any of the other values of $\cos^{-1}\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}$) be the arc, when radius $= 1$, in the first positive or negative semicircle, according as S is positive or negative, whose cosine $= \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}$; (as $\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}$ always lies between 1 and $-$ 1, it is evident that such an arc $\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}$ is always assignable) then, by what has been premised, will its sine $= \frac{S}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}$.

Hence

$$\mathrm{f}\,\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}} = \frac{R+\sqrt{-1}\,S}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}$$

Again, let $\mathrm{l}\sqrt{R^2+S^2}$ designate the tabular Neperian logarithm of $\sqrt{R^2+S^2}$; then, by [27], will

$$\mathrm{f}(-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{R^2+S^2}) = \sqrt{R^2+S^2}$$

Hence

$$\mathrm{f}\,\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}.\mathrm{f}(-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{R^2+S^2}) \text{ or (see [11])}$$

$$\mathrm{f}(\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}}-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{R^2+S^2}) = R+\sqrt{-1}\,S$$

Hence, by [9],

$$\mathrm{f}^{-1}(R+\sqrt{-1}\,S) \text{ or } \mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta = 2i\pi + \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2+S^2}} - \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{R^2+S^2} \quad [28]$$

in which expression the real and imaginary parts of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta$ are separated.

Corollary. I may remark that from the ambiguity of $d\cos^{-1}\theta$, which $= \mp\sqrt{1-\theta^2}\,d\theta$, the arcs in odd positive and even negative semicircles whose cosines $= \theta$, a quantity between 1 and $-$ 1, will be found on development to be represented by

$$2i\pi + \frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \ldots \ - \frac{1^2.3^2\ldots(2n-1)^2}{1.2\ldots 2n.2n+1.}\theta^{2n+1}\ldots$$

Similarly, the arcs in odd negative and even positive semicircles whose cosines $= \theta$, are represented by

$$2i\pi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \theta \ldots \ + \frac{1^2.3^2\ldots(2n-1)^2}{1.2\ldots\ 2n.2n+1.}\theta^{2n+1}\ldots$$

As

$$\frac{\pi}{2} - \theta \ldots - \frac{1^2.3^2\ldots(2n-1)^2}{1.2\ldots 2n.2n+1.}\theta^{2n+1}\ldots$$

is a value of $\cos^{-1}\theta$, which is always less than π (it being recollected that θ is a quantity between 1 and $-$ 1) it follows that the particular value of $\cos^{-1}\frac{\mathrm{R}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}}$, which I denote by $\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{\mathrm{R}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}}$

$$=\frac{\mathrm{S}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{S}^2}}\left\{\frac{\pi}{2}-\frac{\mathrm{R}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}}\ldots-\frac{1^2.3^2\ldots(2n-1)^2}{1.2\ldots2n.2n+1.}\left(\frac{\mathrm{R}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}}\right)^{2n+1}\ldots\right\} \qquad [29]$$

§ 6. In the equation $x^{\mathrm{A}+\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{B}}=y$, to determine what real values x may possess, so that in each case a corresponding value of y may likewise be real.—[Note I.]

By [20],

$$y=\mathrm{f}\{(\mathrm{A}+\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{B})\mathrm{f}^{-1}x\}$$

By [28],

$$\mathrm{f}^{-1}x=2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}$$

Hence

$$y=\mathrm{f}\left\{(\mathrm{A}+\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{B})(2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}-\sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2})\right\}$$

or

$$\mathrm{f}\left\{\mathrm{A}\left(2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right)+\mathrm{B}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}+\sqrt{-1}\left[\mathrm{B}\left(2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right)-\mathrm{A}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}\right]\right\}$$

or (see [11]).

$$\mathrm{f}\left\{\mathrm{A}\left(2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right)+\mathrm{B}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}\right\}.\mathrm{f}\left\{\sqrt{-1}\left[\mathrm{B}\left(2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right)-\mathrm{A}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}\right]\right\}$$

In this expression the factor

$$\mathrm{f}\left\{\sqrt{-1}\left[\mathrm{B}\left(2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right)-\mathrm{A}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}\right]\right\}$$

is always real, as is evident on developing by [7].

Hence, that some y may be real, the other factor, viz.

$$\mathrm{f}\left\{\mathrm{A}\left(2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right)+\mathrm{B}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}\right\}$$

must also have some real value.

Hence (see [6]) some one, at least, of the quantities

$$\sin\left\{\mathrm{A}\left(2i\pi+\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right)+\mathrm{B}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}\right\}$$

must = 0.

Hence some value of $\sin^{-1} 0$ or $\underset{\cdot}{i}\pi$ must be to be found among

$$\mathrm{A}\left(2\,i\,\pi + \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right) + \mathrm{B}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2}$$

Hence

$$\mathrm{l}\sqrt{x^2} \text{ must} = \text{some quantity } \frac{\underset{\cdot}{i}\pi - \mathrm{A}\left(2\,i\,\pi + \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}}\right)}{\mathrm{B}} \qquad [30]$$

x is either positive or negative.

When x is positive, $\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\, 1$ or 0.

When x is negative, $\mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2}} = \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1} - 1$ or $\pm\,\pi$.

Hence and from [30] it follows, that, for y as well as x to be real, x must $=$ one of those quantities whose tabular Neperian logarithms are

$$\frac{\underset{\cdot}{i} - 2\,i\,\mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{B}}\pi$$

or one of the negatives of those quantities whose tabular Neperian logarithms are

$$\frac{\underset{\cdot}{i} - (2\,i \pm 1)\,\mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{B}}\pi$$

Hence x must $=$ one of the quantities

$$\mathrm{f}\left\{\left(i - \sqrt{-1}\,\frac{\underset{\cdot}{i} - i\,\mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{B}}\right)\pi\right\} \qquad [31]$$

a formula, which, as appears by [11] and [27], comprises all the quantities that respectively fulfil the conditions above stated.

Corollary. On retracing our steps under the guidance of formula [31], it would not be difficult to prove, among others, the following theorems, viz.

1st. When $\mathrm{B} = 0$, for x to be negative and y real, A must be a rational fraction with, in its lowest terms, an odd denominator.

2nd. When $\mathrm{B} = 0$, and A is a rational fraction, which, in its lowest terms, $= \frac{m}{n}$, the number of real values of y that can correspond with a real x will be one or two, according as n is odd or even.

3rd. In general, when A is irrational, y can have only one real value consistently with the simultaneous reality of an x.

4th. When B is not $= 0$ and A is rational, y, in every case when it has one real value corresponding to a real x, has an infinite number.

§ 7. On the orders and ranks of logarithms.

In [22] let $y = \mathrm{R} + \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{S}$ and $a = \mathrm{A} + \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{B}$; then, by [28], will

$$\frac{\mathrm{f}^{-1}y}{\mathrm{f}^{-1}a} \text{ or } x = \frac{2\underset{\cdot}{i}\pi + \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\dfrac{\mathrm{R}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}} - \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{\mathrm{R}^2+\mathrm{S}^2}}{2i\pi + \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\dfrac{\mathrm{A}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{A}^2+\mathrm{B}^2}} - \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{\mathrm{A}^2+\mathrm{B}^2}} \qquad [32]$$

When I have thus separated respectively the real and imaginary parts of the numerator and denominator of [22], upon assigning particular values, $\grave{\imath}$ and $\underset{\cdot}{\grave{\imath}}$, to $\underset{\cdot}{i}$ and i in [32], I would indicate the order of a logarithm by the $\grave{\imath}$ in the denominator, and the rank it bears in that order by the $\underset{\cdot}{\grave{\imath}}$ in the numerator; e. g. I would say of the resulting x that, in the base a, it was the $\underset{\cdot}{\grave{\imath}}$th logarithm of y of the $\grave{\imath}$th order.

By [20], all the values of $(\mathrm{A} + \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{B})^x$ are comprised in the formula

$$\mathrm{f}\left\{x\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}(\mathrm{A} + \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{B})\right\}$$

or, (see [28])

$$\mathrm{f}\left\{x\left(2i\pi + \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{\mathrm{A}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{A}^2+\mathrm{B}^2}} - \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{\mathrm{A}^2+\mathrm{B}^2}\right)\right\}$$

When, in this formula, i assumes the particular value $\grave{\imath}$, I would denominate

$$\mathrm{f}\left\{x\left(2\grave{\imath}\pi + \mathrm{c\grave{o}s}^{-1}\frac{\mathrm{A}}{\sqrt{\mathrm{A}^2+\mathrm{B}^2}} - \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{l}\sqrt{\mathrm{A}^2+\mathrm{B}^2}\right)\right\}$$

the $\grave{\imath}$th value of $(\mathrm{A} + \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{B})^x$

When, with respect to the base a, x is any logarithm of y of the $\grave{\imath}$th order, the $\grave{\imath}$th value of a^x will $= y$.

Employing the mode of expression above explained, I conceive that the chief novelty of my system consists, not in showing that any assigned quantity, relatively to a given base, has an infinite number of logarithms (which was known before), but in showing that it has an infinite number of orders of logarithms, and an infinite number of logarithms in each order.

Thus, all the Neperian logarithms of 1 have been hitherto supposed to be comprised in the formula

$$\sqrt{-1}\;2\,i\,\pi$$

whereas [32], on supposing $R = 1$, $S = 0$, $A = e$, and $B = 0$, gives the more general formula

$$\frac{2i\pi}{2i\pi - \sqrt{-1}} \quad \text{[Note K.]}$$

A remark necessary to prevent misconception is, that, in certain cases, a logarithm may re-appear at intervals with different ranks in different orders.

NOTES.

Note A.—My knowledge of these researches is derived not from the original Essays, but from abstracts of their contents given in the Dublin Philosophical Journal, vol. ii. No. 3. p. 60. and No. 4. p. 219.

My occupations have prevented me from examining whether mathematicians have directed further attention to the extended application of the principles there promulged. In October 1826 I had obtained the results presented in this paper.

Note B.—As long as the development [18] is not illusory, its values will be independent of the value assigned at any time to the arbitrary constant c. [Vide infra, Notes E and K.]

Note C.—It is important to observe, that notwithstanding the infinite number of values of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}a$, yet where x is a real and rational quantity, y or $\mathrm{f}(x\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}a)$ will, from the form of the function, have periodical recurrences of the same values.

Note D.—When this expression is required to assume particular values, there needs be no correspondence between the numerator and the denominator; for, y being supposed for a moment given, x, by the definition of "logarithm of y," may be any such quantity that y may be found among the values of a^x or (see [20]) $\mathrm{f}(x\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}a)$. Every value whatever of formula [22] satisfies this criterion; for, let $\frac{\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}y}{\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}a}$ be any one of its values, in which the numerator and denominator are wholly independent, then will $a^{\frac{\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}y}{\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}a}}$ or $\mathrm{f}\left(\frac{\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}y}{\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}a}\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}a\right)$ possess among its values

$$\mathrm{f}\left(\frac{\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}y}{\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}a}\,\grave{\mathrm{f}}^{-1}a\right) = \mathrm{f}\mathrm{f}^{-1}y = y$$

Note E.—As this example seems to lead to the general consideration of diverging and illusory series, I shall endeavour to state succinctly my impressions respecting that important and delicate subject.

Instances frequently occur to the analyst of developments, in which, upon substituting a particular value for the variable in each, there is no approximation to numerical identity between the several resulting series calculated to any number of terms, and the respective functions which they ought to represent.

Such developments have been said to be analytically accurate, notwithstanding the numerical discrepancy in each particular case. "They serve," it is argued, "to represent their functions, and by performing algebraical operations upon them, correct conclusions are attained."

Now, it appeared to me that there was some confusion of expression in asserting universally that equations were analytically true, which, numerically considered, were, in particular instances, palpably false. In ascertaining the correctness of the conclusions deduced from them, and relied upon as evidence of the truth of their premises, I observed that the formerly rejected test of numerical identity was often appealed to. Nay further, I was induced to ascribe, in the absence of other visible causes, to the intervention of such equations the limited results which were occasionally elicited where previous calculations would lead to the expectation of general ones, and even the conclusions absolutely and unlimitedly erroneous to which the mathematician was sometimes conducted by apparently undeviating paths.

To account for these difficulties, upon reverting to first principles, it will be found that the theorems of development (such as TAYLOR's, MACLAURIN's, &c.) are based upon hypothetic reasoning to this effect, viz. "if the function be developable according to certain powers, it will be developed in a certain form," which is assigned. Now imagine a function of x, for instance, which for those values only of x that lie between certain limits, is capable of being developed according to the ascending integral powers of x, such a function, it would seem, evolved by MACLAURIN's theorem, would afford an expansion which, when x transgresses those limits, would be illusory.

In the treatment of developments thus partially true, when more than one of them come in question, the extent of their compatibility should, in my opinion, be most carefully attended to; for, if two such developments of a function were equated, whereof the one was applicable for values of the variable which would render the other illusory, the consequences derived from such equation might, in proportion to the extent of those values, be partly or entirely false. An instance of the limitation introduced by the caution here recommended is to be found in Appendix § 4.

To learn how far a development was applicable, it might be useful to ascertain the error committed upon calculating n terms of the series, and, then supposing n an infinitely great integer, to observe if there were any values of the variable which would prevent the expression for the error from vanishing.

Should these reflections appear dubious or unfounded, I wish it to be fully understood that they may, in that case, be considered as operating on my results only, at most, by way of superfluous caution. Thus, if c be deemed unnecessary to the universal accuracy of the series [18], it has, at all events, the merit of ensuring its convergence.

Since writing the above, I have been informed by Professor HAMILTON that M. POISSON has lately given examples of the danger of using diverging series, even when the final development to which they conduct is converging.

NOTE F.—This seems to prove that the logarithms of negative numbers are not in general the same as those of their positives, as JEAN BERNOUILLI and D'ALEMBERT thought. (See LACROIX, "Traité," &c. Introd. 82.) Hence also conversely by easy inference it seems to follow, that negative numbers have occasionally even real logarithms, contrary to the opinion that they have none whatever.

maintained in the Encyclopedia Metropolitana, article Algebra, 284. Indeed, when -2 is admitted to be one of the values of $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$, the extension of the notion "logarithm" must be greatly abridged to deny that, relatively to the base 4, $\frac{1}{2}$ is a logarithm of -2.

Note G.—From this theorem it does not follow that $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta^2 = 2\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta$; an expression that has only half as many values as $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta + \mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta$, which admits the addition of any one value of $\mathrm{f}^{-1}\theta$ to any other.

This instance is adapted to give notice of a very insidious species of fallacy, whose intrusion, in reasoning on subjects like the present, should be guarded against with vigilance.

Note H.—As $2\,\underset{\cdot}{i}\,\pi$ comprises exactly the same values as $2(i - \underset{\cdot}{i})\pi$, and serves as well to show that the integer in the numerator of [26] may be chosen without reference to that in the denominator, it is preferred for briefness and concinnity in a general formula.

Note I.—The solution of this problem assists in constructing the figure whose equation is $x^{\mathrm{A} + \sqrt{-1}\,\mathrm{B}} = y$.

M. Vincent has inserted in the commencement of the 15th volume of the "Annales de Mathématiques," &c. published at Nismes in 1824 and 1825, and edited by M. J. D. Gergonne, an ingenious paper on the construction of some discontinuous transcendental curves. His paper is entitled " Considerations nouvelles sur la nature des courbes logarithmiques et exponentielles. Par M. Vincent, Professeur de Mathématiques au Collège Royal de Reims, ancien élève de l'école normale." His general principles appear to me to be correct; but, in my opinion, he has occasionally fallen into error. For instance, he seems to take it for granted when a is positive, that whatever value of a^x be considered, $\mathrm{d}\,a^x = \mathrm{l}\,a\; a^x\,\mathrm{d}\,x$; whereas, when the i^{th} value of a^x is considered (see Appendix § 7.) $\mathrm{d}\,a^x = (\sqrt{-1}\;2\,i\,\pi + \mathrm{l}\,a)\,a^x\,\mathrm{d}\,x$.

To obviate some objections to my general theory, I may here observe incidentally that M. Stein, who has occasionally written on the subject of logarithms in the same journal, would introduce a very confused and inconvenient notation by supposing a^x to vary its signification according to the form in which the value of x is expressed—by supposing, for instance, that, while $a^1 = a$, $a^{\frac{2}{2}}$ would $= (a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ or $\pm\, a$. Hence, by the same analogy $a^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}}$ would $= a \,.\, 1^{\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}}$. According to the usual interpretation of a^x, which I have adopted, and by which it is identical with $\mathrm{f}(x\,\mathrm{f}^{-1}\,a)$, a^1, $a^{\frac{2}{2}}$ and $a^{\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}}$ have all the same signification.

The following definition of a^x, derived from the characteristic property which led to the extension of the exponential notation beyond integral exponents, has been suggested to me by my friend Mr. Hamilton, Royal Astronomer of Ireland:

"a^x comprises every successive function φx of x, which, independently of x and y, satisfies the conditions $\varphi x\;\varphi y = \varphi\,(x + y) \quad \varphi 1 = a$."

From this definition does not follow, in all its generality, the equation $a^x\,a^y = a^{x+y}$, for the product of the i^{th} value of a^x (which I would designate by $a_i^{\,x}$) multiplied by the $\underset{\cdot}{i}^{\text{th}}$ value of a^y is not necessarily among the values of a^{x+y}; a legitimate consequence of the definition of a^x is the equation $a_i^{\,x}\,a_i^{\,y} = a_i^{\,x+y}$.

NOTE K.—To exemplify the agreement with which the positions we have established lead by different processes to the same conclusion, it may be mentioned that the same general formula for the Neperian logarithms of 1 would be obtained from [23], on supposing $y = 1$, $\underset{\cdot}{c} = 0$, $a = e$ and $c = \sqrt{-1}$, or, more concisely, from [26], on supposing $K^2 = 1$.

If, however, in [23] we had selected other values for $\underset{\cdot}{c}$ and c, consistently with the convergence of the numerator and denominator; *e. g.* if $\underset{\cdot}{c}$ were supposed $= 2\,\underset{\cdot}{\grave{i}}\,\pi$ and $c = 2\,\grave{i}\,\pi + \sqrt{-1}$, upon making all the necessary substitutions; formula [23] would produce

$$\frac{2\,i\,\pi - 2\,\grave{i}\,\pi}{2\,i\,\pi - 2\,i\,\pi - \sqrt{-1}}$$

Now though this formula has precisely the same values as $\dfrac{2\,\underset{\cdot}{\iota}\,\pi}{2\,\iota\,\pi - \sqrt{-1}}$, yet their arrangement is different. In general, therefore, [23], from its liability to alter the arrangement of its values by the alterations imparted to c and $\underset{\cdot}{c}$, cannot be resorted to for the definitive computation of the orders and ranks of logarithms. It was from the necessity of establishing a standard (whose only requisite is that, when once determined, it should not be varied,) from which to commence such computation, that, in Appendix, § 5, I fixed arbitrarily (the consideration of superior simplicity abstracted) on that value of $\cos^{-1} \dfrac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + S^2}}$ which I denote by $\grave{\cos}^{-1} \dfrac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + S^2}}$, although any other defined value $\grave{\grave{\cos}}^{-1} \dfrac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + S^2}}$, which would satisfy the equation

$$f\,\grave{\grave{\cos}}^{-1} \frac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + S^2}} = \frac{R + \sqrt{-1}\,S}{\sqrt{R^2 + S^2}}$$

would have answered the same purpose.

When R is negative and $S = 0$, according as we decide to consider 0 positive or negative. $\grave{\cos}^{-1} \dfrac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + S^2}}$ will $=$ either $+\pi$ or $-\pi$; in every other case the value of $\grave{\cos}^{-1} \dfrac{R}{\sqrt{R^2 + S^2}}$ will be definitively fixed by [29].

If $\underset{0}{l}\,a$ designate the 0th Neperian logarithm of a of the 0th order, [32] may be expressed as follows.

$$x = \frac{\sqrt{-1}\,2\,\underset{\cdot}{\iota}\,\pi + \underset{0}{l}\,y}{\sqrt{-1}\,2\,\iota\,\pi + l\,a}$$

which may be compared with (3) and (4).

XVII. *On the reflection and decomposition of light at the separating surfaces of media of the same and of different refractive powers*[*]. *By* David Brewster, *L.L.D. F.R.S. L. & E.*

Read February 12, 1829.

It is a necessary result of the Newtonian theory of light, and one which Newton himself deduced, that when white light is incident on the separating surfaces of different media, it preserves its whiteness after reflection, excepting in those cases where the thickness of one of the media is beneath the 80 millionth part of an inch.

When the discovery of the different dispersive powers of bodies was made, it should have been obvious that reflected light never could be perfectly white under any circumstances, though such a modification was not likely to be detected in the usual routine of optical experiments. The only philosopher indeed who, in as far as I know, has made any experiments on the subject is Mr. Herschel; and as his opinions may be considered as representing those of the present period, I shall make no apology for quoting them.

"The phenomena which take place when light is reflected at the common surface of two media are such as from the above theory we might be led to expect, with the addition however of some circumstances, which lead us to limit the generality of our assumptions, and tend to establish a relation between the attractive and repulsive forces to which the refraction and reflection of light are supposed to be owing. For it is found that when two media are placed in perfect contact, (such as that of a fluid with a solid, or of two fluids with one another,) the intensity of reflection at their common surface is always less the nearer the refractive indices of the media approach to equality; and when they are exactly equal, reflection ceases altogether, and the ray pursues its course in the second medium, unchanged either in direction, velocity, or intensity. It is evident from this fact, which is general, that the reflective or refractive forces, in all media of equal refractive densities follow exactly the same laws, and are similarly related to one another; and that in media unequally refractive, the relation between the reflecting and refracting forces is not arbitrary, but that the one is dependent on the other, and increases and diminishes with it. This remarkable circumstance renders the supposition of the identity of form of the function expressing the law of action of the molecules of all bodies on light indifferently, less improbable.

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[*] The principal experiments contained in this paper were made in 1816, and were signed by the president of the Physical Class of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. A brief notice of them was published in the Quarterly Journal for July—October, 1816, and a more extended paper was read at the Royal Society of Edinburgh on the 4th of January 1819. The difficulties of the subject, however, prevented me from pursuing it but at distant intervals; and the more fertile topic of polarisation afterwards required all the time I could devote to such inquiries.

"To show experimentally the phenomena in question, take a glass prism or thin wedge of a very small refracting angle (half a degree for instance: almost any fragment of plate glass indeed will do, as it is seldom the two sides are parallel), and placing it conveniently with the eye close to it, view the image of a candle reflected from the exterior of the face next the eye. This will be seen accompanied at a little distance by another image reflected internally from the other face, and the two images will be nearly of equal brightness, if the incidence be not very great. Now apply a little water, or a wet finger, or still better, any black substance wetted, to the posterior face, at the spot where the internal reflection takes place, and the second image will immediately lose great part of its brightness. If olive oil be applied instead of water, the defalcation of light will be much greater; and if the substance applied be pitch, softened by heat so as to make it adhere, the second image will be totally obliterated. On the other hand, if we apply substances of a higher refractive power than glass, the second image again appears. Thus with oil of cassia it is considerably bright. With sulphur it cannot be distinguished from that reflected at the first surface; and if we apply mercury or amalgam (as in a silvered looking-glass), the reflection at the common surface of the glass and metal is much more vivid than that reflected from the glass alone. The destruction of reflection at the common surface of two media of equal refractive powers explains many curious phenomena, &c."*

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* Treatise on Light, § 547, 548.

In the year 1814, when I was investigating the law of polarisation for light reflected at the separating surface of different media*, I had occasion to inclose oil of cassia between two flint glass prisms. The blue colour of the reflected light at first surprised me; but though the fact was new, and the experiment itself interesting, the decomposition of the light was obviously explicable upon known principles. Although the refractive density of oil of cassia exceeds greatly that of flint glass for the mean rays, yet the action of the two bodies on the less refrangible rays is nearly the same; and hence the red rays must be in a great measure transmitted, while there will be reflected a small portion of the orange, a greater portion of the yellow, a still greater proportion of the green, and a very great proportion of the blue: and consequently the colour of the pencil formed by reflection must necessarily be principally blue.

By using different kinds of glass and different oils I obtained various analogous results, in which different rays of the spectrum were extinguished by effecting (as far as possible) an equilibrium between the two opposite actions exerted upon them by the solid and the fluid media. When the blue light is extinguished, the colour of the reflected pencil has a yellow tinge; and it is obvious that the resulting pencil can never have a decided colour, but must always be bluish or yellowish.

As the indices of refraction remain the same for all obliquities of incidence, the tint of the reflected pencil, though it varies in intensity, can never vary in its colour; so that we cannot obtain any succession of tints or coloured rings from this partial decomposition of the incident rays.

These observations establish it as a general fact, that in all cases of reflection from transparent surfaces, the reflected pencil must necessarily have a different tint from the incident pencil, excepting in the extreme case where the two bodies in contact have mathematically the same refractive and dispersive powers.

I was now anxious to observe the effect of an approximation to this last condition, or to a perfect equilibrium of all the forces which affect the incident rays; as it is often in extreme cases, and at a limit such as this, that nature delights in the development of new phænomena. This experiment, however, was attended with more difficulty than I expected; but amid the numerous disappointments which it occasioned, I was led to the results which I shall now proceed to describe.

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* Phil. Trans. 1825, p. 137.

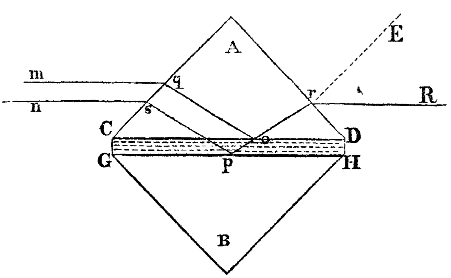
The solids which I employed were two prisms of plate glass, which I shall call A and B. The prism A, whose section was an isosceles right-angled triangle, had its base polished at the plate glass manufactory where it was made. The prism B was executed for me by Dollond, and very finely polished, having also its section a right-angled isosceles triangle. The refractive indices were

In A . . . $m = 1.508$
In B . . . $m = 1.510$

The fluids which I employed were castor oil and balsam of capivi, the latter having a greater and the former a less refractive power than the glass prisms. The refractive indices were

In castor oil . . . . $m = 1.490$
In balsam of capivi . . . $m = 1.528$

Fig. 1.



The prisms A, B were now fixed together as in fig. 1, and a film C D of castor oil interposed between them. A ray of light Rr will after refraction at r be reflected in the direction $o\,q\,m$ from the surface C$\,o\,$D which separates the prism A and the oil; and another portion of it will be reflected in the direction $p\,s\,m$ from the surface G$\,p\,$H which separates the prism B and the oil. In order that the two rays $q\,m$, $s\,n$ may be sufficiently separated, the common sections of the faces which contain the right angle are slightly inclined to each other.

When the angle of incidence R$\,r\,$E is very great, the light suffers total reflection at the surface C$\,o\,$D. Within the limit of total reflection the light $o\,q\,m$ is yellow; and by diminishing the angle of incidence gradually, the pencil $o\,q\,m$ passes through all the tints of nearly three orders of colours, as shown in the following Table.

	Colours.	Angles of Incidence R *r* E.	Angles of Incidence on Surface C *o* D*.
1st Order.	Yellow	70°	83° 33′
	Orange	63	81 13
	Red	61	80 27
	Pink	59½	79 51
	Limit of pink and blue	58	79 14
2nd Order.	Bluish pink	57	78 46
	Full blue	55	77 54
	Greenish blue	52	76 30
	Yellowish blue	48	74 32
	Yellow	41	70 46
	Reddish yellow	34	66 46
	Redder still	26	61 54
	Red	21	59 4
	Pink red	17	56 11
	Limit of pink and blue	14	54 14
3rd Order.	Blue	+ 9	50 57
	Bluish green	0	45 0
	Yellowish	−15	35 46
	Full yellow	−22	30 37
	Reddish yellow	−31	25 21
	Pink	−52	13 30

The colour of the pencil *p s n* produced by the other separating surface G *p* H is at all incidences a faint yellowish gray, (which is best seen by turning the system of prisms upside down; and receiving the ray R *r* upon the prism B, so that the reflected ray *p s n* may not pass through the oil;) and its intensity suffers very little change. This fact is a very remarkable one, and arises (as will be presently seen) from some specific property of the glass itself. When the lower prism is of the same glass as A, and produces the colours in the preceding table at different angles of incidence from those of A, the play of colours is particularly fine, and the whole phænomenon is one of the most beautiful in physical optics.

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* This column is calculated from the formula $A = 45^\circ \pm \frac{\sin. I}{m}$, I being the angles of incidence in the 1st column, A the angles in the 2nd, and $m = 1.508$ the refractive index of the glass.

When the incident light is homogeneous, no colours of course are seen; but the reflected pencils have their maxima and minima of intensity, like the rings of thin plates or the fringes of inflected light when formed by homogeneous rays.

The following are the periods for red and for blue light.

	Red Light.	Blue Light.
1st minimum	77° 54′	80° 27′
2nd minimum	50 57	59 4

If we substitute for the prism A a square prism, the tints are thrown more closely together; and if the luminous object is a long stripe of bright light, we may see most of the colours at one view.

If we now apply heat to the oil so as to diminish its refractive power, the brightness of the colours is greatly diminished, and the first period is completed at a less angle of incidence.

Such are the phænomena which take place when the refractive power of the glass exceeds that of the fluid. We shall now see what happens when the fluid has a greater refractive energy than the solid; a case of peculiar interest, because we are able to reduce the two refractive powers to a perfect equality for any given ray of the spectrum.

The same prisms being employed, let the film C D H G be now balsam of capivi. Before total reflection takes place, the reflected pencil is perfectly white: it then becomes yellow, and passes through the same orders of colours as in castor oil. All the colours, however, are produced at less angles of incidence, the 1st order terminating at an angle of 64° 58′, as appears from the following Table, in which I have given only the leading tints.

	Colours.	Angles of Incidence R *r* E.	Angles of Incidence on the Surface C *o* D.
1st Order.	Yellowish	47°	74° 10′
	Yellow	41	70 47
	Pink red	36	67 57
	Pink	33	66 10
	Limit of pink and blue	31	64 58

	Colours.	Angles of Incidence R *r* E.	Angles of Incidence on the Surface C *o* D.
		°	° ′
2nd Order.	Bluish pink	28	63 8
	Full blue	26	61 54
	Bluish green	22	59 23
	Bluish yellow	18	56 50
	Yellow	10	51 37
	Reddish yellow	1	45 40
	Red	− 8	39 42
	Pink red	−13	36 25
	Limit of pink and blue	−16	34 28
3rd Order.	Blue	−22	30 37
	Bluish green	−26	28 56
	Green	−30	25 29
	Yellowish green	−41	19 13

Having ascertained that at a temperature of about 94° the mean refractive index of the balsam was nearly equal to that of the glass prisms, I proceeded to examine the influence which a varying temperature from 50° to above 94° exercised over the intensity and the colour of the reflected pencil.

The prisms were therefore fixed so as to exhibit the full blue of the second order, and the heat was gradually applied. The colour of the tint was obviously improved by heat, though the intensity of its light was diminished. No particular change marked the instant when the refractive density of the glass and the balsam was equal. Beyond 94° the intensity of the tints increased in consequence of the diminution in the refractive power of the balsam; but when the temperature was considerably augmented, the tints completely disappeared.

Let us now attend to a very remarkable phænomenon exhibited in the relative intensities of the pencils *o q m* and *p s n*. At an angle of incidence of 61° 54′ on the surface C *o* D, and at a temperature of about 50°, the pencil *o q m* is a full blue, while *p s n* is a grayish white of rather less intensity than the blue pencil. By increasing the angle of incidence, the pencil *o q m* increases rapidly in intensity, while the gray pencil diminishes slowly: so that at an incidence of 74°

o q m is ten or twelve times more luminous than *p s n*; whereas at smaller incidences than 61° 54′, the pencil *p s n* surpasses *o q m* in the intensity of its light. By the application of heat *p s n* becomes yellowish-white, and increases greatly in intensity. It now approaches at oblique incidences to the brightness of *o p m*, but is still inferior to it, while at small incidences it surpasses it in intensity.

In the preceding experiments the solid had nearly the same refractive density as the balsam. We shall now take a solid, namely obsidian, which has nearly the same refractive power as the oil.

When the lower prism B is obsidian, and the film C D, H G balsam of capivi, the ray *p s n* passes through three orders of colours ; namely,

1st Order.	White, Yellow, Red, Limit of red and blue at 73°.
2nd Order.	Blue, Bluish-green, Yellowish white, Reddish white, Pink, faint.
3rd Order.	Bluish, Bluish-white.

These colours are by no means good, nor are they much improved by heat, which approximates the refractive power of the fluid to that of the solid. The heat reduces the orders to two, each colour being now developed at a much smaller angle of incidence. The first order, for example, which ended at an incidence of 73°, now ends at an incidence of 52°. When the heat is so great that we cannot touch the prisms with the hand, all the colours are effaced.

If we now substitute the castor oil in place of the balsam, no colours are visible; but the reflected pencil *p s n* is white and bright, notwithstanding the coincidence between the refractive energies of the solid and the fluid. Heat increases the intensity of the pencil, but produces no colour.

Hitherto we have considered the action of the two surfaces of the film as exhibited separately in the two images displaced laterally by the prismatic shape of the fluid. We shall now briefly notice the phænomena which are presented by the superposed images when the film of fluid has its surfaces parallel. If the two prisms A, B give separately the same periods of colours, but at different angles of incidence, then the resulting tints are very irregular and indistinct; but if the maxima of the periods produced by one prism coincide with the minima of the periods produced by the other, the colours will be almost wholly obliterated, though it is not easy to ensure the condition on which this compensation depends. When the separate prisms give exactly the same periods at the same angles of incidence, then the minima of the one will correspond with the minima of the other, and the maxima with the maxima; so that the combination produces the same periods of colours that were produced by each prism separately; but the intensity of the tints is doubled. This duplication of the tints is easily observed by bisecting a prism which produces distinct periods, and separating the two halves by a fluid film.

Although the preceding experiments are sufficient to establish the existence, and explain the nature of this class of phænomena, yet, as they will probably lead to very important consequences in the theory of light, I shall make no apology for giving an account of another series, of a very instructive kind, and performed with fluids particularly fitted for the investigation. I continued to use the same prisms of plate glass; but as the oil and balsam formerly employed differed considerably in refractive power from the glass, I sought for two oils with nearly the same mean refraction as the prisms; and those which I selected were oil of cummin and distilled wood oil*, which were fortunately capable of being mixed together with great facility. Their refractive powers for the mean yellow rays were nearly as follows:

	Indices of Refraction.
Oil of cummin	1.512
Plate glass, prism B	1.510
Oil of cummin and wood oil mixed	1.5085
Plate glass, prism A	1.508
Wood oil	1.506

As nothing depends on the numerical accuracy of these indices, I did not measure them with any peculiar attention; but by immersing a right angle of each prism in a vessel containing each of the three oils, I carefully determined that, at a temperature of 50°, they acted on the homogeneous yellow light of a monochromatic lamp, in the order in which they are above placed.

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* This oil was sent to me from the East Indies by GEORGE SWINTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government at Calcutta.

I now combined each of the oils in succession with the two prisms, as shown in Fig. 1, and in all the combinations the separating surface of the prism A and the oils produced from a white flame, nearly three orders of colours of the same intensity, and nearly at the same angles of incidence, as in balsam of capivi; while the separating surface of the prism B and the oils reflected only a faint gray image of very little intensity, and generally growing fainter as the angle of incidence increased.

When the homogeneous yellow light of a monochromatic lamp was used, the separating surface of the prism A and all the oils produced the first minimum at nearly the same angle of incidence; and though I applied heat gradually to the least refractive oil, and cold to the most refractive one, so as to produce a perfect compensation of opposite refractions for the yellow rays, yet no perceptible change appeared either in the place of the first minimum or in the intensity of the reflected light. In the case of the mixed oil the compensation was effected without any other change of temperature but what was occasioned by a change of position in the apartment.

In the expectation of discovering some solid or fluid medium which would produce with plate glass a greater number of orders of colours, I made the experiments contained in the following Tables.

TABLE, Showing the periods of colours produced at the separating surfaces of plate glass and oils and other fluids.

Names of Oils.	Image at the Surface of Prism A.	Image at the Surface of Prism B.
Oil of Cassia	Pale red tints at 65° of incidence; then at less incidences pale blue, and then pale red. Heat strengthens the tints a little.	White and bright.
Balsam of Peru ..	Slight tinges of red; blue as above. Two faint orders of colours brought out by heat.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Anise-seeds	The tinges of two orders of colours. Heat of 200° brings out two good orders of colours. Limit of pink and blue of the first order at an incidence less than 65°.	Grayish or bluish white.
Balsam of Styrax..	Tinges of two orders of colours. Improved by heat.	Bright white.

Names of Oils.	Image at the Surface of Prism A.	Image at the Surface of Prism B.
Canada Balsam ..	Above two orders of colours; pink of second the best. Improved by heat.	Grayish or bluish white.
Oil of Tobacco ..	Two faint orders of colours. Heat brings out nearly three.	Grayish white.
Oil of Cloves	Two faint orders. Heat brings out part of a third. First limit of pink and blue about 65° of incidence.	Yellowish white; but bluish gray with heat.
Oil of Sassafras ..	Two orders. First red pale. First blue good.	Grayish white.
Balsam of Capivi ..	See page 191.	
Muriate of Antimony	Two tolerably distinct orders of colours.	Grayish white.
Oil of Cummin....	Two beautiful orders. A fine yellow in the second order. Heat spoils them all.	Faint grayish, becoming more intense and yellow by heat.
Nut Oil	Two faint orders, the second red and second blue being tolerably good. Heat brings out two fine orders, the first limit of pink and blue ending at about 76° of incidence.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Pimento....	Three good orders of colours. First limit of pink and blue at 65° of incidence.	Pale blue, very faint at great incidences.
Oil of Sweet Fennel-seeds..........	Two orders; pink good.	Bluish gray.
Wood Oil........	Three good orders of colours. First pink and blue fine. First limit of pink and blue ends at 65°.	Bluish gray, weaker at great incidences.
Oil of Amber	Two excellent orders of colours. First limit of pink and blue at 65°. Improved by heat.	Pale blue, very faint at great incidences.
Oil of Rhodium ..	Two and a half good periods. First limit at 65°. Heat injures them.	Yellowish white.
Treacle..........	At temp. 50° three orders, which are not good, especially the pink of first and blue of second order. Heat brings out three splendid orders with periods, as in castor oil*.	Yellowish white.
Balsam of Sulphur .	Three fine orders. First limit of pink and blue at about 67°.	Faint gray, getting fainter and bluer at great incidences.
Honey	Two pretty good orders. First limit at about 65°.	Slightly yellowish white.
Oil of Angelica ..	Two and a half orders. First pink and first blue fine; second red good.	Whitish yellow.
Oil of Nutmeg....	Three not very bright orders. First limit at 73°.	Whitish yellow.

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* The treacle used in this experiment is much inferior in refractive power to the prism A.

Names of Oils.	Image at the Surface of Prism A.	Image at the Surface of Prism B.
Oil of Marjoram ..	At a low temperature the orders are scarcely perceptible, the second limit only being visible. Heat brings out the second limit at a less incidence, and creates the first limit at 79°.	Whitish yellow.
Castor Oil	See page 193.	
Oil of Hyssop	Colours very faint. Heat brings out three good orders. First limit at 77°.	Whitish yellow.
Oil of Fenugreek..	Colours rather better than the preceding. Heat brings out three good orders. First limit at 75°.	Whitish yellow.
Oil of Caraway-seeds	Two orders, not good.	Whitish yellow.
Oil of Thyme	Slight tinges of colour. Heat brings out two good orders.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Turpentine .	Two tolerably good orders. First limit at 74°.	Whitish yellow.
Cajeput Oil	Two tolerably good orders. First red bad, second red good.	Yellowish white.
Linseed Oil	Two extremely faint orders. Three good orders brought out by heat. First limit at 73°.	Yellowish white.
Train Oil	Three very good orders. First red and first blue excellent. First limit at 73°. Heat spoils the first order.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Savine	Almost no colours, both images being yellowish, and that of B brightest. Heat brings out three orders. First limit at 80°, which a greater heat brings to 75°.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Pennyroyal .	Almost no colours. A sort of bluish gray when cold. Heat brings out two good orders when temp. only 90°, but greater heat injures them.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Almonds ..	Three tolerable orders. First red bad, second red good.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Mace	Gives three and a quarter orders when cold. First limit at about 80°. When the film of the oil begins to crystallize, it displays red, blue, and greenish tints, at the same incidence, in different places.	Pretty bright.
Oil of Spearmint ..	Very faint colours. Heat brings out three good orders. First limit at about 77°.	Yellowish at great incidences.
Oil of Lemons	Three fine orders. First limit at 74°. Heat destroys the first order.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Dill Seed ..	Two poor orders of colours. First limit at 73°. Heat improves them.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Peppermint .	Two good orders. First limit 73°. Heat destroys the first order.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Rapeseed ..	Two very faint orders. First limit at 65° when improved by heat.	Bluish gray.
Naphtha from Persia	Three very good orders.	White.

Names of Oils.	Image at the Surface of Prism A.	Image at the Surface of Prism B.
Oil of Bergamot ..	Three very fine orders. First limit at 73°. Heat spoils first order.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Beech Nut	Three excellent orders, and well defined. First limit at 73°. Heat spoils first order.	Yellowish white.
Spermaceti Oil....	Two tolerable orders. First red and blue bad, second red and blue good. First limit at 73°.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Olives	Three good orders. First limit at 73°.	Whitish yellow.
Grass Oil........	Three good orders. First limit at 73°.	Grayish white.
Oil of Rosemary ..	Two good orders and more. First limit at 73°.	Whitish yellow.
Oil of Poppy	Three excellent orders. First limit at 73°. Heat injures the colours.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Lavender ..	Three good orders. First red and first blue very fine. First limit at 74°.	Yellowish white.
Oil of Camomile ..	Two good periods. First limit about 60°.	Bright yellowish white.
Oil of Wormwood .	Three good periods. First limit at 71°, but not well defined.	Yellowish white.
Bhela Juice	Three faint orders at low temperatures, but finely brought out by heat. First limit at 73°.	Yellowish white.
Muriatic Acid	Traces of tints.	Yellowish white.
Sulphuric Acid....	Two pretty good orders.	Yellowish white.
Vitreous Humour of the Haddock	Traces of colours.	Bright.
Oil of Rhue	No colours.	Bright.
Oil of Boxwood ..	No colours.	Bright.
Alcohol	Traces of reddish, bluish, and greenish yellow tints.	Bright.
Water...........	Traces of tints.	Bright.

The experiments * recorded in the preceding pages may be divided into two classes.

I. Those which establish the existence of reflecting forces at the confines of media of the same refractive power; and,

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* These experiments have been extended to a great number of mixed oils and to soft solids, gums and resins, combined with the prisms A and B. I have also substituted for these prisms others of different kinds of glass, which give similar results; and I have examined the phænomena at the confines of different fluids and a great number of minerals of various refractive powers between chromate of lead and fluor spar.

II. Those in which periodical colours are produced at the confines of particular kinds of glass, and various fluids and soft solids.

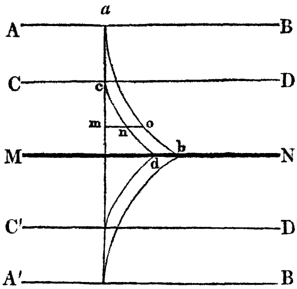
From the first of these classes of facts the following conclusions may be drawn.

1. The reflective and refractive forces in media of the same refractive power do not follow the same law. This result is clearly established by the experiments with the prism B, which produced no orders of colours. Not only was there a strong reflected pencil when a perfect equilibrium was effected between the opposite refracting forces, but there was not even an approximation to evanescence as the forces advanced to their point of compensation. The same result was obtained with a prism newly ground and polished.

2. The force which produces reflection varies according to a different law in different bodies. If the curve which represents the law of the reflective force were exactly the same in the prism B and the fluids combined with it, then the ordinates which represent the intensity of the force at any given point would be exactly equal, and consequently there would be a perfect equilibrium of opposite actions, and no reflection of the passing light. But as a copious reflection takes place even when the opposite forces are balanced, we are entitled to infer that the law of the two forces is different.

The reflective forces in the solid and fluid may be conceived to decrease in various ways.

Fig. 2.



1. They may extend to different distances from the reflecting surface, and decrease according to the same law. This relation is shown in Fig. 2, where MN is the reflecting surface, AB the limit of the sphere of reflecting activity in the solid, and CD that in the fluid,—$a\,o\,b$ the curve which represents the reflecting force of the solid, and $c\,n\,d$ that of the fluid. In this case there can be no compensation of opposite reflections, and an unbalanced reflecting force will exist at almost every point of the sphere of reflecting activity. From a to c the light will be acted upon by the undiminished force of the solid. At c the force of the fluid begins to oppose that of the solid, and the unbalanced force at any other line mo is equal to no, the difference of the two forces mn, mo. In this case there will be a sphere of reflecting activity extending from AB to $A'B'$, and such a combination must reflect light without refracting it.

2. The reflecting forces may extend to different distances, and vary according to a different law. Two cases of this kind are shown in Fig. 3 and 4.

Fig. 3.

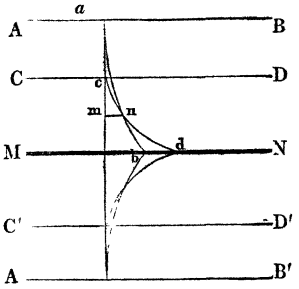
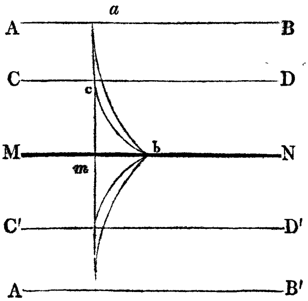


Fig. 4.



In the case of Fig. 3. the curves expressing the law of the forces have a common ordinate *m n* where the reflections are compensated; but from *a* to *n* the reflecting force of the solid will predominate over that of the fluid, and from *n* to *d* the force of the fluid will predominate over that of the solid; so that in such a combination there will be two spheres of reflecting activity, one of which begins where the other ends.

In the case of Fig. 4, where the curves have the same maximum ordinate *m b*, we shall have a sphere of reflecting activity commencing at *a*, reaching its maximum at *c*, and its minimum at *b*.

3. The reflecting forces may be conceived to extend to the same distance, and to vary according to different laws. Two cases of this kind may occur; one, as in Fig. 5, where the maximum of unbalanced force is distant from the surface, and another, as in fig. 6. where the maximum takes place at the reflecting surface.

Fig. 5.

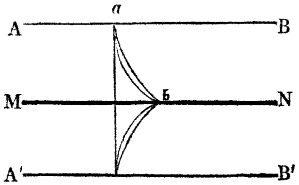
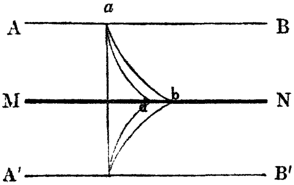


Fig. 6.



In the conclusions which we have drawn respecting the independence of the reflecting and refracting forces, it was supposed that the latter follow the same law in solids and fluids. There seems to be no method of determining whether or not this is the case; for experiment indicates only the total effect, or the sum of all the ordinates, and these may be compensated, though they vary according to different laws.

There is one hypothesis, however, on which the preceding experiments may be reconciled with the supposition of the mutual dependence of the reflecting and refracting forces. If we suppose, for example, as in Fig. 3, that the refracting forces of the solid and fluid are regulated by the same curves as their reflecting forces, and that the absolute effect of each is the same; then, though the refractive forces are perfectly balanced, and though the total effect of each reflecting force taken separately is the same in the solid as in the fluid, yet light will still be reflected in the manner formerly described. It seems highly probable that the law of the refracting force varies in different bodies; and if we take for granted the mutual dependence of the refracting and reflecting forces, the preceding experiments will establish a variation in the law of the refracting forces of different media.

In the undulatory system, the preceding facts may be explained by supposing that the density or elasticity of the ether varies near the surface of different bodies; a supposition in itself highly probable, and which has been already adopted to explain the loss of part of an undulation in several of the phænomena of interference. In such a case the reflection of the light will commence at a line where the density or elasticity of the ether in the first medium begins to change, and will continue till the ray has penetrated to that part of the second medium where the density or elasticity of the ether is uniform. In this theory, therefore, the preceding facts may be regarded as proving the variable condition of the ether near the surfaces of bodies, and of establishing the beautiful and sagacious deduction of Dr. Young, that the part of an undulation lost is a variable fraction depending on the nature of the contiguous media.

II. We come now to consider the second class of phænomena, or the existence of periodical colours at the confines of certain media of the same and of different refractive powers.

That the periods of colour arise, as in all similar phænomena, from the interference of two portions of light cannot be questioned; though it does not appear how these interfering pencils are generated. If we adopt the hypothesis of the reflecting forces shown in Fig. 4, we may conceive the light reflected about C D to be interfered with by the light reflected about C′ D′, so that the same effect nearly might be produced as if C D, C′ D′ were the limits of a thin plate. If this supposition is not admissible, we may hazard the conjecture, countenanced by some facts which will presently be stated, that an invisible film differing in refractive power from the plate glass, has been formed upon its surface.

There is one phænomenon which has been more than once mentioned, and which requires some further notice; namely, the decrease in the intensity of the pencil as the incidence becomes more oblique. In re-examining this very perplexing fact, which takes place in the prism B though it does not produce periodical colours, I have observed at a great incidence a distinct change of colour, from a bluish gray to a blue; so that I have no doubt that in this case the tints are those of a long period approaching slowly to its minimum. This consideration led me to suppose that in the case of balsam of capivi and other fluids, where the first order ends at and below 65°, there might be another minimum between that angle and 90°, which was prevented from showing itself by the intensity of the reflected light. This conjecture was confirmed by a careful repetition of the experiment with cubes of glass, and also by another prism in which the only tint was a pink red at an incidence of about 85°, and a blue shading off into a greenish gray at less angles of incidence. In this case, then, there was only one minimum at about 85°. A slight diminution of temperature shifted this minimum towards 90°, while an increase of temperature brought it to a lesser incidence than 85°.

Although there can be little doubt that periodical tints are more or less developed in every combination of solids and fluids of the same refractive power, yet their production in combinations where there is much uncompensated refraction, is influenced by certain changes on the surface of the solid, the nature and origin of which I have in vain attempted to discover.

Having observed that the colours occasionally became less bright after the media had remained some time in contact, and that different parts of the same surface produced the same tint at inclinations sensibly different, I took a prism which gave with castor oil three fine periods; and having brought it to a white heat, I then ground and repolished its faces. It now ceased to give the same periods as before; but it still decomposed the white light reflected from its confines with balsam of capivi, and reflected a strong pencil of a blue colour, even when the opposite refractions were perfectly compensated. I now ground and repolished one of the faces of the obsidian already mentioned. It also ceased to give the colours with balsam of capivi formerly described; but it now produced, when combined with castor oil, with which it previously gave no colours, a beautiful yellow pencil, the reflected light being white at great incidences, and becoming yellower as the ray approached the perpendicular. In order to ascertain what changes might be owing to the processes of grinding and polishing, I sought out an old face of fracture in a plate of glass, whose wrought surfaces gave fine periodical colours; and I formed a new face of fracture. The old face which had been exposed for ten years gave the usual orders of colours; but the new face gave only one colour, which was a bright blue, but which, from the nature of the surface, I could not trace to high or low incidences.

As these results seemed to indicate that the glass had received from exposure to the air some incrustation, or had absorbed to a small depth some transparent matter in a minute state of division, or had suffered some change in its mechanical condition, I made various fruitless attempts to ascertain the nature of the change. No superficial tarnish could be rendered visible, either by the microscope or by any other means. I boiled the prisms in muriatic acid, and in strong alkaline solutions: I steeped them in alcohol, and applied a strong pressure along their surfaces; but I could not in the slightest degree change their action upon light.

If a superficial film had been formed upon the glass of such a thickness as to give the periodical colours, then its refractive power must be different from that of the glass. I therefore took a prism which gave the periodical colours, and another of the same glass which had been deprived of this property; and I found that they polarised light at exactly the same angle. I then placed them upon the base of a flint glass prism with oil of cassia interposed, and I determined that the angle at which they reflected light totally was the same*. Hence it was manifest that the supposed film did not differ in refractive power from the glass; and even if it did, some one of the oils with which it was in contact in the foregoing experiments must have had the same refractive energy, and must thus have deprived it of its power to develope the periodical tints. In the hope of unravelling this mystery, I took two prisms of glass cut out of the same plate, and which gave fine periodical colours with castor oil. By the aid of screws I pressed the bases of the prisms into optical contact: at great incidences the light was yellow; and by diminishing the inclination of the ray it became gradually orange and deep red when it vanished, no light being visible at smaller angles of incidence. In this experiment the surfaces of the two films, if they do exist, were brought into optical contact, so that we ought to have had orders of colours corresponding to a film of twice the thickness.

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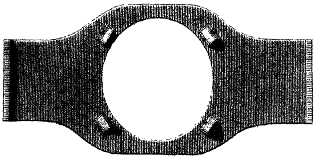
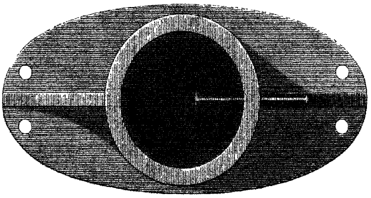
* The prism which produced the periodical colours, did not give so distinct a boundary between partial and total reflection as the other.

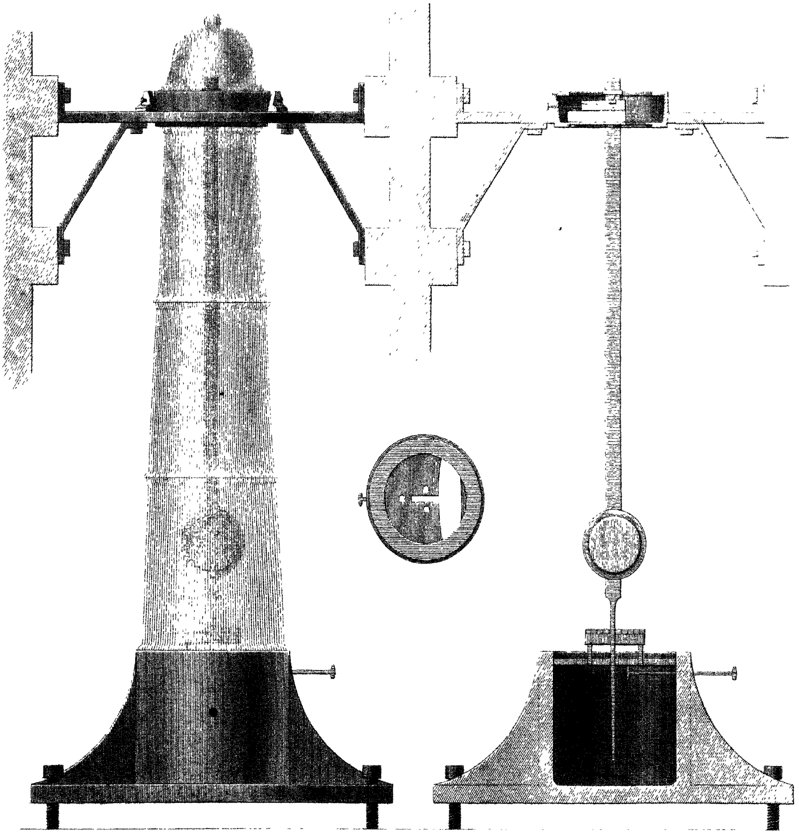
But even if such a film could be supposed to exist invisibly on the glass, it could not afford any explanation of the splendid colours which are exhibited when the solid is a crystallized mineral, and where its tint is related to its axis of double refraction. That some unrecognised physical principle is the cause of all these phænomena, will appear still more probable when I submit to the Society a paper on the very same periods of colour produced at similar angles of incidence, by the surfaces of metals and transparent solids when acting singly upon light.

The action of the surfaces of crystallized bodies presents many remarkable phænomena, in the investigation of which I have been long occupied. The results to which I have been led will form the subject of two communications. The first will treat of the action of the surfaces of bodies as an universal mineralogical character, with the description of a lithoscope for discriminating minerals. The second will contain an inquiry into the influence of the doubly refracting forces upon the ordinary forces which reflect and polarise light at the surfaces of bodies. My early experiments on this subject are recorded in the Phil. Trans. for 1819, but I have resumed the inquiry, and have obtained results of considerable interest.

Allerly, February 2nd, 1829.







Scale one inch to a foot

J. Basire sc.

XVIII. *On the reduction to a vacuum of the vibrations of an invariable pendulum.* *By* Captain EDWARD SABINE, *of the Royal Artillery, Secretary of the Royal Society.* *Communicated by* Dr. THOMAS YOUNG, *Secretary of the late Board of Longitude.*

Read March 12 and 19, 1829.

THE 128th number of Professor SCHUMACHER's Astronomische Nachrichten, published in January 1828, contained an announcement from M. BESSEL, that he had found the theory incorrect, according to which it has been customary to reduce the vibrations of a pendulum in air, to the corresponding vibrations in a vacuum: the incorrectness consisting principally, in no provision having been made in the theory, for the expenditure of a part of the moving force, on the particles of the air set in motion by the pendulum in its vibration.

On the arrival in London of the number of the Astronomische Nachrichten containing this announcement, a proposal was made to the late Board of Longitude, to submit the question, of the reduction of the vibrations to a vacuum, to the test of the most direct experiment; by the construction of an apparatus, in which a pendulum might be alternately vibrated in air of full atmospheric pressure, and in rarefied air approaching nearly to a vacuum. The expense of the proposed apparatus was estimated at 25*l.*; which sum the Board of Longitude, at the recommendation of the President of the Royal Society, and of Dr. YOUNG Secretary of the Board, was pleased to allot for that purpose. Mr. NEWMAN, who was employed to make the apparatus, gave great attention towards accomplishing it in the best manner; and to his care in respect to expense it is owing, that the cost has but very little exceeded the estimate. How well it has answered its intended purpose will be best collected from the experiments themselves.

The apparatus is represented in Plate VI, which may be referred to for the particular dimensions. It consists, generally, of six pieces, exclusive of the iron frame by which the suspension is fixed securely to the wall of the apartment. The pedestal is of cast iron 2 inches thick, being a cylinder of one foot in height and a foot interior diameter, open at the top, and closed at the bottom by an horizontal plate 3 feet long by 16 inches broad, resting on four screws, by which it can be raised, depressed, and levelled. A metallic pipe communicating with an air-pump is fitted to a hole perforated at half the height of the cylinder. The metallic pipe is furnished with a stop-cock, by which the communication between the pump and the interior of the cylinder can be closed at pleasure. The three next pieces in succession above the pedestal are glass cylinders slightly conical, having their rims ground into surfaces fitting one to another. The suspension piece, which is the next above the three glasses, is a metal plate, having holes to receive the screws of the bed containing the agate planes, and to admit the pendulum to its place: it is surrounded by a circular metal ring, the outside of which forms a part of the exterior of the apparatus, and the upper and lower surfaces are ground, so as to form close joints with the glass cylinder beneath, and with a bell glass, which is the 6th piece, completing the upper part of the apparatus. The ring surrounding the suspension plate is perforated to admit a screw, which passes through a stuffing-box, and acts on an inclined plane beneath the Y's, serving to raise the pendulum on the Y's, and to lower it on the planes. The pedestal cylinder is also perforated, to admit a wire with a cross-piece at the extremity, for the purpose of stopping, or of giving fresh impulse to, the pendulum. This wire also passes through a stuffing-box.

To set up the apparatus, the pedestal is placed as nearly as can be judged in the situation it will occupy when the suspension piece is secured to the wall. A graduated arc is then fixed, by a wooden frame fitted to the interior of the cylinder, so that the arc may be seen from the coincidence telescope about 2 inches above the iron cylinder. The three glasses are then placed in succession resting on one another, and the lower one resting on the ground surface of the rim of the iron cylinder, the joints being made secure by pomatum. The foot screws of the pedestal are then adjusted, until the upper glass is brought exactly into its proper position, in regard to the iron frame by which the apparatus is ultimately to be secured to the wall. The suspension piece is then placed on the upper glass, on which it rests with its entire weight, ensuring thereby the contact of the surfaces of glass and metal. The suspension piece being surmounted by the bell glass, the air is withdrawn, and the weight of the atmosphere on the exterior presses the several joints into the closest contact. Before the air is re-admitted, four screws, destined to connect the iron frame in which they work with the suspension piece, are turned until their pressure in different directions, against the outside of the ring surrounding the suspension plate, attaches it firmly to the iron frame. The frame is itself very firmly screwed to stone piers deeply imbedded in the wall on either side, and is further strengthened by brackets, fixed in the direction which is most immediately opposed to any motion of vibration, which might be communicated by the pendulum. The air is then re-admitted, the bell glass taken off, the agate planes screwed on and levelled, the pendulum suspended, with such thermometers, barometer, and gauge as may be required, and the bell glass replaced. All beneath the bell glass remains from thenceforward a fixture, the air being withdrawn and admitted at pleasure through the metallic pipe governed by the stop-cock. As the three middle glasses are pressed tightly between the suspension piece and the pedestal, neither of which can give way to their expansion, it might not be prudent perhaps to risk their fracture, by leaving them so screwed, for such a length of time as should involve a great change of temperature. To avoid this, it is only necessary to loosen the screws which connect the iron frame with the suspension piece, to tighten them again at a new temperature, and to re-level the planes.

This description applies to the apparatus as it is now established in the south-west angle of the quadrant-room at the Royal Observatory at Greenwich: an angle being chosen, because the stone piers, to which the iron frame is screwed, have in such case but a small distance to project from the walls, in order to form an appui on both sides. The apparatus was employed in the two first experiments at Mr. Browne's house in London, where similar means could not be resorted to for rendering the point of suspension of the pendulum immoveable. In these experiments the agate planes were screwed to an iron plate, which was supported by four iron bars springing from the interior of the cylinder of the pedestal; and the bell glass rested on the upper glass cylinder, without the intervention of the suspension piece. It will be seen by the result of those two experiments, compared with the result of others in which the point of suspension was immoveable, that the small motion of the support of the pendulum, occasioned by the elasticity of the iron bars, did not prejudice the comparative result of the vibration in air of different density: so that in all cases where a relative result only is required, the apparatus is effective, without the means resorted to at Greenwich to make the suspension immoveable.

Through the liberality of the Managers of the Royal Institution, the use of the air-pump belonging to the Institution was obtained for these experiments: and also an apparatus for the formation and supply of hydrogen gas, for purposes which will be described in their due succession. The experiments will be related in the order in which they were made, as being perhaps the most simple and perspicuous mode.

June 28, 1828.—On this day Mr. NEWMAN having brought all the parts of the apparatus intended for the vacuum experiments to Portland Place, it was established in front of Mr. BROWNE's clock by MOLYNEUX. The invariable pendulum No. 12. was placed on the agate planes numbered also 12, which were screwed fast to the iron plate supported by the four iron bars, and were carefully levelled. The thermometer, graduated by Mr. DANIELL and myself, used in my former pendulum experiments, was suspended withinside the glasses, so that the ball was midway between the axis and the lower part of the weight of the pendulum; a mercurial gauge, commencing to act when the pressure was reduced to 10 inches, was also suspended. The pendulum was 1 foot 6 inches in front of the pendulum of the clock; and the telescope for observing coincidences was stationed in an adjoining room, 18 feet 6 inches from the detached pendulum, and 20 feet from the pendulum of the clock. A detached diaphragm, having a vertical opening, the sides of which viewed from the telescope were tangents to the disk, was placed between the vacuum apparatus and the disk; so that when the glasses were on, the disk and diaphragm were both seen from the telescope through the back and front of the lower glass cylinder. A graduated arc was placed with the diaphragm: the distance from the axis to the part of the pendulum crossed by the arc as seen from the telescope was 49.5 inches: the arc was divided into degrees, and the degrees were subdivided into spaces of 10′ each: the length of a degree was 0.73 inch: consequently the arc read off required to be multiplied by .845 to produce the true arc of vibration. The telescope was then adjusted for the observation of coincidences, the glasses of the apparatus being on, and the joints pomatumed.

A preliminary trial was then made of the facility with which the air could be withdrawn. A double pump kept in steady action for fifteen minutes reduced the pressure to 7 inches. More was not then attempted; but on stopping the action of the pump, it was soon observed that a leak must exist, as the gauge rose at the rate of about an inch in seven or eight minutes. On intercepting the communication between the pump and the apparatus, the leak was shown to be in the latter. The air was then re-admitted; the joints examined, as well as the stuffing-box through which the wire passed which was employed to set the pendulum in motion. Mr. **Newman** expressed himself satisfied that the leak could be only in the metal of the iron cylinder, notwithstanding the thickness of the metal was two inches. The further examination of the leak was postponed; and the pendulum prepared for the next day, when it was proposed to try its comparative vibration in air, and in a medium as rarefied as could be maintained in the then imperfect state of the apparatus.

Exp. I.—June 29. **Molyneux** losing 0s.17 per diem.—The glasses being on and prepared for exhausting, but a free communication existing with the external air through the exhausting pipe, the following coincidences were observed.

No. of Coincid.	Barom.	Therm.	Times of			Arc registered and True Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 72°.	Corrected Vibrations at 72°.
			Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
	inch.	°	m s	m s	h m s	° ′ ° ′	s	s	s	
1	......	......	23 33	23 38						
2	29.91	70.6	29 42	29 48	9 29 45.17	2 06 = 1 47				
3	......	......	35 52	35 58			371.8	+3.06	−0.48	85937.62
15	......	71.1	50 12	50 23	10 50 17.5	1 10 = 0 59.6	373.28	+0.87	−0.34	85937.45
31	29.90	71.3	29 40	30 00	12 29 50.0	0 35 = 0 29.7				
	29.905; Index + 0.066; Redn to 32° − 0.111; = 29.861. Vibrations at 72° = 85937.54									

The barometer used in these and the subsequent experiments in London belonged to Mr. **Browne**. By several comparisons with the standard barometers of the Royal Society and of the Royal Observatory, made by means of an intermediate portable barometer, an index correction of +0.066 was found to be required, to make Mr. Browne's barometer agree with the standards when corrected for capillary action. This correction is accordingly applied. In these and in all the subsequent experiments, both in London and at Greenwich, the registered arcs were obtained in the following manner:—The points of the graduated arc were noted, opposite to which the same side of the tail-piece of the pendulum stopped when at each extremity of its vibration; this gave the whole arc passed through by the pendulum without reference to a zero point: the half of this is the semi-arc of vibration. The same process was then gone through with the other side of the tail-piece of the pendulum; and a mean of the two semi-arcs is the arc registered. The true arc is the registered arc multiplied by .845.

The preliminary experiment in air being concluded, the pendulum was stopped by the wire passing through the stuffing-box, and again set in motion by the same at a true arc exceeding 1° 47′, being the arc with which the preceding experiment in air had commenced. The air was then withdrawn until the pressure was reduced to 7 inches. The thermometer, which had stood at 71°.4 before the process of withdrawing the air commenced, was observed to fall gradually, until it was reduced to 70°.7, when the pressure was 7 inches. The interval between successive coincidences being about six minutes, and the leak admitting sufficient air to cause the gauge to rise an inch in six minutes, whilst by working the pump gently, two inches could with ease be gained in the same time, the pump was worked, during the first 12 coincidences, only in the alternate intervals. From the 12th to the 39th coincidence, the gauge was kept always as near 7 inches as could be appreciated, by a very gentle and continued exercise of the pump.

No. of Coincid.	Therm.	Gauge.	Times of			Intervals.	Arc registered and True Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Temp. corrected.	Reduction to 72°.	Corrected vibrations at 72°.
			Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.							
		inch.	m s	m s	h m s		° ′ ° ′	s	s	s	s	
1	70°.8	7.00	7 54	8 00	1 07 57	377	2 00 = 1 42					
2	....	7.56	14 10	14 18	1 14 14	376.5						
3	....	7.10	20 27	20 34	1 20 30.5	376.5						
4	....	8.00	26 44	26 50	1 26 47	376	1 50					
5	71.1	7.00	33 00	33 06	1 33 03	377						
6	....	8.10	39 16	39 24	1 39 20	377						
7	....	7.00	45 33	45 41	1 45 37	377	1 43					
8	....	8.00	51 50	51 58	1 51 54	376						
9	....	6.70	58 06	58 14	1 58 10	378						
10	....	7.90	4 24	4 32	2 04 28	377		377.29	+3.03	72.06	+0.02	85944.85
11	71.5	5.60	10 40	10 50	2 10 45	378						
12	....	7.00	16 58	17 08	2 17 03	378						
13	....	7.00	23 16	23 26	2 23 21	377.5	1 28					
14	....	7.00	29 34	29 43	2 29 38.5	377.5						
15	....	7.00	35 51	36 01	2 35 56	377.5						
16	71.6	7.00	42 08	42 19	2 42 13.5	377.5						
17	....	7.10	48 26	48 36	2 48 31	379						
18	....	7.10	54 44	54 56	2 54 50	377.5						
19	71.8	7.10	....	....	....	378						
20	....	7.00	7 20	7 31	3 07 25.5	378	1 14 = 1 03					
21	....	6.90	....	....	....	378.5						
22	....	6.90	19 57	20 07	3 20 02	378						
23	....	6.90	....	....	....	378.5						
24	72.0	6.90	32 33	32 44	3 32 38.5	378.5						
25	....	6.90	....	....	....	378.5						
26	....	7.10	45 10	45 21	3 45 15.5	378.5	1 03					
27	....	7.50	....	....	....	379						
28	....	6.90	57 47	57 59	3 57 53	378.5						
29	....	7.00	....	....	....	378.5						
30	72.3	7.00	10 24	10 36	4 10 30	379		378.55	+1.11	72.94	+0.40	85944.85
31	....	7.00	16 42	16 56	4 16 49	378						
32	....	6.90	....	....	....	378.5						
33	....	7.00	29 18	29 33	4 29 25.5	379	0 52					
34	....	7.00	35 37	35 52	4 35 44.5	379						
35	....	6.90	41 56	42 11	4 42 03.5	378.5						
36	....	7.00	....	....	....	379						
37	72.5	7.00	54 33	54 49	4 54 41	578.5						
38	....	7.00	....	....	....	378.5						
39	72.6	7.00	7 11	7 25	5 07 18		0 44 = 0 37					85944.85
		7.08										

On re-admitting the air, the thermometer rose from 72°.6 to 73°.8, and then gradually fell until it took up the temperature of the apartment, which was rather less than 73°.5. After the lapse of half an hour, the following observations were commenced, the glasses remaining on, but a free communication existing with the external air through the exhausting pipe.

No. of Coincid.	Therm.	Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and True Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 72°.	Corrected Vibrations at 72°.
			Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	° ′ ° ′	s	s	s	
1	73.6	29.90	38 14	38 20	5 38 17	2 02 = 1 44	370.77	+3.06	+0.55	85937.37
12	73.0		46 10	46 21	6 46 15.5	1 15 = 1 04	372.57	+1.11	+0.31	85937.44
26	72.5	29.86	13 00	13 23	8 13 11.5	0 43 = 0 36				
	73.03	29.88; Index + 0.066; Reduction to 32° − 0.117; = 29.829.								85937.40

The glasses were then removed, and the pendulum raised on the Y's; in which operation it was observed that it had not quitted its place during the experiments, in which it had been twice set in motion and twice stopped by the wire which passes through the stuffing-box. The pendulum was then removed, and the horizontality of the planes examined and found perfectly correct.

The vibrations in air, before and after those in the rarefied medium, were as follows:

In the morning, before the vibration in the rarefied medium	85937.54;	Barom. 29.861
In the evening, after the vibration in the rarefied medium	85937.40;	Barom. 29.829
Mean . . .	85937.47;	Barom. 29.845
The vibrations in the rarefied medium, reduced to the same temp. as those in air. .	85944.85;	Gauge 7.08

Whence there appears, as the result of this experiment, a difference of 7.38 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 22.765 inches: the temperature of the air of full pressure being 72°.01; and that of the rarefied air 72°.5.

The indications of the thermometer in the rarefied medium have been increased 0°.7, to compensate the effect produced on the thermometer by the removal of the full pressure of the atmosphere. It has been noticed, that on the pump being worked, the thermometer, which previously stood at 71°.4, fell to 70°.7, which it indicated when the pressure was reduced to 7 inches. The converse took place when the air was re-admitted. To ascertain whether this effect was rightly ascribed to the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere on the exterior of the ball and tube of the thermometer, the following experiment was made:—The thermometer being immersed in pounded ice, and placed on the brass plate of an air-pump, the mercury coincided exactly with the division of 32°: it was then covered with a receiver, and the air withdrawn: the thermometer fell as the pump was worked; and when the gauge indicated a pressure of half an inch, the mercury stood at 31°.25: on re-admitting the air it rose again to 32°. The experiment was repeated with precisely similar results. By observing carefully the indications of the thermometer with those of the gauge, the following corrections of the thermometer were assigned for different pressures: for a near approach to a vacuum + 0°.75; for 7 inches and thereabouts + 0°.70; for 15 inches and thereabouts + 0.5; and for 20 inches + 0°.4. The propriety of these corrections was subsequently confirmed, in the experiments with the vacuum apparatus at Greenwich which will be related in the sequel, by registering always the comparative indications of the thermometer which had been tried in ice, and of two others included in a glass cylinder, which had been hermetically closed under the receiver of an air-pump when the air was withdrawn. The cylinder including these thermometers being suspended by the side of the standard in the vacuum apparatus, the doubly inclosed thermometers underwent no change on the exhaustion of the apparatus; whilst the standard thermometer fell an amount corresponding to the above corrections, and remained permanently lower than the others to the same amount, until the air was re-admitted, when the indications of the three agreed*.

The result of the experiment on the 29th of June then was, a difference of 7.38 vibrations for a difference of pressure of atmospheric air at 72°, corresponding to 22.765 inches of mercury at 32°: this result is equivalent to the reduction to a vacuum, for the vibration in a pressure of 30 inches of air of 72°, of 9.725 vibrations per diem.

The specific gravity of the pendulum being about 8.6; and the weight of water to that of air, at 29.27 inches of the barometer, and 53° of the thermometer, as 836 to 1, and the expansion of air for each degree of the thermometer $\frac{1}{480}$dth of its bulk, the correction for the buoyancy of an atmosphere of 30 inches of air at 72°, is 5.88 vibrations. The difference, or 3.845 vibrations per diem, is the amount by which the experimental reduction to a vacuum exceeds the reduction which it has been customary to compute.

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* On trying a thermometer with a ball of unusually large diameter in the pounded ice, the removal of the pressure of the atmosphere made a difference in the height of the mercury at the freezing point, amounting fully to 1° of its scale.

From the imperfect state of the apparatus in this first experiment, doubts might have been entertained of the correctness of the result on two accounts: it might have been supposed, 1st, that the abstraction of the air being kept up continually, during the vibration in the rarefied medium, to counteract the leakage, currents might have been occasioned influencing the time of vibration: or, 2nd, the iron bars supporting the pendulum not having sufficient spread at the bottom to counteract the lateral force arising from the vibration, and the point of suspension itself partaking of it in consequence, it might have been supposed that the time of vibration was unequally affected thereby in the air and in the rarefied medium. By experiments made with the same pendulum on the 8th and 9th of July, an account of which is already before the Society, (Phil. Trans. 1829, Art. IX.) in which experiments the pendulum was suspended from Captain KATER's original mahogany support in the same room, the vibrations on an immoveable support, all other circumstances being the same, were found to exceed those on the plate of the vacuum apparatus, by about 18 vibrations a day; due, doubtless, to the motion of the plate during the vibration, arising from the elasticity of the iron bars and their insufficient spread. To give more firmness to the suspension in the vacuum apparatus in a second experiment, inch boards of well seasoned oak were inserted vertically, having their lower ends resting on the interior of the iron cylinder which supports the glasses, and the plate was screwed down firmly on their upper ends by screws working into the iron bars: the suspension plate was thus directly and firmly connected with the foot cylinder by means of the boards independently of the bars; the boards being hollowed out in the proper places to admit the observation of coincidences.

To detect where the leakage took place, the interior of the apparatus was filled with water as high as the lower glass cylinder, and a communication being established between the exhausting pipe and the upper part of the interior, the air was withdrawn; when bubbles of air were seen to rise rapidly from the interior surface of the iron foot cylinder, particularly from those parts of it which were opposite the flanches on the outside, where the metal was thickest. An iron cement, composed of cast iron filings and white lead, was then rubbed strongly into the porous parts of the cast iron; and several coats of oil paint were given successively, both to the outside and inside of the cylinder. These alterations having been made, the apparatus was again established in front of the clock, and prepared for a second experiment.

Exp. II.—July 13th; Molyneux losing $0^s.2$ per diem.

Every thing was arranged on this day as in the first experiment, with the exception of the above alterations, and the removal of the telescope for observing coincidences nearer the pendulum, from which it was now distant 11 feet. The diaphragm and arc were also placed within the glasses, instead of being between the glasses and the clock. The graduated arc was 48 inches below the point of suspension, whence the registered arc required to be multiplied by .87 to produce the true arc. The preliminary vibration in air was as follows.

No. of Coincid.	Therm.	Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 70°.	Corrected Vibrations at 70°.
			Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	° ′ ° ′	s	s	s	
1	70.0	29.43	58 05	58 12	0 58 08.5	1 34.5 = 1 22	382.12	+1.40	−0.10	85950.86
22	69.5	29.46	11 43	12 03	3 11 53.0	0 370. = 0 32				
	69.75	20.445; Index + 0.066; Reduction to 32° − 0.107; = 29.404.								85950.86

The air was then withdrawn, and the following observations made.

No. of Coincid.	Gauge.	Therm.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 70°.	Corrected Vibrations at 70°.
			Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
	inch.	°	m s	m s	h m s	° ′ ° ′	s	s	s	
1	1.50	68.8	18 31	18 38	4 18 34.5	1 41 = 1 28	389.73	+1.73	−0.25	85959.88
19	1.70	69.0	15 13	15 23	6 15 18	1 16				
32	1.75	68.8	39 39	39 53	7 39 46	1 04.5				
59	1.80	68.0	35 19	35 39	10 35 29	0 44 = 0 38	391.52	+0.24	−0.71	85959.95
149	1.80	67.1	22 31	23 01	20 22 46	0 12 = 0 10				
	1.71	68.34 + 0.75 = 69.09								85959.915

The air was then admitted, and in the afternoon (July 14) the following observations made.

No. of Coincid.	Therm.	Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 70°.	Corrected Vibrations at 70°.
			Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	° ′ ° ′	s	s	s	
1	69.9	29.50	45 29	45 38	2 45 33.5	1 18 = 1 08	382.52	+0.95	−0.15	85950.84
22	69.4	29.50	59 15	59 38	4 59 26.5	0 33 = 0 26				
	69.65	29.50 ; Index + 0.066 ; Reduction to 32° − 0.107 ; = 29.459.								85950.84

The vibrations in air in this experiment were as follows:

July 13. Previous to the vibration in a rarefied medium . . . . 85950.86 ; Barom. 29.404 inches.

July 14. Subsequent to the vibration in a rarefied medium . . . . 85950.84 ; Barom. 29.459

Mean . . 85950.85 ; Barom. 29.431

The vibrations in a rarefied medium reduced to the same temperature as those in air 85959.915 ; Gauge 1.71 inches.

Whence there appears, as the result of this experiment, a difference of 9.065 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 27.721 inches: the temperature of the air of full pressure being 69°.7, and that of the rarefied air 69°.09. This result is equivalent to the reduction to a vacuum for the vibration in 30 inches of air of that temperature, of 9.81 vibrations per diem. The "correction for buoyancy" is 5.92 vibrations.

The cement and paint had been effectual in preventing the leakage; from half past ten on the evening of the 13th to half past eight on the following morning, as shown in the table, and subsequently until 1 P.M. on the same day, when the pendulum was still vibrating, but in an arc too small to admit of the observation of coincidences, the gauge at 1.8 underwent no perceptible change. The introduction of the oak boards had also contributed considerably to the firmness of the suspension plate: the excess of vibration on an immoveable support being reduced from 18 vibrations a day in the former experiment to 5½ in the present; whilst the accordance of the results on the two occasions furnishing the reduction to a vacuum, gave reason to conclude, that the comparative vibration in the air of full pressure and in rarefied air was not sensibly affected by a small motion of the support.

It was now considered, therefore, as established by the experiments, that the true reduction to a vacuum is considerably greater than it had been customary to suppose; for the invariable pendulum, for example, nearly as 5 to 3. It was also obvious, that all pendulums whatsoever, employed in air, and designed to give results which should be independent of the variable retardation occasioned by their vibration in air, would require to have the influence of the air on their respective vibrations, ascertained by experiment, since it is not attainable by calculation. Now as the apparatus was suited by its construction, to furnish this element with facility and accuracy, for any of the forms in which pendulums have hitherto been made, either for determining absolute or relative lengths, it was probable that it might eventually become more extensively useful, than in its present office of furnishing the reduction for an invariable pendulum.

It was thought proper, therefore, that the apparatus should be removed to the Royal Observatory at Greenwich and established there, in order that it might be hereafter at the command of persons to whom it might be useful, upon their application to the Board of Longitude at whose expense it had been constructed. The iron suspension plate with the iron bars supporting it were now removed, and the bell metal plate with the circular exterior ring, represented in Plate VI, substituted, with the iron frame-work and screws, as represented elsewhere in the plate, enabling the support of the pendulum to be fixed immoveably at pleasure in the manner already described. A clock by Dent, with a mercurial pendulum carrying a disk, was placed in the angle behind the apparatus; and the telescope for observing coincidences in front, about 16 feet distant from the detached pendulum when suspended. Arrangements were made for observing the coincidences by artificial light, without interfering with the temperature of the room, by directing the light of an Argand lamp, stationed in an adjoining apartment, on the disk of the clock pendulum, through a tin tube, which prevented the diffusion of the light in the room. The diaphragm was placed between the glasses and the clock, and the arc within the glasses close to the pendulum. The arc was graduated in inches and tenths, and was read off to hundredths; crossing the pendulum at 47.7 inches from the point of suspension, the registered divisions multiplied by 1.2 give the arc in degrees and parts. In addition to the mercurial gauge, a mercurial barometer was suspended within the glasses, having a glass tube and cistern, the latter sufficiently capacious to receive, if necessary, the whole of the mercury in the tube; an inch of mercury descending from the tube raised the level of the mercury in the cistern $\frac{1}{112}$th of an inch: the scale was marked in red lines on the glass tube. The range of the mercurial gauge not exceeding 10 inches, the barometer was necessary for pressures between 10 inches and the full pressure of the external atmosphere. Comparing it, when suspended in its place, with the standard barometer of the Observatory, its indication, at about 30 inches, was found to require an additive correction of 0.32 inch; the standard being corrected for capillary action, but the barometer of the apparatus uncorrected, as the interior diameter of the tube was not precisely known. The air being then withdrawn from the apparatus until the gauge was brought in action, the barometer was found to require an additive correction of 0.41 inch after the correction for the level of the cistern, to make it agree with the mean indication of the two legs of the gauge; which mean was observed throughout. This barometer being only used at 14 inches and thereabouts, an additive correction of $\frac{0.32+0.41}{2} = 0.36$ is applied to its registry; which may be presumed to give a comparative indication to the gauge and standard barometer within a tenth of an inch. The two thermometers inclosed in a sealed glass cylinder, from the interior of which the air had been withdrawn, were suspended by the side of the standard thermometer: these thermometers are numbered 2 and 3 in the subsequent tables; the standard is No. 1; and an exterior thermometer, suspended in the free air near the apparatus, and at the same level as the thermometers within the glasses, is No. 4.

In consequence of my absence from England, the experiments with the invariable pendulum in the apparatus were suspended until January of the present year, when they were resumed with the valuable assistance and cooperation of Mr. Thomas Glanville Taylor of the Royal Observatory, whose observations are distinguished in the subsequent pages by his name. The invariable pendulum No. 12, employed in the preceding experiments, being at this time engaged in other determinations, I obtained permission to detain and employ for the present purpose, a similar pendulum, No. 13, destined eventually for the Brussels Observatory.

The arrangement of the observations in each of the succeeding experiments was the same as in those already related; the pendulum was first vibrated in air of full pressure; then in a rarefied medium; and lastly, again in the air. A mean was then taken between the two series in air; with which mean, the intermediate vibration in the rarefied medium was compared. The result of the comparison was thus wholly independent of the daily rate of the clock; and in some measure also, of its deviations from an uniform rate in intervals less than 24 hours. The clock was compared daily with the transit clock of the observatory; but as the weather in the last half of January and first half of February was very rarely clear, and as the transit clock about that period was more than usually irregular in its going, it has been deemed preferable to take a mean rate for the coincidence clock for the months of January and February; its deviations from this mean rate on the days of experiment are transferred in appearance to the going of the pendulum on different days: this apparent irregularity is however wholly inconsequential in respect to the purpose of the present experiments, for which it is only necessary that the vibrations of the pendulum should be relative in the three series of coincidences forming each distinct experiment.

Exp. III.—Greenwich, January 14th and 15th. Clock gaining $4^m\ 14^s.38$.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°			°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	......	......	......	......	......	00 52	01 07	11 09 12.83	0.69 = 0.83	494.76	+0.74	−0.20	86304.60
	2	35.4	......	......	35.7	29.93	09 05	09 19						
	3	......	......	......	......	......	17 21	17 33						
	12	35.6	......	......	35.6	......	....	....						
	20	......	......	......	......	......	37 22	37 51	1 54 07.9	0.45 = 0.53				
	21	......	......	......	......	......	45 39	46 07						
	22	35.6	......	......	35.7	29.90	53 52	54 22						
	23	......	......	......	......	......	02 11	02 37						
	24	......	......	......	......	......	10 24	10 54						
		35.53				29.915; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.017; = 29.917.								86304.60

The air was then withdrawn, the pendulum again set in motion, and suffered to vibrate an hour before the registry was commenced.

Observers.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Gauge.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations to 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	35.5	36.4	36.6	36.7	1.56	30 14	30 26						
	2	......	......	......	......	......	38 40	38 53						
	3	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	3 47 13.62	0.87 = 1.04				
	4	......	......	......	......	......	55 33	55 48						
	5	36.0	36.7	36.9	36.7	1.69	04 00	04 16						
Captain Sabine.	17	35.8	36.4	36.7	36.3	2.10	45 27	45 53			507.3	+1.33	+0.23	86314.30
	18	......	......	......	......	......	53 53	54 14						Gauge 1.88
	19	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	6 02 30.43	0.63 = 0.76				
	20	......	......	......	......	......	10 48	11 07						
	21	35.9	36.5	36.8	36.6	2.17	19 15	19 36						
Captain Sabine.	36	35.8	36.4	36.6	36.5	2.62	26 08	26 32			507.6	+0.64	+0.26	86313.84
	37	......	......	......	......	......	34 34	35 00						Gauge 2.395
	38	......	......	......	......	......	43 01	43 28	8 43 14.73	0.42 = 0.50				
	39	......	......	......	......	......	51 28	51 57						
	40	36.0	36.6	36.9	36.8	2.69	59 57	00 23			508.0	+0.25	+0.19	86313.65
Mr. Taylor.	60	......	......	......	......	3.10	49 16	49 46						Gauge 2.88
	61	35.5	36.2	36.3	36.2	......	57 45	58 13	11 57 58.67	0.24 = 0.29				
	62	......	......	......	......	3.12	06 13	06 39						
		35.75 + 0.75 = 36.50				2.38								86313.93

The air was then admitted, and the following observations were made on the next morning.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations to 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	......	......	......	......	......	06 58	07 12						
	2	36.1	36.2	36.2	36.4	29.76	15 12	15 26	0 15 19	0.675 = 0.81				
	3	......	......	......	......	......	23 26	23 40			494.22	+0.36	+0.10	86304.18
Mr. Taylor.	27	......	......	......	......	......	40 51	41 38						
	28	36.4	......	......	36.5	29.76	49 05	49 54	3 49 28.83	0.17 = 0.20				
	29	......	......	......	......	......	57 18	58 07						
		36.25				29.76; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.018; = 29.761.								86304.18

The vibrations in air in this experiment were as follows:

January 14. Previous to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86304.60;	Barom. 29.917 inches.
January 15. Subsequent to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86304.18;	Barom. 29.761
Mean . .	86304.39;	Barom. 29.839
The vibrations in the rarefied medium, reduced to the same temperature as those in air	86313.93;	Gauge 2.38 inches.

Whence it appears as the result of this experiment, that a difference of 9.54 vibrations per diem corresponds to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 27.459 inches of mercury at 32°; the temperature of the air of full pressure being 35°.89, and that of the rarefied air 36°.5.

The trifling leakage of the apparatus in this and the following experiment was attributed, and as it was afterwards proved justly, to the severity of the weather, which hardened the pomatum so that it did not secure the joinings of the glasses so well as usual.

Exp. IV.—January 17th and 18th. Clock gaining 4^{m} 14^{s}.38.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	......	......	......	......	......	16 24	16 36	11 24 44.67	0.785 = 0.94	496.08	+0.64	−1.54	86304.13
	2	32.3	32.2	32.4	32.4	29.65	24 38	24 53						
	3	......	......	......	......	......	32 51	33 06						
	19	......	......	......	......	......	45 04	45 28	1 53 34	0.29 = 0.35				
	20	32.4	32.3	32.5	32.4	29.66	53 21	53 49						
	21	......	......	......	......	......	01 37	02 05						
		32.35				29.655; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.004; = 29.670.								86304.13

The air was then withdrawn, and the following observations made; the valves of the pump requiring repair, the gauge could not be reduced lower than 3 inches.

Observers.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Gauge.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	......	......	......	......	......	07 35	07 48	3 16 10.17	0.85 = 1.02	508.55	+1.14	−1.47	86313.25 Gauge 3.29
	2	31.7	32.3	32.5	32.6	3.09	16 03	16 18						
	3	......	......	......	......	......	24 31	24 46						
Captain Sabine.	20	......	......	......	......	......	48 33	48 55	5 57 12.83	0.55 = 0.66	509.64	+0.34	−1.49	86313.16 Gauge 3.84
	21	31.8	32.2	32.4	32.4	3.48	57 01	57 25						
	22	......	......	......	......	......	05 29	05 54						
Mr. Taylor.	60	......	......	......	......	......	28 16	28 36	11 36 58.33	0.23 = 0.28				
	61	31.6	32.2	32.2	32.4	4.19	36 48	37 08						
	62	......	......	......	......	......	45 20	45 42						
		31.7; + 0.75 = 32.45				3.59								86313.20

The air was then admitted, and the following observations made the next morning.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	......	......	......	......	......	6 27	6 37	23 14 47.33	0.76 = 0.91	495.92	+0.55	−1.52	86303.94
	2	32.8	33.0	33.0	31.8	29.69	14 43	14 51						
	3	......	......	......	......	......	22 59	23 07						
	23	......	......	......	......	......	8 14	8 27	2 16 37.5	0.25 = 0.30				
	24	32.0	32.1	32.2	32.3	29.85	16 31	16 44						
	25	......	......	......	......	......	24 48	25 01						
		32.4				29.77; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.002; = 29.787.								86303.94

The vibrations in air in this experiment were as follows:

January 17. Previous to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86304.13 ;	Barom. 29.670 inches.
January 18. Subsequent to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86303.94 ;	Barom. 29.787
	86304.03 ;	Barom. 29.728
The vibrations in a rarefied medium, reduced to the same temp. as those in air	86313.20 ;	Gauge 3.59 inches.

Whence the result, that a difference of 9.17 vibrations per diem corresponds to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 26.138 inches of mercury at 32°: the temperature of the air of full pressure being 32°.37, and that of the rarefied air 32°.45.

Exp. V.—January 30th and 31st. Clock gaining $4^m\ 14^s.38$. In air.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	......	......	......	......	......	55 20	55 32	11 03 40.67	0.88 = 1.06	496.35	+0.68	+0.08	86305.97
	2	36.0	......	......	36.1	29.44	3 35	3 47						
	3	......	......	......	......	......	11 49	12 01						
	25	......	......	......	......	......	13 43	14 08	2 22 13.17	0.25 = 0.30				
	26	36.4	......	......	36.4	29.50	21 59	22 28						
	27	......	......	......	......	......	30 14	30 47						
		36.2				29.47; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.015; = 29.474.								86305.97

The air was then withdrawn, and the following observations made. The air-pump had been repaired, but 0.6 inch was the limit to which exhaustion could be carried by its means. The leakage of the apparatus did not exceed seven hundredths of an inch in the 18 hours of the experiments.

Observers.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Gauge.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	......	......	......	......	......	14 19	14 31						
	2	35.9	36.6	36.7	37.4	0.63	22 45	23 01	3 22 53.33	0.91 = 1.09				
	3	......	......	......	......	......	31 16	31 28			510.42	+1.00	+0.27	86316.11
Mr. Taylor.	62	......	......	......	......	......	53 02	53 34						Gauge 0.63
	63	35.9	36.4	36.5	37.3	0.63	01 33	02 05	12 01 49.17	0.415 = 0.50				
	64	......	......	......	......	......	10 05	10 36			512.08	+0.18	+0.19	86316.31
Mr. Taylor.	127	......	......	......	......	......	7 42	8 25						Gauge 0.665
	128	35.5	36.4	36.5	36.6	0.70	16 21	16 47	21 16 34.17	0.17 = 0.20				
	129	......	......	......	......	......	24 51	25 19						
		35.77; +0.75 = 36.52				0.653								86316.21

The air was then re-admitted, and the following observations made.

Observers.	No of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	......	......	......	......	......	53 33	53 43						
	2	36.7	36.6	36.7	36.7	30.03	01 45	01 55	22 01 50.83	0.80 = 0.96				
	3	......	......	......	......	......	09 59	10 10						
Captain Sabine.	26	......	......	......	......	......	19 58	20 26			496.0	+0.49	+0.25	86305.69
	27	......	......	......	......	......	28 16	28 43						
	28	36.5	36.5	36.6	36.5	30.07	....	....	1 36 46.5	0.185 = 0.22				
	29	......	......	......	......	......	44 50	45 19						
	30	......	......	......	......	......	53 03	53 37						
		36.6				30.05; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.018; = 30.051.								86305.69

The vibrations in this experiment were as follows:

January 30. Previous to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86305.97;	Barom. 29.474 inches.
January 31. Subsequent to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86305.69;	Barom. 30.051
Mean . . .	86305.83;	Barom. 29.762
The vibrations in a rarefied medium reduced to the same temperature as those in air	86316.21;	Gauge 0.653 inches.

Whence there appears as the result of this experiment, a difference of 10.38 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 29.109 inches of mercury at 32°; the temperature of the air of full pressure being 36°.4; and that of the rarefied air, 36°.52.

Exp. VI.—January 31st (continued). Clock gaining 4^m $14^s.38$.

As soon as the concluding observation in air of the preceding experiment was completed, the air was withdrawn until the included barometer indicated a pressure of about half an atmosphere; when the following observations were made.

Observers.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Included Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	......	......	......	......	......	56 11	56 21	3 04 36.00	0.91 = 1.09	504.186	+0.43	+0.26	86311.35
	2	37.0	37.6	37.8	37.0	13.90	04 30	04 42						
	3	......	......	......	......	......	12 49	13 03						
		36.0	36.5	36.8	35.7	......								
Mr. Taylor.	62	......	......	......	......	......	28 32	29 02	11 37 11.33	0.095 = 0.114				
	63	35.4	36.0	36.0	34.6	13.91	36 57	37 27						
	64	......	......	......	......	......	45 22	45 48						
		36.13; + 0.5 = 36.63				13.905; Cistern — 0.144; Index + 0.360; Red^n to 32° — 0.005; = 14.116.								86311.35

The air was then admitted; and on the next day, February 1, the following observations were made.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	......	......	......	......	......	37 18	37 27	22 45 36.83	0.89 = 1.07	496.67	+0.69	—0.53	86305.60
	2	34.7	......	......	35.2	30.32	45 32	45 41						
	3	......	......	......	......	......	53 47	53 56						
	23	......	......	......	......	......	39 17	39 36	1 47 43.5	0.255 = 0.30				
	24	34.8	......	......	34.8	30.35	47 35	47 51						
	25	......	......	......	......	......	55 52	56 10						
		34.75				30.335; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° — 0.012; = 30.342.								86305.60

The vibrations in this experiment were as follows:

January 31. Previous to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86305.69;	Barom. 30.051 inches.
February 1. Subsequent to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86305.60;	Barom. 30.342
Mean . . .	86305.645;	Barom. 30.196
The vibrations in a rarefied medium reduced to the same temperature as those in air	86311.35;	Barom. 14.116 inches.

Whence there appears as the result of this experiment, a difference of 5.705 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 16.08 inches of mercury at 32°; the temperature of the air of full pressure being 35°.67, and that of the rarefied medium 36°.63.

Exp. VII.—February 9th and 10th. Clock gaining 4^{m} $14^{s}.38$.

This experiment was undertaken for a distinct purpose; that of ascertaining the comparative retardation of a pendulum vibrating in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, and in an atmosphere of common air. It had been suggested to me by Mr. William Hasledyne Pepys, that a nearer practical approach to the vibration in a vacuum, than the pump had hitherto effected, might be accomplished, by filling the apparatus with hydrogen gas, and pumping out to the extent that the pump could carry the process of exhaustion; when the small portion of the gas remaining in the apparatus, being 13 times lighter than a remainder of air which would effect the gauge to an equal amount, might be expected to have an influence on the vibration diminished in the ratio of the respective specific gravities of air and hydrogen. To ascertain, therefore, whether the retardations of air and hydrogen gas were in that ratio was the object of this experiment, which was accomplished by vibrating the pendulum, 1st, in the ordinary atmosphere; and 2nd, in an atmosphere of hydrogen gas, of equal pressure, or as nearly so as circumstances would permit.

First, in air.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.		Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	……	……	………	14 45	14 58	21 23 05.17	0.85 = 1.02	494.745	+0.61	+0.88	86305.57
	2	37.7	37.8	30.200	22 58	23 12						
	3	……	……	………	31 13	31 25						
	22	……	……	………	7 43	8 16	0 16 14.83	0.235 = 0.28				
	23	38.5	38.5	30.156	15 58	16 32						
	24	……	……	………	24 14	24 46						
		38.1		30.193; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.019; = 30.193.								86305.57

The air was then withdrawn until the gauge indicated 0.7 inch; and hydrogen gas was introduced, passed through a cylinder containing muriate of lime, till the mercury in the barometer tube rose to 30 inches. The gas was then pumped out till the gauge indicated 1.4 inch. A fresh supply of gas was then introduced, passing through the cylinder containing fresh muriate of lime, till the pressure withinside the apparatus exceeded by about 0.2 inch the pressure of the atmosphere on the exterior. An equilibrium of pressure was then produced, by permitting the escape of the small portion of gas necessary for that purpose. The mercury in the included barometer stood at 29.95, corresponding to the indication of the standard barometer of 30.24 inches at 32°. The following observations were then made.

Observers.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.		Included Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	......	......	......	22 29	22 39						
	2	40.0	40.0	29.95	30 50	31 03	8 30 56.5	0.96 = 1.15				
	3	......	......	......	39 13	39 25			505.03	+1.11	+1.60	86313.93
Mr. Taylor.	35	......	......	......	8 35	8 50						
	36	39.6	39.7	29.90	17 03	17 15	13 17 07.67	0.44 = 0.53				
	37	......	......	......	25 25	25 38						
		39.8		29.925; Index + 0.32; Reduction to 32° − 0.03; = 30.215.								86313.93

The apparatus was then left during the night filled with the gas, and on the next morning a fresh impulse was given to the pendulum, and the observation repeated.

Observers.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.		Included Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	......	......	......	54 46	54 58						
	2	38.8	38.8	29.88	03 12	03 24	0 03 18	0.86 = 1.03				
	3	......	......	......	11 38	11 50						
Captain Sabine.	35	......	......	......	41 43	42 07			506.64	+0.73	+1.20	86314.24
	36	......	......	......	50 09	50 37						
	37	38.9	39.0	29.87	58 34	59 07	4 58 50.5	0.30 = 0.36				
	38	......	......	......	07 00	07 36						
	39	......	......	......	15 26	16 06						
		38.85		29.875; Index + 0.32; Reduction to 32° −0.025; = 30.17.								86314.24

The vibrations in this experiment were as follows:

In hydrogen gas	February 9 . .	86313.93;	Barom. 30.215 inches.
	February 10. .	86314.24;	Barom. 30.170
	Mean . .	86314.085;	Barom. 30.1925
In atmospheric air, February 9. .		86305.57;	Barom. 30.193 inches.

Whence it appears that at the same height of the barometer, 30.193 inches, the pendulum made 8.515 vibrations per diem more in hydrogen gas than in atmospheric air; the temperature of the gas being 39°.32, and of the air 38°.1.

The hydrogen gas was obtained under Mr. NEWMAN's superintendence, by the action of zinc upon dilute sulphuric acid; and was collected in a gasometer previous to its transfer into the apparatus, which was effected through the metallic pipe usually connected with the air-pump. The cylinder containing muriate of lime was made a part of the communication between the apparatus and the gasometer.

EXP. VIII.—February 10th, 11th, and 12th. Clock gaining 4m 14s.38.

The hydrogen having been again pumped out till the gauge showed 0.7 inch, a fresh atmosphere of hydrogen was introduced by Mr. NEWMAN with every possible care to ensure its purity; when the following observations were made.

Observer.	No. of Concid.	Thermometers.		Included Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Mr. TAYLOR.	1	....	......	....	15 58	16 15						
	2	39.8	39.7	29.84	24 23	24 39	11 24 31.33	0.765 = 0.92				
	3	....	......	....	32 48	33 05						
	80	....	......	....	23 25	25 17			507.705	+0.35	+1.58	86314.95
	81	....	......	....	32 04	33 54						
	82	....	......	....	40 42	42 21						
	83	39.7	39.7	29.82	49 07	50 40	22 49 55.43	0.107 = 0.128				
	84	....	......	....	57 44	59 04						
	85	....	......	....	06 20	07 34						
	86	....	......	....	14 51	15 53						
		39.75		29.83; Index + 0.32; Reduction to 32° — 0.03; = 30.12.								86314.95

A bottle was then carefully filled with the hydrogen gas from the apparatus by Mr. NEWMAN, and conveyed by him to Mr. FARADAY at the Royal Institution for examination, from whom I have since received the following note. "I have examined the hydrogen gas, and find no appreciable quantity of air in it. If it contains any, it is less than $\frac{1}{200}$dth part; and this I think will be as nothing in your experiments."

The remainder of the hydrogen was then pumped out of the apparatus to the extent that the state of the pump would permit, which left the gauge at 0.8 inch: when the following observations were made.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.				Guage.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	2	3	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div.	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	……	……	……	……	……	53 24	53 36						
	2	39.8	40.3	40.3	40.4	0.80	1 49	2 01	1 01 55.67	1.02 = 1°.22				
	3	……	……	……	……	……	10 16	10 28						
	44	……	……	……	……	……	57 07	57 27			507.66	+1.76	+1.94	86316.69
	45	39.9	40.4	40.3	40.8	0.84	05 35	05 54	7 05 44.83	0.715 = 0.86				Gauge 0.82
	46	……	……	……	……	……	14 03	14 23						
	88	……	……	……	……	……	10 24	11 05			509.284	+0.82	+2.00	86316.90
	89	40.1	40.6	40.5	40.8	0.88	18 55	19 28	13 19 13.33	0.47 = 0.56				Gauge 0.86
	90	……	……	……	……	……	27 26	28 02						
	150	……	……	……	……	……	57 46	58 30			510.37	+0.25	+2.05	86317.12
	151	40.1	40.6	40.6	40.8	0.97	6 17	6 54	22 06 36.67	0.20 = 0.24				Gauge 0.925
	152	……	……	……	……	……	14 50	15 23						
		39.97; +0.75=40.72				0.872								86316.90

A free communication was then established with the external air, and the following observations made.

Observer.	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.		Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div.	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	……	……	……	52 03	52 16						
	2	41.2	41.0	30.14	00 18	00 30	0 0 24.5	0.81 = 0°.97				
	3	……	……	……	08 34	08 46			494.26	+0.56	+2.11	86306.39
	24	……	……	……	1 20	1 55						
	25	41.3	41.6	30.11	9 34	10 10	3 9 52.5	0.225 = 0.27				
	26	……	……	……	17 53	18 23						
		41.25		30.125; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.031; = 30.113.								86306.39

The vibrations in this experiment were as follows:

In an atmosphere of hydrogen gas ..... 86314.95; Barom. 30.120 inches.
In rarefied hydrogen gas .... 86316.90; Gauge 0.872
In atmospheric air .... 86306.39; Barom. 30.113 inches.

Whence it appears, 1st, that at nearly equal heights of the barometer (30.120 inches for the hydrogen gas, and 30.113 inches for the atmospheric air) the pendulum made 8.56 vibrations per diem more in hydrogen gas than in atmospheric air; the temperature of the gas being 39°.75, and of the air 41°.25. And 2nd, that the pendulum made 1.95 vibration per diem more in hydrogen gas, when the height of the gauge was reduced to 0.872 inch, than when the pressure of the gas was 30.120 inches: being a difference of 1.95 vibration per diem, corresponding to a barometric difference of 29.248 inch. of hydrogen gas: the temperature of the gas being 39°.75 in the compressed, and 40.72 in the rarefied state.

We have in this and the preceding experiment, data for deductions on three distinct points: 1st, on the retardation occasioned by an atmosphere of hydrogen gas: 2nd, on the retardation occasioned by an atmosphere of common air: and 3rd, on the comparative retardation in air and in hydrogen gas.

1st. From the results of Exp. VIII, we have 1.95 vibr. per diem, corresponding to 29.248 inches of the barometer of hydrogen gas; whence 2 vibrations per diem is the reduction to a vacuum for hydrogen gas of 40° under 30 inches pressure: and the number of vibrations per diem of the pendulum in a vacuum, derived from the vibrations in hydrogen gas, is 86316.95.

2nd. We have the vibrations in a vacuum 86316.95, — the number in atmospheric air 86306.39, = 10.56 vibrations per diem; which is therefore the reduction to a vacuum for 30.113 inches of air at 41°.25.

3rd. We have the ratio of the retardations occasioned by air and hydrogen gas, both at 40° and under a pressure of 30 inches, as 10.55 : 2.

Combining the VIIth and VIIIth Experiments, we have corroborative results on the 2nd and 3rd points, from the vibrations in air and hydrogen gas on the 9th and 10th of February. The pendulum in Exp. VII. made 86314.085 vibrations in hydrogen gas of 39°.32 under 30.192 inches pressure; equivalent to 86314.085 + 2.01 = 86316.095 in a vacuum. The vibrations in atmospheric air in the same experiment were 86305.57; Barom. 30.193; and temperature of air 38.1: whence the reduction to a vacuum for air of that temperature, and under that pressure, is 86316.095 — 86305.57 = 10.525 vibrations per diem. And the ratio of the retardations in air and in hydrogen gas, both at 40°, and under 30 inches barometric pressure, is as 10.41 : 2.

Bringing together the two results in regard to this ratio, we have 10.55 : 2; and 10.41 : 2. Or generally, the retardation in air, is to that in hydrogen gas, as $5\frac{1}{4}$: 1. Now the ratio of the densities of air and hydrogen gas being about as 13 : 1, if the resistance of the elastic fluids to bodies falling through them were simply as the respective densities of the fluids, the retardation occasioned by air should be 13 times as great as that occasioned by hydrogen gas. The difference of this ratio from that shown by experiment is greater than can well be ascribed to accidental error in the experiment, particularly as repetition produced results almost identical. May it not indicate an inherent property in the elastic fluids, analogous to that of viscidity in liquids, of resistance to the motion of bodies passing through them, independently of their density? a property, in such case, possessed by air and hydrogen gas in very different degrees; since it would appear from the experiments, that the ratio of the resistance of hydrogen gas to that of air is more than double the ratio following from their densities. Should the existence of such a distinct property of resistance, varying in the different elastic fluids, be confirmed by experiments now in progress with other gases, an apparatus more suitable than the present to investigate the ratio in which it is possessed by them, could scarcely be devised: and the pendulum, in addition to its many important and useful purposes in general physics, may find an application for its very delicate, but, with due precaution, not more delicate than certain, determinations, in the domain of chemistry.

EXPERIMENTS IX, X, XI.

These experiments are classed together, their object being the same, and distinct from any of the preceding. It yet remained to be established by experiment, that with a free communication between the interior of the apparatus and the external air, the pendulum, vibrating within the glasses, made the same number of vibrations as if the glasses had not been present. For this purpose the foot screws of the apparatus were simultaneously lowered, so as to detach the upper of the three middle glasses from the suspension piece. The glasses could then be removed, and replaced, in successive observations; the apparatus being in the same state, with the glasses replaced, as in the observation in air in the preceding experiments, with the exception of a disjunction of less than the tenth of an inch between the upper glass and the suspension plate.

Exp. IX. Feb. 17th.—Clock gaining 4^m $14^s.38$. Observer Mr. TAYLOR.

	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.		Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Receivers removed. Vibrations in free air.	1	....	......	....	53 09	53 15	23 1 21.67	0.985 = 1.18	491.25	+0.89	+3.35	86305.82
	2	43.4	43.5	29.70	1 18	1 25						
	3	....	......	....	9 28	9 35						
	23	....	......	....	53 15	53 24	2 1 29.17	0.305 = 0.37				
	24	44.5	44.3	29.71	1 24	1 34						
	25	....	......	....	9 34	9 44						
		43.95		29.705; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.039; = 29.685.								86305.82

	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.		Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
Receivers replaced. Vibrations within the receivers.		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
	1				13 09	13 17						
	2	45.6	45.4	29.72	21 17	21 26	3 21 21.5	0.965 = 1.16				
	3				29 25	29 34			490.85	+0.86	+3.66	86305.81
	23				12 58	13 15						
	24	43.8	44.0	29.76	21 13	21 29	6 21 20.17	0.308 = 0.37				
	25				29 25	29 41						
		44.7		29.74; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° — 0.040; = 29.719.								86305.81
Receivers removed. Vibrations in free air.		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
	1				18 59	19 07						
	2	43.6	43.7	29.77	27 06	27 15	7 27 10.83	0.99 = 1.19				
	3				35 15	35 23			490.86	+0.95	+2.86	86305.12
	23				18 49	19 04						
	24	42.0	42.0	29.79	27 03	27 16	10 27 09.67	0.345 = 0.41				
	25				35 16	35 30						
		42.8		29.78; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° — 0.036; = 29.763.								86305.12

In free air; commencing series . . . 86305.82 ; Barom. 29.685 ; Therm. 43°.95

——— concluding series . . . . . 86305.12 ; Barom. 29.763 ; Therm. 42 .8

Mean . . . 86305.47 ; Barom. 29.724 ; Therm. 43 .37

Within the glasses. . . . . 86305.81 ; Barom. 29.719 ; Therm. 44 .7

Whence an excess of 0.34 vibr. per diem within the glasses.

Exp. X.—Febr. 21st. Clock gaining 4^{m} $14^{s}.38$. Observer Mr. Taylor.

	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.		Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
Receivers removed. Vibrations in free air.		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
	1				8 14	8 21						
	2	43.9	44.0	29.06	16 24	16 31	22 16 27.83	0.965 = 1.16				
	3				24 35	24 42			491.93	+0.91	+3.47	86306.46
	23				8 29	8 44						
	24	44.6	44.4	29.03	16 42	16 58	1 16 50.33	0.33 = 0.40				
	25				24 56	25 13						
		44.25		29.045; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° — 0.038; = 29.026								86306.46
Receivers replaced. Vibrations within the receivers.		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
	1				58 24	58 33						
	2	46.6	46.4	29.02	6 33	6 42	2 6 37.33	0.92 = 1.10				
	3				14 42	14 50			490.90	+0.79	+4.18	86306.31
	23				58 15	58 36						
	24	45.3	45.3	29.00	6 27	6 47	5 6 37.17	0.295 = 0.35				
	25				14 38	15 00						
		45.95		29.01; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° — 0.043; = 28.986.								86306.31
Receivers removed. Vibrations in free air.		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
	1				50 16	50 27						
	2	46.3	46.5	29.00	58 26	58 36	5 58 31.00	0.96 = 1.15				
	3				6 35	6 46			491.13	+0.87	+4.08	86306.47
	23				50 13	50 33						
	24	45.1	45.2	28.98	58 25	58 47	8 58 35.83	0.31 = 1.37				
	25				6 37	7 00						
		45.6		28.99; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° — 0.042; = 28.967.								86306.47

The vibrations in this experiment are as follows:

In free air, the commencing series 86306.46; Barom. 29.026; Therm. 44°.25

——— the concluding series . 86306.47; Barom. 28.967; Therm. 45 .7

Mean . . . 86306.46; Barom. 28.996; Therm. 44 .97

In air within the receivers . . . . . . 86306.31; Barom. 28.986; Therm. 45 .95

Whence the vibrations within the receivers are in this experiment in defect, 0.15 per diem.

Exp. XI.—February 22nd. Clock gaining 4^m 14^s.38. Observer Mr. Taylor.

	No. of Coincid.	Thermometers.		Standard Barom.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduct. to 36°.	Corrected Vibrations at 36°.
		1	4		Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
Receivers removed. Vibrations in free air.		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
	1	......	......	......	37 16	37 26	21 45 31.33	0.92 = 1.10	491.92	+0.79	+3.66	86306.53
	2	44.6	44.7	29.03	45 26	45 37						
	3	......	......	......	53 36	53 47						
	23	......	......	......	37 28	37 50	0 45 53.83	0.29 = 0.35				
	24	44.8	44.7	29.08	45 43	46 05						
	25	......	......	......	53 58	54 19						
		44.7		29.055; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.040; = 29.034.								86306.53
Receivers replaced. Vibrations within the receivers.		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
	1	......	......	......	58 28	58 41	2 6 44.5	0.90 = 1.08	491.85	+0.76	+3.52	86306.30
	2	45.0	44.8	29.10	6 38	6 52						
	3	......	......	......	14 47	15 01						
	23	......	......	......	58 38	59 08	5 7 05.17	0.28 = 0.34				
	24	43.8	43.7	29.16	6 52	7 16						
	25	......	......	......	15 06	15 31						
		44.4		29.13; Capill. + 0,019; Reduction to 32° — 0.039; = 29.110.								86306.30
Receivers removed. Vibrations in free air.		°	°	inch.	m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
	1	......	......	......	57 22	57 31	6 5 36.83	0.93 = 1.12	492.8	+0.89	+2.90	86306.49
	2	43.5	43.6	29.17	5 31	5 42						
	3	......	......	......	13 42	13 53						
	23	......	......	......	57 52	58 20	9 6 18.5	0.32 = 0.38				
	24	42.3	42.5	29.22	6 06	6 32						
	25	......	......	......	14 17	14 44						
		42.9		29.195; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° — 0.035; = 29.179.								86306.49

The vibrations in this experiment are:

In free air, the commencing series . 86306.53; Barom. 29.034; Therm. 44°.7

——— the concluding series . 86306.49; Barom. 29.179; Therm. 42 .9

Mean . . 86306.51; Barom. 29.106; Therm. 43 .8

In air within the receivers . . . 86306.30; Barom. 29.110; Therm. 44 .4

Whence the vibrations within the receivers are in this experiment in defect, 0.21 per diem.

Collecting the three results in one view, they are as follows:

Feb. 17.	Exp. IX.	The vibrations within the glasses in excess	0.34
Feb. 21.	Exp. X.	The vibrations within the glasses in defect	0.15
Feb. 22.	Exp. XI.	The vibrations within the glasses in defect	0.21
	Mean.	The vibrations within the glasses in defect	0.007 per diem.

We may therefore conclude that the vibration in air within the glasses, and in the free air of the apartment, the glasses being removed, will lead by sufficient repetition to an identical result.

Finally, the knife edge being examined, was found apparently as clean and sharp as when first used. The agate planes had retained their horizontality; and the screws securing the planes to the circular plate, and the plate to the iron frame, were as tight as when the experiments were commenced.

We have now to collect in one view the several results, from whence the reduction to a vacuum for an invariable pendulum vibrating in air is to be derived.

				Vibrations; corresponding to	inches of mercury at 32°, of air at	°
Exp. I.	June	1828.	London	7.38	22.765	72.01
II.	July	1828.	London	9.065	27.721	69.70
III.	Jan.	1829.	Greenwich	9.54	27.459	35.89
IV.	Jan.	1829.	Greenwich	9.17	26.138	32.37
V.	Jan.	1829.	Greenwich	10.38	29.109	36.40
VI.	Jan.	1829.	Greenwich	5.705	16.080	35.65
VII.	Feb.	1829.	Greenwich	10.525	30.193	38.10
VIII.	Feb.	1829.	Greenwich	10.560	30.113	41.25
			Mean	9.042	26.197	45.17

Whence we obtain 10.36 vibrations per diem, as the reduction to a vacuum of the invariable pendulum, vibrating in air of 45°, under a pressure of 30 inches of mercury at 32°.

To exhibit the degree of approximation, with which the result of each of the experiments, combined in producing this mean determination, is represented by it, we may compute the several retardations corresponding to the circumstances of each experiment, and place the computed retardations in comparison with the results of actual observation.

		Vibrations.		Vibrations.		Vibrations.
Exp. I.	Computed	7.42 ;	Observed	7.38 ;	Computed + or − ;	+ 0.04
II.	———	9.08 ;	———	9.065 ;	———	+ 0.015
III.	———	9.66 ;	———	9.54 ;	———	+ 0.12
IV.	———	9.26 ;	———	9.17 ;	———	+ 0.09
V.	———	10.24 ;	———	10.38 ;	———	− 0.14
VI.	———	5.65 ;	———	5.705 ;	———	− 0.055
VII.	———	10.575 ;	———	10.525 ;	———	+ 0.05
VIII.	———	10.48 ;	———	10.56 ;	———	− 0.08

Hence we may perceive, that were the reduction to a vacuum separately derived from each of the eight experiments, it would in no instance differ more than 0.14 of a vibration from the adopted determination. In other words, the greatest difference that would be occasioned, by deriving the reduction, which it was the object of these experiments to obtain, from any single experiment, instead of from the mean of the whole, would in no case exceed $\frac{1}{74}$th part of the amount of the reduction.

The "correction for buoyancy," or the reduction that would have been previously computed, for the vibrations of a pendulum in air of 45°, under a pressure of 30 inches, is 6.26 vibrations per diem. The actual retardation is therefore 4.1 vibrations per diem greater than had been supposed; and the proportion, which the experimental reduction bears to that which is now shown to have been erroneous, is as 1.655 to 1.

In considering the modifications, which the substitution of the true for the erroneous reduction to a vacuum will introduce, in the results obtained with invariable pendulums on the variation of gravity at different parts of the earth's surface, we may remark, in the first place, that such results, being merely relative, are not liable to more than a very small proportion of those considerable derangements, in which all determinations hitherto made of the absolute length of the pendulum are involved. The error to which the relative results of invariable pendulums are liable, is limited, in all cases, to a function of the difference in the amount of the buoyancy at different stations, caused by variations in the atmospheric circumstances. With pendulums of the form and materials of those used in the present experiments, we obtain from the results, 0.65, as the co-efficient of the difference; or in other words, the error to which the results are liable is about two-thirds of the difference in the amount of the correction for buoyancy computed for the different stations. The proportion of this error, occasioned by barometric variations, cannot be otherwise than extremely small, in all cases of comparison between stations little removed from the level of the sea. The specific gravity of the pendulum being about 8.6, an inch in the height of the barometer will correspond in buoyancy to about .21 of a vibration a day, which multiplied by 0.65 is about 0.14 of a vibration. In the comparison of tropical and extra-tropical stations, the barometer in the middle and high latitudes is liable to fluctuate an inch, and even in extreme cases more than an inch, from the mean height, which is uniform, or nearly so within the tropics: but as the observations generally include several days at each station, and as in proportion to their continuance the barometer will approximate to its mean height, it will be found, on consulting the record of pendulum experiments, that a difference of half an inch in the barometric height at two stations is a rare occurrence. The correction for half an inch is not more than 0.07 of a vibration, to be added to the number of daily vibrations at the station where the barometer was highest. The liability to error from variations of temperature at different stations is, however, far more considerable than from variations of the barometer: sufficiently so, indeed, to become, in some cases, influential on the ellipticity deduced. A difference of 40° of FAHRENHEIT is by no means of rare occurrence between the tropics and the high latitudes; and as 16° of FAHR. are equivalent, in their influence on the density of the air, to one inch of the barometer, the error in such case may amount to $0.52 \times 0.65 = 0.34$ of a vibration per diem. Moreover, as the difference of temperature is always in favour of the tropical stations, the error will be of a constant nature, unlike the greater part of the small irregularities to which pendulum experiments are liable, which may compensate themselves by the multiplication of the experiments.

The stations which I have myself visited with the pendulum embrace a greater range and variety of temperature, I believe, than those of any other experimentalist. The preceding remarks would therefore apply particularly to them, but for a circumstance which has fortunately occasioned, in all cases, a compensation of the errors, which would otherwise have arisen from the influence of the variations of temperature on the density of the air. This compensation is a consequence of the "correction for temperature," (i. e. the correction of the vibrations for the temperature of the pendulum,) having been obtained by the peculiarly practical mode, of vibrating the pendulum in London in temperatures differing so widely as to include the whole range experienced elsewhere,—instead of deriving the correction from the expansion of the metal in pyrometric experiments. Had the vibrations at high and low temperatures in London, from which the correction for temperature was obtained, been reduced to a vacuum by the true reduction, as it is now known,—instead of by the "correction for buoyancy," which was then thought to constitute the true reduction,—the value of a degree of FAHR. on the daily vibration would have been found 0.43 instead of 0.421. The first of these numbers is the true correction for temperature due to the expansion of the metal; the second is that correction diminished by the effect of a degree of temperature on the part of the reduction to a vacuum heretofore neglected. It is the second number (0.421) which has been used throughout the experiments to which I allude, in reducing them to a mean term of comparison; consequently the corrections for temperature so applied are every where too small, if regarded as representing only the effect of the expansion of the metal on the vibrations of the pendulum; but they are experimentally correct, when regarded as representing the joint effects of the expansion of the metal, and of the difference of temperature on the part of the reduction to a vacuum not comprehended in the correction for buoyancy.

The effect of differences of barometric height on the results of those experiments is too inconsiderable to require express correction; not exceeding 0.02

of a vibration in the mean acceleration of the pendulum derived from the comparison of the tropical and extra-tropical stations.

The recalculation of those experiments, therefore, with the more correct elements of reduction that we now possess, would have no other effect than that of adding an equal amount to the number of vibrations of the experimental pendulum at every station: or an amount so nearly equal, that the difference is wholly inconsequential: leaving the acceleration of the pendulum at the different stations, which was the object of research, as already deduced.

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PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

XIX.—*Consideration of the objections raised against the geometrical representation of the square roots of negative quantities. By the Rev.* JOHN WARREN, *M.A. of Jesus College, Cambridge. Communicated by* THOMAS YOUNG, *M.D. Foreign Secretary to the Royal Society.*

Read February 19, 1829.

SOME years ago my attention was drawn to those algebraic quantities, which are commonly called impossible roots or imaginary quantities: it appeared extraordinary, that mathematicians should be able by means of these quantities to pursue their investigations, both in pure and mixed mathematics, and to arrive at results which agree with the results obtained by other independent processes; and yet that the real nature of these quantities should be entirely unknown, and even their real existence denied. One thing was evident respecting them; that they were quantities capable of undergoing algebraic operations analogous to the operations performed on what are called possible quantities, and of producing correct results: thus it was manifest, that the operations of algebra were more comprehensive than the definitions and fundamental principles; that is, that they extended to a class of quantities, viz. those commonly called impossible roots, to which the definitions and fundamental principles were inapplicable. It seemed probable, therefore, that there was a deficiency in the definitions and fundamental principles of algebra; and that other definitions and fundamental principles might be discovered of a more comprehensive nature, which would extend to every class of quantities to which the operations of algebra were applicable; that is, both to possible and impossible quantities, as they are called. I was induced therefore to examine into the nature of algebraic operations, with a view, if possible, of arriving at these general definitions and fundamental principles: and I found, that, by considering algebra merely as applied to geometry, such principles and definitions might be obtained. The fundamental principles and definitions which I arrived at were these: that all straight lines drawn in a given plane from a given point, in any direction whatever, are capable of being algebraically represented, both in length and direction; that the addition of such lines (when estimated both in length and direction) must be performed in the same manner as composition of motion in dynamics; and that four such lines are proportionals, both in length and direction, when they are proportionals in length, and the fourth is inclined to the third at the same angle that the second is to the first. From these principles I deduced, that, if a line drawn in any given direction be assumed as a positive quantity, and consequently its opposite, a negative quantity, a line drawn at right angles to the positive or negative direction will be the square root of a negative quantity, and a line drawn in an oblique direction will be the sum of two quantities, the one either positive or negative, and the other, the square root of a negative quantity.

This may be illustrated by the following examples:

(1) Let it be required to find the length and direction of $\sqrt{-1}$;

First to find the direction of $\sqrt{-1}$,

$\sqrt{-1}$ is evidently a mean proportional between $+1$, and -1;

Now by the definition of proportion, if 4 lines be proportionals, the fourth is inclined to the third at the same angle that the second is to the first,

∴ if three lines be proportionals, the third is inclined to the second at the same angle that the second is to the first,

∴ a mean proportional between any two lines must lie in such a direction as to bisect the angle at which those lines are inclined to each other,

∴ $\sqrt{-1}$ bisects the angle at which -1 is inclined to $+1$;

But -1 is inclined to $+1$ at 180°,

∴ $\sqrt{-1}$ is inclined to $+1$ at 90°;

Next to find the length of $\sqrt{-1}$;

Since $\sqrt{-1}$ is a mean proportional between $+1$ and -1, and $+1$ and -1 are equal in length, $\sqrt{-1}$ is equal in length either to $+1$ or -1;

∴ $\sqrt{-1}$ is a line equal in length to $+1$, and drawn at right angles to $+1$.

(2) Hence, if a be a positive quantity, a line equal in length to a and drawn at right angles to $+1$ will be equal to $a\sqrt{-1}$.

(3) Let it be required to find the length and direction of $\sqrt[4]{-1}$; $\sqrt[4]{-1} = \sqrt{\sqrt{-1}}$, $\therefore \sqrt[4]{-1}$ is a mean proportional between $+1$ and $\sqrt{-1}$,

$\therefore \sqrt[4]{-1}$ is equal in length to $+1$;

Also it has been proved that $\sqrt{-1}$ is inclined to $+1$ at 90°,

$\therefore \sqrt[4]{-1}$ is inclined to $+1$ at 45°;

$\therefore \sqrt[4]{-1}$ is a line equal in length to $+1$, and inclined to $+1$ at 45°.

(4) As $\sqrt[4]{-1}$ is a line drawn in an oblique direction, let it be required to find an expression for it, considered as the sum of two quantities, the one either positive or negative, and the other the square root of a negative quantity.

Since $\sqrt[4]{-1}$ is equal in length to $+1$ and is inclined to $+1$ at 45°, and addition is performed in the same manner as composition of motion,

$$\sqrt[4]{-1} = \cos 45^\circ + \sin 45^\circ \sqrt{-1}$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \sqrt{-1}.$$

(5) To show that $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{-1}$ is a true value of $\sqrt[4]{-1}$ according to common algebra;

Let $\sqrt[4]{-1} = x$,

then $x^4 + 1 = 0$,

an equation, one of whose roots is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{-1}$,

$\therefore \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\sqrt{-1}$ is a true value of $\sqrt[4]{-1}$.

In like manner other examples might be given, but these will suffice to illustrate the definition; and for further information I must refer to a treatise which I published on this subject in April 1828.

Since the publication of that work, several objections have been made to the geometrical representation of the square roots of negative quantities. First, that impossible roots are merely signs of impossibility; that, if, in the solution of any question, we arrive at an equation, all whose roots are impossible, the only conclusion to be drawn, is, that the question involves an impossibility; and therefore it is absurd to suppose that the square roots of negative quantities can have any real existence. A second objection is, that there is no necessary connexion between algebra and geometry, and therefore that it is improper to introduce geometric considerations into questions purely algebraic; and that the geometric representation, if any exists, can only be analogical, and not a true algebraic representation of the roots. A third objection is, that this geometric representation, even if it be a correct representation of the roots, is merely a matter of curiosity, and can be of no use to mathematicians.—The object of this paper is to answer these objections.

To the first objection, that impossible roots are merely signs of impossibility, it may be replied, that, though they are so in some questions they are not necessarily so in all, and that in this respect they resemble fractional and negative roots. It is obvious, that in all equations derived from suppositions, which involve an impossibility or absurdity, the impossibility or absurdity will show itself in the result of the operation: and this may appear as well by a fractional root or by a negative root, as by a root commonly called impossible: thus, if we have a question, which from its nature does not admit of a fractional answer, and in resolving this question we arrive at an equation, which only admits of fractional roots, these fractional roots are in this case a proof, that the question involves an impossibility. Also if a question does not admit of a negative answer, and in resolving it we arrive at an equation which only admits of negative roots, in this case also we conclude that the question involves an impossibility. So, in like manner, if in resolving a question which does not admit of what are now commonly called impossible roots as answers, we arrive at an equation, all of whose roots are impossible, we must conclude, that the question involves an impossibility; and we have no greater reason for inferring from the last case, that what are called impossible roots have no real existence, than we have for inferring from the two former cases, that fractional or negative quantities have no real existence. This will be rendered clearer by an example: Let a body revolve in a circle by the action of a centripetal force, which varies inversely as the nth power of the distance; and let it be required to find the height from which a body must fall to the circle to acquire the velocity of the body revolving in the circle. In this example, if n be greater than 3, the velocity of the body revolving in the circle is greater than the velocity which can be acquired by falling from any distance however great; therefore the question involves an impossibility: therefore, if we obtain an equation for determining the height from which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to the velocity in the circle, the equation must, when n is greater than 3, show, in some way, that the question involves an impossibility.

Let r be the radius of the circle, and x the height (measuring from the centre) from which the body must fall to acquire the velocity in the circle; then we obtain the following equation.

$$\frac{1}{r^{n-1}} = \frac{2}{n-1} \cdot \left\{ \frac{1}{r^{n-1}} - \frac{1}{x^{n-1}} \right\}.$$

From which we deduce $x^{n-1} - \frac{2}{3-n} \cdot r^{n-1} = 0$.

Now, by the nature of the question, x must be positive; therefore whenever the above equation has no positive root, the question must involve an impossibility.

Let $n = 5$, then $x^4 + r^4 = 0$, an equation, all whose roots are what are called impossible roots; therefore, since the equation has no positive root, the question involves an impossibility.

Next, let $n = 6$, then $x^5 + \frac{2}{3} r^5 = 0$, an equation, one of whose roots is negative, and the other four what are called impossible roots; therefore in this case also, since the equation has no positive root, the question involves an impossibility.

Therefore a negative root may be a sign of impossibility, as well as what is called an impossible root.

In like manner other examples might be given, from which it would appear, that, in some cases, fractional roots may also be signs of impossibility.

Therefore we have no stronger reasons a priori to determine, that, what are called impossible roots, have no real existence, because, in some cases, they are signs of impossibility, than we have to determine that fractional or negative roots have no real existence, because, in some cases, they also are signs of impossibility.

To the second objection, viz. that there is no necessary connexion between algebra and geometry, it may be answered, that there is a connexion between what are called impossible roots and the series for the circumference of the circle, which connexion may be proved on principles purely algebraic, without the intervention of any geometric considerations.

This will appear from the expansion of 1^x;

One of the values of 1^x is 1,

This value is not a function of x,

But 1^x has other values, which are functions of x;

For example, let $x = \frac{1}{3}$, and let $1^{\frac{1}{3}} = y$,

$$\text{then } y^3 - 1 = 0,$$

an equation, whose roots are 1, $\frac{-1+\sqrt{-3}}{2}$, $\frac{-1-\sqrt{-3}}{2}$;

Next, let $x = \frac{1}{4}$, and let $1^{\frac{1}{4}} = y$,

$$\text{then } y^4 - 1 = 0,$$

an equation whose roots are 1, -1, $+\sqrt{-1}$, $-\sqrt{-1}$;

In like manner it will appear, if other values be given to x, that 1^x will have values which are dependent upon the values of x;

that is, 1^x is a function of x;

$\therefore$ 1^x may be expressed in the form $A + Bx + Cx^2 + \&c.$ where A, B, C, &c. are constant quantities independent of the value of x;

First, to find the value of A, Let $x = 0$, then $1^0 = A$,

But $1^0 = 1$, $\therefore A = 1$; $\therefore 1^x = 1 + Bx + Cx^2 + \&c.$;

Next, to find the law of the series, $1^x . 1^y = 1^{x+y}$,

$\therefore$ the series is of the form, $1 + Bx + \frac{B^2x^2}{1.2} + \frac{B^3x^3}{1.2.3} + \&c.$;

Next, to find the value of B, $1^{nx} = 1 + Bnx + \frac{B^2n^2x^2}{1.2} + \&c.$;

Let $\frac{1^n - 1}{1^n + 1} = m$, then $1^n = \frac{1+m}{1-m}$,

$$\therefore 1^{nx} = \frac{(1+m)^x}{(1-m)^x} = (1+m)^x . (1-m)^{-x};$$

Let $M = m - \frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{3}m^3 - \frac{1}{4}m^4 + \&c.$

$M' = -m - \frac{1}{2}m^2 - \frac{1}{3}m^3 - \frac{1}{4}m^4 - \&c.$

Then $(1+m)^x = 1 + Mx + \frac{M^2x^2}{1.2} + \&c.$

$$(1-m)^{-x} = 1 - M'x + \frac{M'^2x^2}{1.2} - \&c.$$

$$\therefore 1^{nx} = \left(1 + Mx + \frac{M^2x^2}{1.2} + \&c.\right).\left(1 - M'x + \frac{M'^2x^2}{1.2} - \&c.\right)$$

$$= 1 + (\mathrm{M} - \mathrm{M}') + x\frac{(\mathrm{M} - \mathrm{M}')^2 x^2}{1.2} + \&c.$$

$$\therefore\ 1 + \mathrm{B}nx + \frac{\mathrm{B}^2 n^2 x^2}{1.2} + \&c. = 1 + (\mathrm{M} - \mathrm{M}')\,x + \frac{(\mathrm{M} - \mathrm{M}')^2 x^2}{1.2} + \&c.$$

$$\therefore\ \mathrm{B}n = \mathrm{M} - \mathrm{M}' = \left\{\begin{matrix} m - \frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{3}m^3 - \&c. \\ + m + \frac{1}{2}m^2 + \frac{1}{3}m^3 + \&c. \end{matrix}\right\}$$

$$= 2\left\{m + \frac{m^3}{3} + \frac{m^5}{5} + \&c.\right\};$$

Let $n = \frac{1}{6}$; then $m = \dfrac{1^{\frac{1}{6}} - 1}{1^{\frac{1}{6}} + 1}$;

Let $1^{\frac{1}{6}} = y$; then $y^6 - 1 = 0$,

an equation, one of whose roots is $\dfrac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2}$;

$\therefore$ substituting this value for $1^{\frac{1}{6}}$,

$$m = \frac{\dfrac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2} - 1}{\dfrac{1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2} + 1} = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{3 + \sqrt{-3}} = \frac{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{-1}).\sqrt{-1}}{3 + \sqrt{-3}}$$

$$= \frac{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{-1}).\sqrt{-1}}{(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{-1}).\sqrt{3}} = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{3}};$$

$$\therefore\ \mathrm{B}.\tfrac{1}{6} = 2\left\{\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{3}} + \tfrac{1}{3}\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 + \tfrac{1}{5}.\left(\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^5 + \&c.\right\},$$

$$\therefore\ \mathrm{B} = 12\left\{\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \tfrac{1}{3}\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 + \tfrac{1}{5}.\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^5 - \&c.\right\}.\sqrt{-1};$$

Now $12\left\{\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}} - \tfrac{1}{3}\left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^3 + \tfrac{1}{5}\left(\dfrac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)^5 - \&c.\right\}$ is a series, which expresses the value of the circumference of a circle, whose radius is unity;

Let this series $= c$, then $\mathrm{B} = c\sqrt{-1}$,

$$\therefore\ 1^x = 1 + cx\sqrt{-1} - \frac{c^2x^2}{1.2} - \frac{c^3x^3}{1.2.3}\sqrt{-1} + \frac{c^4x^4}{1.2.3.4} + \&c.;$$

$\therefore$ We have by means of mere algebraical operations, without the introduction of any geometrical considerations, expanded 1^x in a series, which involves c, the circumference of a circle whose radius is unity.

And this series was obtained by substituting for 1^n one of its impossible values as they are called.

$\therefore$ There is a connexion between what are called impossible roots and the circumference of the circle.

But by examining the series more accurately, we may find a greater connexion between the series and the properties of the circle

$$\text{For } 1 - \frac{c^2x^2}{1.2} + \frac{c^4x^4}{1.2.3.4} - \&\text{c.} = \cos cx,$$

$$\text{and } cx - \frac{c^3x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{c^5x^5}{1.2.3.4.5} - \&\text{c.} = \sin cx,$$

$$\therefore\ 1^x = \cos cx + \sin cx\,.\sqrt{-1}.$$

Now lest there should be any error in the method of expanding 1^x as given above, let us try whether we can verify the last equation by some independent process;

$$\text{Let } x = \frac{p}{q}, \text{ where } p \text{ and } q \text{ are whole numbers,}$$

$$\text{and let } 1^{\frac{1}{q}} = y \text{ then } y^q = 1,$$

an equation, one of whose roots is $\cos\frac{c}{q} + \sin\frac{c}{p}\sqrt{-1}$, where c is the circumference of a circle, whose radius is unity,

$$\therefore\ 1^{\frac{1}{q}} = \cos\frac{c}{q} + \sin\frac{c}{q}\cdot\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore\ 1^{\frac{p}{q}} = \left(\cos\frac{c}{q} + \sin\frac{c}{q}\cdot\sqrt{-1}\right)^p = \cos\frac{p}{q}c + \sin\frac{p}{q}c\,.\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\text{or } 1^x = \cos cx + \sin cx\,.\sqrt{-1},$$

the same equation as that obtained above by the expansion of 1^x.

From what has just been proved, it appears that there is a connexion between the properties of the circle and the quantities commonly called impossible roots, that is between geometry and algebra; therefore it is so far from being improper to introduce geometric considerations into questions purely algebraic, that it is to geometry we must look (and to geometry alone as far as we know at present), if we expect to arrive at a true theory respecting the square roots of negative quantities.

It may be proper to observe here, that the object of the above investigation is not to expand all the values of 1^x in a series, but merely to show that one of them can be so expanded without the intervention of any geometric considerations, and to point out that the series obtained will involve c the circumference of the circle, and thus to prove that there is a connexion between algebra and geometry; if the object had been to obtain all the values of 1^x in a series, it would have been more convenient to have introduced geometrical considerations as in my treatise.

To the second part of this objection, viz. that the geometric representation can only be analogical and not a true algebraic representation of the roots; it may be replied, that the geometric representation of the square roots of negative quantities rests on the same foundation as the geometric representation, or any other representation of the negative quantities themselves. A negative quantity arithmetically considered is a mere absurdity, being the difference which arises from subtracting a greater quantity from a less; but algebraists having found that operations might more easily be performed by considering negative quantities in the abstract, endeavoured to establish their real existence, and with this view they made the following hypotheses; that, if a line drawn in one direction be represented by a positive quantity, a line drawn in the opposite direction will be represented by a negative quantity; that the sum of a positive and a negative quantity is to be found by subtracting the less from the greater, and prefixing the sign of the greater; that subtraction is to be performed by changing the sign of the quantity to be subtracted, and proceeding as in addition; that the product of a positive and a negative quantity is negative, and the product of two negative quantities, positive; and having made these hypotheses, they proved, by examining into the nature of algebraic operations, that the results arrived at by means of these hypotheses must be correct; therefore they concluded that these were true hypotheses; and their truth being established, they were admitted as fundamental principles of algebra: and in the same way other true hypotheses were established relative to the representation of negative quantities: such as; if time to come be represented by a positive quantity, time past will be represented by a negative quantity, &c. I call these algebraic principles, hypotheses; for though most algebraists have considered them as propositions, and have endeavoured to establish their truth by direct demonstration, yet their reasoning is unsatisfactory, for they always treat of negative quantities as quantities to be subtracted, therefore their proofs are only applicable to the difference of two positive quantities, and not to negative quantities abstractedly considered. These fundamental principles must therefore be looked upon as hypotheses introduced into algebra in order to give to negative quantities a representation and a real existence. And in like manner, in order to arrive at the representation of the square roots of negative quantities, I have made the following hypotheses: that all straight lines drawn in a given plane from a given point in any direction whatever, may be algebraically represented both in length and direction: that addition is performed in the same manner as composition of motion in dynamics; that four straight lines are proportionals, both in length and direction, when they are proportionals in length, and the fourth is inclined to the third at the same angle at which the second is inclined to the first: and I have by means of these hypotheses as a foundation, established all the common rules for performing algebraic operations, and thus have proved, that the results arrived at by means of these hypotheses must be correct: therefore I conclude, that these are true hypotheses, and true in the same sense, that the hypotheses made by algebraists respecting the representation of negative quantities are true. In fact, if there be a question, whether negative quantities can or cannot be represented geometrically; the only way in which such a question can be solved, is by making certain hypotheses with respect to their geometric representation, and then showing that the results arrived at from these hypotheses must be correct: and in like manner if there be a question whether those quantities commonly called impossible can be geometrically represented, the question must be solved in the same way; viz. by making certain hypotheses respecting them, and showing that the results arrived at by means of these hypotheses must be correct. In this point of view, the definitions and fundamental principles which I have laid down in my treatise must be considered as mere hypotheses; and mathematicians will be satisfied of their correctness when they see that the results agree in every respect with the results obtained by other independent processes.

To the third objection, viz. that the geometric representation of the square roots of negative quantities can be of no use to mathematicians, it will not be necessary to say much in reply.

In the works which have lately been written, either on pure or mixed mathematics, we may observe that great use is made of impossible roots; and we may fairly conclude that if these quantities are of so great service to mathematicians, even while they are ignorant of their real nature, they will be of much greater service when the true theory respecting them is known; we may reasonably expect, that our knowledge of algebra will be increased when the nature of impossible roots is understood in the same manner as that of possible roots; these are the general advantages which we shall derive from the geometric representation of the square roots of negative quantities: but there is one particular advantage, and that, one of the greatest importance, which arises from the definition of addition; addition is performed in the same manner as composition of motion in dynamics, therefore any question in dynamics where the motion of the bodies is confined to one plane, becomes a mere question of algebra, the laws of motion being contained in the definitions of algebra.

Before I conclude this paper, it will be proper to take notice of two works which have appeared on this subject; the first a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, for the year 1806, p. 23: intitled "Mémoire sur les Quantités Imaginaires, par M. BUE'E;" the second, a work intitled "La vraie Théorie des Quantités Négatives et des Quantités prétendues Imaginaires, par C. V. MOUREY, Paris, 1828." I was not aware of the existence of M. BUE'E's paper till November 1827, when my treatise was in the press: at that time I read his paper, and also the article upon it in the Edinburgh Review of July 1808. M. BUE'E begins with stating that the negative sign has two different significations in algebra; viz. that if algebra be considered as a universal arithmetic, the negative sign is a sign of subtraction, but that if algebra be considered as a mathematical language, the negative sign is a sign of a quality; on this point he makes the following observations:

"Considérés comme signes d'opérations arithmétiques, + et − sont les signes, l'un de l'addition, l'autre de la soustraction."

"Considérés comme signes d' opérations géométriques, ils indiquent des directions opposées. Si l'un, par exemple, signifie qu'une ligne doit être tirée de gauche à droite, l'autre signifie qu'elle doit être tirée de droite à gauche." . . . . .

"Mis devant une quantité, *q*, ils peuvent désigner, comme je l'ai dit, deux opérations arithmétiques opposées dont cette quantité est le sujet. Devant cette même quantité, ils peuvent désigner deux qualités opposées ayant pour sujet les unités dont cette quantité est composée.

"Dans l'algèbre ordinaire, c'est à dire, dans l'algèbre considérée comme arithmétique universelle, ou l'on fait abstraction de toute espèce de qualité, les signes + et − ne peuvent avoir que la première de ces significations". . . . toutes les fois qu'on a pour résultat d'une opération une quantité précédée du signe −, il faut, pourque ce résultat ait un sens, y considérer quelque qualité. Alors l'algèbre ne doit plus être regardée simplement comme une arithmétique universelle, mais comme une langue mathématique."

He then proceeds to the sign $\sqrt{-1}$: this he considers a sign of perpendicularity; he argues that it is a mean proportional between $+1$ and -1, and therefore must be a perpendicular; he also gives another proof that it is a perpendicular; he makes a square to revolve through 90° about one of its angular points, and observes, that if the square is positive in its first situation, it will be negative after having moved through 90°; therefore if the square in its first situation be represented by $+1$, it will in its second situation be represented by -1, and its side will in the first case be represented by $+1$ or -1, and in the second by $+\sqrt{-1}$ or $-\sqrt{-1}$; but the side of the square has moved through 90°; therefore he concludes that $\sqrt{-1}$ is a sign of perpendicularity. In the above demonstration M. BUÉE applies his method of reasoning as well to areas as to lines; but as in my treatise I have confined myself to the algebraical representation of lines, I will not make any observation respecting the force of this proof. M. BUÉE afterwards proceeds to say, that though perpendicularity is properly the only quality indicated by $\sqrt{-1}$, yet $\sqrt{-1}$ may be made to signify any other quality, provided we can reason respecting that quality in the same manner as we reason respecting perpendicularity; he then gives examples illustrative of his theory: some of these examples I cannot understand; others are more clear; but in almost all there is one great defect, viz. he is obliged to introduce some arbitrary limitation into the question, in order to make the answer agree with the root of the equation: this arises from the want of a general geometrical definition of proportion or multiplication, which is necessary to render the theory complete: he also endeavours to prove that $(\sqrt{-1})^n = n\sqrt{-1}$; but this I cannot comprehend. However, notwithstanding these defects or errors, the general principles on which he reasons are good; he evidently proceeds on the principle, that whenever in the algebraic solution of any question, we arrive at imaginary quantities as answers, we must consider that the question might have been expressed in more general terms, and that the imaginary quantities are answers to the question in this extended sense. This appears to me to be the true principle, and is analogous to our usual method of reasoning, when we arrive at a negative answer in resolving a question, which, from the manner in which it is expressed, only admits of positive answers.

The Edinburgh reviewers in their article on M. Bue'e's "mémoire," state their opinion with respect to the nature of the square roots of negative quantities in these words:

"The essential character of imaginary expressions is to denote impossibility; and nothing can deprive them of this signification, nothing like a geometrical construction can be applied to them; they are indications of the impossibility of any such construction, or of any thing that can be exhibited to the senses."

As I have already answered this objection, it will not be necessary for me to make any further remarks on this point.

In considering the evidence adduced by M. Bue'e in support of his fundamental proposition, that $\sqrt{-1}$ expresses perpendicularity, the reviewers begin with giving his reasoning on that subject, viz. $\sqrt{-1}$ is a mean proportional between $+1$ and -1, and therefore a perpendicular; and they observe with respect to his arguments, that "any imaginable conclusion might have been obtained in the same manner, the third line for example, needed not have been placed at right angles to the other two, but making an angle, suppose of 120° with one, and of 60° with the other; it would still be a mean proportional between them, and its square would be therefore, according to the above method of reasoning equal to $+1 \times -1 = -1$, so that the line itself would be equal to $\sqrt{-1}$, and thus $\sqrt{-1}$ would denote not perpendicularity, or the situation in which a line makes the adjacent angles equal, but that in which it makes one of these angles double of the other; the one of these arguments is just as good as the other, and neither of them of course is of any value."

The above objection derives its force from the want of a definition of proportion in M. Bue'e's "mémoire," as is evident from what has already been proved in this paper.

I saw M. MOUREY'S work in December 1828, and found that his method of considering the subject is nearly the same as the method which I have adopted in my treatise: but he has in his work a proof that every equation has as many roots as it has dimensions, which I have not in mine; this proof with a very slight alteration I communicated to the Philosophical Society at Cambridge. My reason for introducing an alteration was this: the author, after having taken (in the figure which he makes use of) as many points as the given equation has dimensions, and proved that round each point there is a curve which has certain properties, and that in each curve there is a line which will satisfy the conditions of the equation, concludes that there are as many lines which will satisfy the conditions of the equation as the equation has dimensions; which conclusion does not necessarily follow from the premises; for one curve may surround two or more of the points in his figure, in which case he ought to have proved, that if any one of the curves surrounds m of the points, there will be m lines in that curve, which satisfy the conditions required, which he has not done, therefore his proof is in that part defective; consequently an alteration was necessary; and the alteration was easily made, as it is enough to prove, that an equation of n dimensions has one root, after which it may be depressed to an equation of $n - 1$ dimensions. In all other respects the proof given by M. MOUREY is remarkably clear and satisfactory, and an example of the advantages which mathematicians may derive from a knowledge of the true theory of the quantities improperly called impossible or imaginary.

XX. *Anatomical description of the foot of a Chinese female. By* Bransby Blake Cooper, *Esq., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital. Communicated by* Peter Mark Roget, *M.D., Secretary to the Royal Society.*

Read March 5, 1829.

A specimen of a Chinese foot, the account of which I have the honour to lay before the Royal Society, was removed from the dead body of a female found floating in the river at Canton. On its arrival in England it was presented to Sir Astley Cooper, to whose kindness I am indebted for the opportunity of making this curious dissection. Without entering into an inquiry whether this singular construction, and as we should esteem it hideous deformity of the Chinese female foot, had its origin in Oriental jealousy, or was the result of an unnatural taste in beauty; I shall content myself with describing the remarkable deviations from original structure, which it almost every where presents. It may be proper, however, to remark, that as this conformation is the result of art, commenced at the earliest age and exercised on the persons of females only, we should naturally expect to find the most perfect specimens among those of the highest rank. Now as this body was found under circumstances which lead me to suppose that it was one of the lower orders, the measured proportions of the foot are therefore to be considered somewhat above the more successful results of this cruel art when completed on the feet of those in more exalted stations of life.

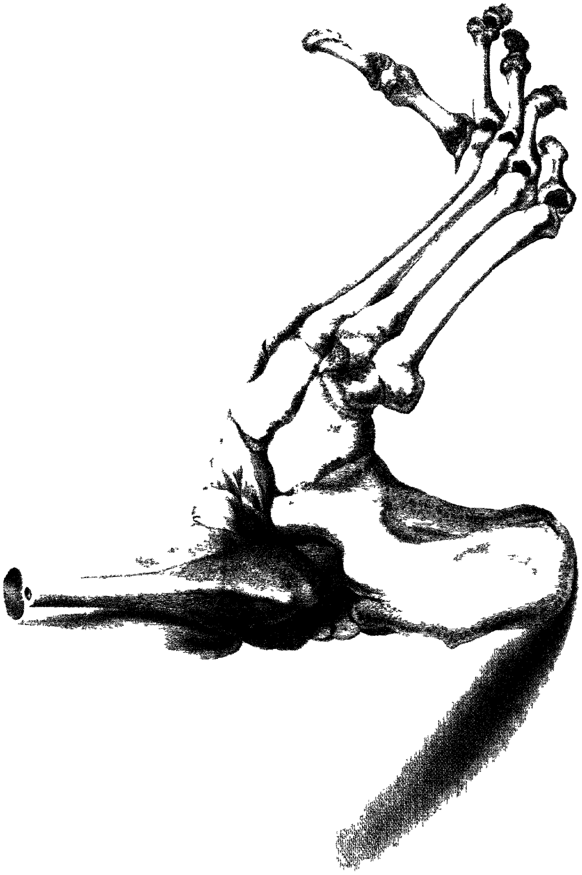
To an unpractised eye, the Chinese foot has more the appearance of a congenital malformation than the effect of art, however long continued; and although no real luxation has taken place, yet at first sight we should either consider it as that species of deformity vulgarly called club-foot, or the result of some accidental dislocation, which from ignorance and want of surgical skill, had been left unreduced.

From the diminutive size of the foot, the height of the instep, the want of breadth, and above all, the extremely dense nature of the cellular tissue of the foot, it is evident that progression must at all times be difficult; and even the poising of the body when in the erect position, must require unusual exertion of muscular power, which, considering the disadvantages with which these muscles have to contend, is a matter of no small astonishment.

From the heel to the great toe the foot is unusually short, not exceeding five inches, and is said in some instances to measure even less than this; and the great toe itself, which in its natural and free state projects in a straight forward direction, is bent with a peculiar abruptness upwards and backwards, whilst the remaining toes, with the exception of the first phalanx of the second and third, are doubled in beneath the sole of the foot, so as to leave scarcely any breadth at this part of the foot, which in the unconstrained limb is commonly the broadest; and the striking shortness of the heel scarcely projecting beyond the line of the leg, which itself descends upon the foot at a considerable obliquity from behind forwards, imparts an appearance to the foot, as if it were kept in a state of permanent extension. The upper surface of the foot is very convex; but its convexity is irregular and unnatural, presenting a sudden and prominent projection just anterior to the external malleolus, and above the outer extremity of a deep cleft which traverses the sole of the foot. But as it is in the sole that the most remarkable alterations are produced, I shall give a particular description of it first.

Sole of the Foot.

In describing the sole, we will suppose the foot to rest upon the heel, as it would do were the individual placed horizontally upon the back. In this view we observe the great toe bent backwards towards the leg, and immediately beneath the articulation of its two phalanges the second toe is so twisted under it that its extremity reaches to the inner edge of the foot; its nail occupies the centre of this position, having a considerable projection of integument beyond it. Next, but still anterior to the ball of the great toe, are the two extreme phalanges of the third toe; they are placed more obliquely than the phalanges of the second toe, and consequently do not reach so far inwards across the foot. The nail of this toe is somewhat nearer its extremity, but more completely on its anterior surface, so as nearly to touch the edge of the pre-



ceding one. A corn which appears on the space external and posterior to the nail of this toe, seems to indicate that, as the point of the fore part of the foot which is first subjected to pressure. We come now to the ball of the great toe, which separates the toes already described, from the two outer ones: it does not present its usual full convex appearance, but is flattened on its under surface, and compressed from before backwards by the position of the third and fourth toes. The position of the two remaining toes is very remarkable, and differs essentially from that of the others: for while in them only two phalanges are bent under the plantar region of the foot, in these all the phalanges are doubled beneath it in such a manner as to produce a visible depression in the external edge of the foot. The fourth toe is placed more obliquely than the third, with its nail very much contracted, and is situated on its anterior edge; a large corn presents itself more external to the nail than in the third toe. The last or fifth toe stretches in a transverse direction across the under surface of the foot, and forms the anterior boundary to a deep cleft which occupies the centre of the sole. This toe is so much expanded as to appear the largest; externally and posterior to its nail it has two corns, placed much in the same manner as that on the fourth toe. But the strangest feature in this deformity is the cleft, or hollow just mentioned; it is very deep, with a slight obliquity from without inwards, and extends transversely across the whole breadth of the foot between the toes and the heel. To judge from its appearance, one might suppose that the heel and toes had been forcibly brought together, so as considerably to diminish the whole length of the foot, and to convert its natural longitudinal hollow into that deep concavity. The heel which forms the other boundary of the cleft, presents a large square surface, if not entirely flattened, yet with a striking diminution of convexity, so as to suggest the probability that it affords the principal point of support in progression; a surmise which is further corroborated by the great density of the skin of this part.

Dorsum of the Foot.

The external character of the foot is completely altered here also; the direction of the leg downward and forward, forming before an obtuse angle with the foot, so as to give it an appearance of permanent extension, is the first circumstance worthy of notice. The dorsum rises with an unusual convexity, not only from behind forward, but also from side to side: it affords a distinct protuberance situated just before the external malleolus, and above the outer extremity of the cleft in the sole, which is here very conspicuous; anterior to this eminence, the dorsum presents a plane surface facing outwards, till it slopes off rapidly beneath where the toes are turned under the sole. There is but a trifling alteration in the aspect of the inner surface of the dorsum; this side of the foot having undergone but little distortion: but the manner in which the dorsum is united with the great toe deserves yet to be particularly noticed. A considerable angle distinguishes their point of junction, resulting from the dent or hollow, which the abrupt direction of the great toe upwards and forwards produces upon that surface. In this view we have the dorsum of the great toe with its aspect directly upwards; whilst the inner surface of the first phalanx of the second toe has its dorsum turned outwards. Only a small portion of the inner surface of the third toe can be perceived in this view, whilst the remaining toes are buried beneath the foot. Posteriorly there is little to remark, beyond the extreme shortness of the heel, which is not flatter, but wider than in the natural condition.

The integuments covering the heel are unusually dense, hard, and resisting, and the cuticle is of a remarkable thickness. The subcutaneous structure resembles rather the fatty sole of a horse's foot than any human tissue. The skin which covers the rest of the sole presents a corrugated appearance, and is somewhat thicker than in an ordinary foot: but in those places where it had been defended from external pressure by the intervention of the toes, which passed under it, it does not deviate from the natural construction.

On the dorsum, the integuments offer nothing unusual: unless it be that the nail of the great toe, as might be anticipated from constant compression, is rendered particularly convex from side to side.

The other nails are not visible in this aspect of the foot.

The tendons do not appear to have undergone any change, further than as their direction depended upon the altered position of the bones.

It is however in the skeleton of the foot that we observe the greatest changes produced by art. The powerful effect of long continued pressure over the direction even of the bones is here very striking.

The position of the os calcis is very remarkably altered: instead of the posterior projection which usually forms the heel, a straight line is preserved in this direction, not deviating from the line of the tibia; and the projecting point which forms in an ordinary foot the most posterior process, and into which the tendo Achillis is inserted, touches the ground and becomes the point d'appui for sustaining the whole weight of the body. The articular surface of the calcis, in connection with the cuboid bone, is about half an inch anterior to, and two inches above this point; while the astragalar joint is behind, and somewhat below, the calco-cuboidal articulation; consequently the direction of the os calcis (in its long axis) instead of being from behind forwards, is from below upwards, with the slightest possible inclination forwards. The most prominent parts of the instep are the round head of the astragalus, and the cuboidal articulation of the os calcis. From this the remaining tarsal bones slope downwards at nearly a right-angular inclination to join the metatarsal bones, whose obliquity is still downwards, until they rest on their phalangeal extremities.

The length between the os calcis where it touches the ground, and the most anterior part of the metatarsal bone of the great toe, is 4 inches.

The length of the foot including the toes 5¼ inches.

The height of the instep 3½ inches.

Thus the arch of the foot has a span of two inches and a quarter with the height of two inches, which space is filled up with the condensed cellular substance before described.

The cleft of the sole traverses the foot at this place, and is three inches in depth. The width of the foot at its broadest part is barely two inches.

The points of support are the os calcis, the anterior extremity of the metatarsal bone of the great toe, and the dorsal surface of the fourth and fifth toes, which are bent under the foot so as to press the ground at this part.

Such are the anatomical particulars of this singular deformity; and though Nature has, by providing an accumulation of fat, thickening the skin and cuticle, and widening the surface of the heel, done her utmost to rectify the evil consequences of an unnatural custom, yet the awkward gait of a person attempting to walk on such deformed members may be easily imagined. Under such circumstances, in order to preserve equilibrium in an attempt to walk, it must be necessary to bend the body forwards in an uneasy position, and at the expense of a muscular exertion, which in ordinary progression is not put forth. To what extent the general health of the unfortunate individual thus deprived of the natural means of exertion may be affected, is a curious subject of inquiry, and remains I believe to be ascertained.

I may be permitted to add, that the existence of this extraordinary custom, though familiar to our ears, is presented in a forcible light to our imagination by such a specimen as I have the honour to present to the Royal Society.

In offering to the Royal Society this brief sketch of the dissected foot, I do not pretend to attach to the subject any more importance than it deserves; nevertheless I have thought it would be considered as curious, and calculated to interest scientific men. And further, as its description has hitherto formed a desideratum in our accounts of anatomical curiosities, I have thought that my endeavour to supply it would not be unacceptable.

XXI. *Some observations on the functions of the nervous system, and the relation which they bear to the other vital functions.* *By* Alexander Philip Wilson Philip, *M.D. F.R.S. L. & E.*

Read April 2, 1829.

THE experiments relating to the function of digestion detailed or referred to in a paper which I lately had the honour to present to the Society, appear to throw light on the function of the ganglionic nerves, which hold a higher place in the animal economy than those either of sensation merely or voluntary power, being as essentially a vital organ as the heart or lungs, as will more fully appear, I think, from the review of facts which I now beg leave to submit to the Society.

For the last fifteen years I have been engaged in an experimental inquiry relating to the laws of the vital functions; and have from time to time laid the results before the Royal Society in six papers, which the Society has done me the honour to publish. All the experiments on which the statements are founded, having been made in the presence of competent witnesses, the rule from which I never deviated, has been to repeat each experiment till no doubt respecting the result remained in the mind of any one present; and it is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state, that, although many of these experiments have been repeated by the physiologists both of this country and the continent, they have in no instance been found inaccurate. I have always abstained from troubling the Society till I had some new facts to state, which appeared to me to deserve its attention; and I have confined myself to the simple statement of the facts and the means by which they were ascertained.

The present paper is offered to the Society on a different principle. It contains no new fact, but a review of what appears to me the necessary inferences from the various facts which I have had the honour to lay before it; and when the Society considers that the value of facts depends on the inferences they afford, and that the inquirer, both from his more perfect knowledge of the circumstances, and from his mind having been more particularly directed to the subject, is in several respects better fitted than others for reviewing the inferences, he hopes the following observations will not be unacceptable; especially as they are such as would naturally have made part of my former papers, had it not appeared to me better to confine myself to a simple statement of the facts, till the whole had been laid before the Society.

The present paper is offered to it for the purpose of supplying what may be regarded as a defect in those papers, and also as the conclusion of the Inquiry in which I have been so long engaged. I am fully sensible of the vast extent of the subject, and that it is only the great outline which I have attempted to trace. If this has been accurately laid down, my object has been accomplished.

The nerves may be divided into two classes, those which proceed directly from the brain and spinal marrow to the parts to which they convey the influence of these organs; and those which enter such ganglions as receive nerves proceeding from different parts of the brain and spinal marrow, whether these nerves have or have not protuberances belonging to themselves which have also been termed ganglions, but which receive only the different fibres that belong to the particular nerve to which they are attached, and from the circumstances in which they are placed, must have a different or at least a more confined relation to other parts of the nervous system. To the former, therefore, I shall for the sake of distinction, and to avoid circumlocution, confine the term ganglion.

I beg leave to lay before the Society the following extract from lectures delivered by Mr. Brodie before the College of Surgeons, and which have not yet been published, in which this accurate anatomist and physiologist has given the sum of our knowledge respecting the structure of the ganglions. "Those bodies which are found in certain nerves which appear to be formed by an enlargement of the nervous substance, and which are denominated ganglia, are of a complicated structure. Into ganglia the nervous fibres may be traced, and from these ganglia the nervous fibres again emerge. Scarpa has paid much attention to the fabric of the ganglia, and he gives the following history of it. He says that the fasciculi of nervous filaments which enter a ganglion are separated and divided from each other, and that they are combined anew. A nervous fasciculus entering a ganglion divides into smaller fasciculi. These divide again, and cross and intersect each other at various angles. Then the divided fasciculi become again united, and as at first they divided into smaller and smaller fibres; so when they begin to unite they form gradually larger and larger bundles. At last the nerve which entered a ganglion emerges from it with its fibres collected into one or more fasciculi. Sometimes several nerves enter a ganglion, in which case they are all blended together, forming a complicated net-work, in which it is impossible to determine what belongs to one nerve and what belongs to another nerve. Every fasciculus or filament which enters a ganglion passes through it. There is no appearance of any one terminating in it."

"If we unravel the texture of a ganglion, we find that each nervous fibre retains its own peculiar neurilema; but besides this, the spaces left between the intersection of the fibres are filled up with a peculiar soft substance of a grayish or yellowish colour. With the nature of this substance we are unacquainted. Some have considered it as corresponding to the cineritious substance of the brain and spinal marrow; but SCARPA is disposed to regard it as a soft cellular substance, filled with a grayish and mucilaginous matter in emaciated subjects, and with a yellowish oily matter in those that are fat."

Such then is the structure of the ganglions as far as it is known; and as, for the reason just mentioned, I shall confine the term to those ganglions which receive nerves proceeding from different parts of the nervous system; the term ganglionic nerve I shall confine to those nerves which either enter or proceed from such ganglions, without adverting to their having or not having protuberances resembling ganglions belonging to themselves; although it is probable that a more perfect knowledge of the nervous system will point out this circumstance as a proper basis for a subdivision. It is necessary to keep this explanation in view, because neither the term ganglion nor ganglionic nerve has been employed with much precision.

Physiology has been greatly indebted to Mr. BELL for his important discovery of the different properties of the two sets of nerves which unite in forming each of the spinal nerves. It appears from his experiments, which have been confirmed by those of MAJENDIE, that the one set are nerves of sensation, the other of motion; a circumstance which explains many of the phenomena of disease, which have suggested the probability of these functions being exercised by different nerves bound up in the same envelope. Dr. PARRY in his treatise on the pulse for example, relates a case where feeling alone was lost in one arm, and voluntary power alone in the other. But these are not the only nor indeed the most important functions of the spinal nerves. All of them contribute to the formation of the ganglionic system, on which the life of the animal, as will appear from many facts I am about to state, immediately depends.

It is evident from what has been said, that the ganglions and plexuses resemble each other in their nature; and as the nerves which terminate in them come from all the most distant parts of the nervous system, some from the brain, and some from the lower extremity, and all intermediate parts of the spinal marrow, we cannot help supposing, that there is some design in thus uniting nerves which arise from so many different parts of these organs. One of the most striking differences between the ganglionic nerves, and those proceeding directly from the brain and spinal marrow, is that even independently of the ganglions and plexuses, the former every where more freely anastomose, if I may borrow a term from the sanguiferous system; while the latter proceed in a more direct course, being less connected with each other in their progress to the parts on which they bestow sensation and voluntary power; still further demonstrating the care with which nature blends the power of the ganglionic nerves.

What purpose is served by this perpetual intertwining of these nerves? It is impossible for a moment to conceive that it is without an object. This question is most likely to be answered by inquiring into the nature and functions of the parts supplied by this class of nerves; those parts are the vital organs, the thoracic and abdominal viscera, and the vessels even, as we shall find by experiment where the parts are too minute to be made the subject of dissection, to their smallest ramifications.

It would appear from this arrangement, that, although to other parts the influence of only one part of the brain or spinal marrow is sent, the vital organs receive that of every part of them; and this inference has been confirmed by numerous experiments too simple to admit of our being deceived, which I made many years ago, and the results of which were laid before the Royal Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1815, and which are more fully detailed in my treatise on the Vital Functions. From them it appears that although the muscles of voluntary motion obey a stimulus applied to no part of the brain and spinal marrow but that from which their nerves take their origin; the heart is influenced by stimuli applied to every part of these organs, from the very uppermost surface of the brain and cerebellum to the lowest portion of the spinal marrow. The same was found to be the case with the blood-vessels to their minutest ramifications. Even the extremities of the arteries and veins, where they unite to complete the circulation, it was found by the aid of the microscope, could be influenced, nay even deprived of power by agents whose operation was confined either to the brain or spinal marrow.

In some animals even of warm blood, as appears from experiments related in my treatise on the Vital Functions, the motion of the blood in the capillaries may be observed for an hour or even two hours after death, provided neither great and sudden injury to the nervous system, nor great loss of blood be occasioned by the mode of death; that is long after the heart has ceased to beat. The continued action of the capillaries appears from what is said in that treatise, to be the cause of the large arteries being found empty some hours after death.

It has also been shown by experiments detailed in the same treatise, an account of some of which has appeared in the Philosophical Transactions, that the stomach and lungs are in like manner under the influence of both the brain and spinal marrow.

The partial connection with the nervous system of the organs supplied by the cerebral and spinal nerves, and the universal connection with that system of those supplied by the ganglionic nerves, explain many of the phenomena, both of health and disease. Why are affections of the stomach and other vital organs felt instantly through every part of the frame, while the effects of those of a muscle of voluntary motion, or even an organ of sense, although often a part of greater sensibility, is confined to the injured part? If the eye or ear, or the muscle of a limb, be so deranged by a sudden blow, for example, as instantly to destroy its power, sight, hearing, or the voluntary power of the part is lost, and there the evil ends unless inflammation ensues; but a blow on the stomach, which instantly destroys its power, at the same moment destroys that of every other part. It is not difficult to answer the question, since the state of the stomach, from the cause just pointed out, may influence every part of the nervous system; and it appears from experiments which the Society did me the honour to publish many years ago, some of which were repeated by Mr. Cliff, that a powerful and sudden affection of the nervous system is capable of immediately destroying the circulation in every part of the animal, by instantly depriving both the heart and blood-vessels of their power.

Here the question naturally arises. For what purpose are the vital organs thus connected with every part of the brain and spinal marrow?

This question is answered by experiments detailed in my treatise on the Vital Functions, an account of some of which appeared in the Philosophical Transactions of 1822. From them it was found that the power of secreting surfaces is deranged by abstracting from them any considerable part of the influence either of the brain or spinal marrow; and as the function of secretion is effected by the action of the nerves on the blood, as appears from facts detailed in the paper just referred to, and another which I had the honour to lay before the Society a few weeks ago, it is evident that the presence of nervous power in a secreting organ would be useless, were not the blood on which it operates also supplied, and disordered if it were not supplied in due proportion; and consequently its supply varied as the supply of nervous power varies.

We thus see not only why secreting surfaces are placed under the influence of every part of the nervous system, but also why it is necessary that the sanguiferous system should be under the controul of the same laws which regulate the supply of nervous power.

It appears then that by means of the system of ganglionic nerves, the influence of every part of the brain and spinal marrow is bestowed on secreting surfaces, and on those organs by which the supply of their fluids is regulated, and that this influence is necessary to their functions. But it is not the secreting power alone that is thus placed under the influence of every part of the brain and spinal marrow; for it is a necessary inference from experiments related in a paper which the Society did me the honour to publish last year, that the whole of those processes on which the healthy structure of the part depends are under the same influence.

The influence therefore of the whole brain and spinal marrow is thus united by nerves from various parts of these organs entering ganglions and plexuses, from which are sent to every part of the body nerves proved by direct experiment to convey the influence of every part of them; and this combined influence of the brain and spinal marrow is employed in forming the various secreted fluids, and supporting the other processes on which the due structure of every part depends; and I have in a treatise entitled "On Indigestion" pointed out how extensively the phenomena and treatment of all diseases are influenced by this cause.

Such then is the relation which subsists between the nervous system and the other vital organs I have had occasion to mention; but there is another relation of that system which must be considered before the nature of its functions can be clearly understood.

The nervous system, in the usual acceptation of the term, is very ill defined, and functions of the most dissimilar nature are classed together under the general denomination of nervous. Those of sensation and volition, for example, are classed with the excitement of a muscle and the formation of a secreted fluid. It seems highly improbable that results so different should arise from the same or similar causes. On the most cursory view of the subject, we cannot help supposing that the nervous system, according to the common acceptation of the term, includes more than one principle of action. We have every reason to believe, that the sensorial is a power wholly distinct from that strictly called nervous; and all doubt seems to be removed by the circumstance, that although the organs of both belong to the nervous system, it is evident they are not the same organs, because the sensorial power resides chiefly in the brain while the nervous power, properly so called, resides equally in the brain and spinal marrow; the latter of which organs is capable of its functions independently of the former, as appears from many of the experiments of LE GALLOIS, which have been confirmed by several of my own.

It occurred to me on reviewing the whole of these circumstances, that as we can destroy the nervous, without at all impairing the muscular power, it might be possible to remove the sensorial power without immediately destroying that more strictly called nervous.

I made many experiments, which are detailed in my treatise on the Vital Functions, for the purpose of determining this point; from which it appears that in all modes of death, except the most sudden, (arising from a violent and sudden impression made on the nervous system, by which the whole of the functions are instantaneously destroyed,) the sensorial functions are the first which cease, all the other powers of the system remaining more or less perfect, and any imperfection which appears in them not directly depending on the loss of the sensorial power.

Of the sensorial functions, sensation and volition are the only ones which we are called upon to consider here, because they alone have any share in maintaining animal life. That these functions are essential to the maintenance of life in all the more perfect animals, will, I think, appear from what I am about to lay before the Society.

The following may be regarded as the nervous functions properly so called. The excitement of the muscles of voluntary motion, by which through the intervention of the nervous system, they in their usual functions are subjected to the sensorial power; the occasional excitement of the muscles of involuntary motion, by which under certain circumstances the sensorial power is also capable of impressing them through the nerves, particularly when under the influence of the passions; the act of causing an evolution of caloric from the blood, by which the due temperature of the animal body is maintained; the act of forming from the blood the various secreted fluids, and of maintaining the other assimilating processes by which the healthy structure of every part of the body is preserved.

The first of these functions is universally acknowledged to be a function of the nervous power, properly so called; but there has been much difference of opinion respecting the way in which it operates. The older physiologists believed that the muscles derive their power from the nervous system. HALLER* was the first who taught that the muscular power belongs to the muscle itself, to which the nervous power bears no relation but that of a stimulus, and endeavoured to support those opinions by experiment. His opponents, however, objected to his inferences, because, although the division of the nerves may prevent the muscle from receiving more nervous power, it does not deprive it of that already bestowed upon it, either existing in the muscular fibres themselves, or dispersed through them in nerves too small to be removed; and this objection appeared to be strengthened by the muscles of involuntary motion, whose function is supported by stimuli peculiar to themselves, being still supplied with nerves, of the use of which HALLER gave no satisfactory account. It appeared to me that the question could only be determined by some experiment capable of directly ascertaining whether the excitability of muscles is maintained by the influence they receive from the nerves, or impaired as by other stimuli. On trial, the latter was found to be the case. Muscles whose nerves had been divided, sustained the action of the same stimulus longer than those whose nerves were entire, and which consequently were exposed to the action both of the nervous power applied by the will of the animal and the artificial stimulus*. The power of the muscle, therefore, is independent of the nervous power, and is affected by it in the same way as by other stimuli.

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* Element. Physiolog.

The experiments by which all the other functions just mentioned, with the exception of the maintenance of animal temperature, have been ascertained to be functions of the nervous power, I have laid before the Society, which has done me the honour to publish them. From these experiments it appeared that the functions in question were always destroyed by depriving their organs of the influence of the nervous system. That the maintenance of animal temperature is a function of the nervous system, properly so called, appears from a variety of facts generally known, the temperature either of a part or of the whole body being lessened by any cause that impairs the action of particular nerves in the former instance, or of the whole nervous system in the latter. The question then is, is the nervous system capable of all these functions after the sensorial power is withdrawn?

At the moment of what we call death, the sensorial functions cease, the animal no longer feels or wills. Whether the nervous functions properly so called still continue, can only be determined by experiment. That the nerves when stimulated are still capable of exciting the muscles of voluntary motion is a fact generally admitted; and that they are still capable of exciting the action of the muscles of involuntary motion, appears from many experiments related in the second paper, which I had the honour to present to the Society, and which was published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1815. That the nervous system is capable of causing the evolution of caloric, which supports animal temperature after the sensorial power is withdrawn, appears from many experiments related in my treatise on the Vital Functions; and that the nervous power under the same circumstances is still capable of forming the secreted fluids, and supporting the other processes by which the structure of every part is maintained, is shown by very frequently repeated experiments on the newly dead animal related in the same treatise. From these experiments it appears that some secretion of gastric juice takes place after what we call death, and that some derangement of structure in the lungs may be produced by dividing the eighth pair of nerves immediately after death; a proof that the processes on which the structure of the part depends, continue for some time after the sensorial power can no longer influence them.

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* My Treatise on the Vital Functions, third edition, Exper. 34, 35.

We may thus trace the existence of the whole of the nervous functions properly so called after the removal of the sensorial power. The former therefore have no immediate dependence on the latter; but in the entire animal we know that the nervous, in many of its functions always, and occasionally in all of them, is subjected to the sensorial, power. These powers therefore bear the same relation to each other that the nervous and muscular powers do, the muscular existing independently of the nervous, but being influenced by it.

It was this independence of the functions properly called nervous on those of the sensorial power, and the analogy which subsists between the former and chemical processes, which suggested that the agent, on which the nervous functions immediately depend, instead of being peculiar to the living animal, may only be an agent employed by those powers which are so, in the same way as any other constituent part which the living animal possesses in common with inanimate nature; and it appeared to me that the accuracy of this suggestion would be placed beyond a doubt if the nervous power could be proved to be capable of its function, after it had been made to pass through any other conductor than the nerves; for it will be admitted that the powers peculiar to the living animal can only operate, and, as far as we see, can only exist in the organs to which they belong. The brain cannot perform the office of a muscle, nor a muscle that of the brain.

If then the nervous power can be made to pass through any substance but that of the nervous system in which it resides, it evidently has an existence independent of the mechanism of that system, and therefore is not peculiar to it. This, after many vain attempts, I succeeded in effecting. It appears from experiments, an account of which the Society did me the honour to publish in 1822, and which have been repeated with the same result by M. **Brechet** and other physiologists at Paris, that the nervous power is capable of its function after it has been made to pass through other conductors than the nerves.

It would seem, therefore, that however generally the nervous power has been confounded with those powers more strictly called vital, it is only an agent employed by them. This view of the subject seemed to point out the possibility of finding some of those powers which operate in inanimate nature capable of the functions of the nervous power properly so called, if brought to operate under the same circumstances; and on trial it was found, as appears from experiments published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1822 and 1828, and repeated with the same result by Dr. **Abel***, M. **Brechet**† and others, that galvanism may be substituted for the nervous power, not only in the more simple, but in the more complicated functions of that power. It not only appears that galvanism is capable of exciting the muscles and causing an evolution of caloric from arterial blood‡, but of forming the secreted fluids from the blood, and supporting all those functions on which the structure of the body depends. How far do the whole of these facts, whether relating to the nature or functions of the nervous power, go in proving its identity with galvanism?

On reviewing what has been said of the relations of the sensorial, nervous, and muscular powers, the question naturally arises; If both the nervous and muscular powers are thus independent of the sensorial power, and capable of their functions after it is withdrawn, why do the more perfect animals for so short a time survive the loss of the sensorial functions? The cause is, that on the removal of the sensorial power, respiration ceases; because this function partakes of all the three powers, the sensorial, nervous, and muscular.

It has been customary to speak of the muscles of respiration as at least in part muscles of involuntary motion. What is meant by a muscle of voluntary motion? It is a muscle whose action under all ordinary circumstances we can excite, interrupt, retard, and accelerate at pleasure, but it is not a muscle whose action we can at all times controul. There is no such muscle, because the impression on the sensorium tending to call any particular set of muscles into action may be so powerful, that we are unable to controul it. Who can prevent the action of the muscles of the arm when fire is suddenly applied to the fingers? Neither do we mean by the term muscle of voluntary motion, one which we cannot call into action during sleep. If our posture during sleep becomes uncomfortable, we call the muscles both of the trunk and limbs into action for the purpose of changing it. The uneasiness caused by the continuance of the same posture, sufficiently rouses the sleeper to make him will a change of posture, without rendering him at all more sensible to other impressions of a slighter nature, and his sleep continues.

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* The London Medical and Physical Journal for May 1820, vol. xliii. p. 385.

† De l'Influence du Système Nerveux sur la Digestion Stomacale; par MM. **Breschet**, D.M.P., chef de Travaux Anatomiques de la Faculté de Medecine de Paris, etc.; H. **Milne Edwards**, D.M.P.; et **Vavasseur**, D.M.P. (Mémoire lu à la Société Philomatic la 2 Aout, 1823.) Extrait des *Archives Generales de Medecine*, Aout 1823.

‡ My Treatise on the Vital Functions, third edition, Exper. 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86.

What muscles then are more under command than those of respiration? We can on all usual occasions interrupt, renew, retard, or accelerate their action at pleasure; and if we cannot interrupt it for as long a time as that of the muscles of a limb, this depends on no peculiarity in the action of these muscles, but on the nature of the office they are called on to perform; and if we excite them in sleep for the removal of an uneasy sensation, and cannot controul them under a sense of suffocation, that is, in a state of greater suffering than we can voluntarily bear, all this is no more than applies to every other muscle of voluntary motion: but from the nature of our constitution we must breathe many times every minute, and we need not turn ourselves more than once in many hours,—a difference depending on circumstances which have nothing to do with the nature of the muscles we employ in either of these acts.

If we find the breathing going on in apoplexy after all voluntary motion of the limbs has ceased, it is because the sensation exists which calls on the patient to inflate his lungs, while there is none which calls for the action of the limbs. In the slighter states of apoplexy if the limbs be much irritated, the muscles which move them will also be called into action; and in the severer states, if the patient breathes, when no irritation of the limbs can excite him to move them, it is that the want of wholesome air in the lungs, after a certain interval, produces a more powerful impression than any other means we can employ. People have voluntarily held the hand in the fire, but no man ever voluntarily abstained from breathing till the lungs were injured. When at length no irritation, however violent, can impress the sensorium, the breathing ceases and death ensues. The mode of death sufficiently illustrates what is here said. We find the intervals of breathing becoming longer before it ceases. As the insensibility increases, a greater want of fresh air is necessary to excite the patient to inspire, till at length the total privation of fresh air no longer producing any sensation, can no longer excite this effort.

The muscles of respiration then, it would appear, are as perfectly muscles of voluntary motion as those of the limbs, and are never excited but by an act of the sensorium. When there is no feeling to induce us to breathe, the breathing ceases.

That on ordinary occasions we are unconscious of this feeling, in the common acceptation of the term, (that is, that it makes no lasting impression on the mind, for this is necessary to what we mean by consciousness,) unless the attention is particularly directed to it, is no proof that it has not existed. When we direct our attention to the act of breathing, especially if we breathe more slowly than usual, we can distinctly perceive the sensation which induces us to inspire, and that it is a voluntary act which relieves it.

The same observations respecting consciousness apply to all the more trivial habitual acts of the sensorium. In playing on an instrument, we cannot tell which finger last struck the chord; in walking, we cannot tell which leg we last moved;—yet all such acts are strictly acts of volition: when we attend to them we can regulate them as we please, but in proportion as they are habitual we attend to them the less, and therefore least of all to the act of respiration.

To the consciousness of having experienced any feeling, it is evident that its strength, or some other circumstance attending it, must be such as to impress it on the memory. We are every hour performing many acts of volition which are too trivial to be remembered, and consequently at the time we are questioned we have no consciousness of their having existed. The proper feeling excites the act required, but the feeling is too habitual to command the attention.

It may be difficult for a person not accustomed to reflect on such subjects, to believe that every time his leg is moved in walking, he performs a distinct act of volition; but he will be convinced of this if he observes the motions of those whose power of volition is impaired by disease. He will find the patient hesitate which leg to move at every step, and at length his attempts to move the limbs produce a confused and irregular action incapable of carrying him forward.

The act of expanding the chest is an act of volition, it is an act in ordinary breathing rendered extremely easy by the gentleness of the motion required, and the continual habit which renders it familiar, and is excited by a sensation proportionably slight, but which is as essential to it as stronger sensations are to more powerful acts of volition. Thus it is that on the removal of the sensorial power respiration ceases. It may be here said perhaps, that we have no instance of a muscle of voluntary motion continuing to act at short intervals during life; but besides that this is begging the question, it is to be recollected that the action of the muscles in ordinary respiration is very slight, and performed at considerable intervals, for it is only during inspiration that the muscles act. They are quiescent during expiration, which in our usual breathing is performed by the elasticity of the cartilages and the weight of the parts concerned. There is perhaps no muscle of the body which could not without fatigue maintain a similar action were there a cause capable of exciting it. In certain diseases we find both more powerful and more frequent actions of the muscles of volition continued for years during the whole of our waking hours without any complaint of fatigue.

When the change in the blood, effected by respiration, no longer takes place, most of the pulmonary vessels lose their proper stimulus, red blood; and feel more directly perhaps the debilitating influence of black blood; their functions therefore begin to fail. In proportion as this happens, the blood accumulates in the lungs. The right side of the heart consequently experiences an increased difficulty in emptying itself, and the due supply of blood to the left side fails. By the operation of these causes both sides of the heart, particularly in warm-blooded animals, soon lose their power after respiration ceases. The arteries under such circumstances, it is evident, cannot long supply fluids proper for the purposes of assimilation. The nervous and muscular solids therefore deviate from the state necessary for the functions of life, which at length cease in every part.

The foregoing appears to be the order in which the functions always, with the exception of their instantaneous destruction as above mentioned, cease in death; whether it be occasioned by injury of the sanguiferous or nervous system, or both.

Such then appears to be the nature of respiration. The first act is the impression made on the sensorium, the sensation excited by the want of fresh air in the lungs. We are enabled to supply it, and thus remove the uneasiness, by exciting certain muscles subjected to the will. Through nerves which are fitted for this purpose, we apply a stimulus to certain muscles which perform the act required. Thus respiration is the combined act of the sensorial nervous and muscular powers. It is as effectually destroyed by a failure of the sensation which makes us will to inspire, as by that of the nervous or muscular power by which the will effects its object. With this view of the subject before us, and I can see no other which the facts admit of, it will be proper to examine the nature of respiration more in detail.

I have already had occasion to observe, that the effort made in ordinary breathing is very slight. It is chiefly performed by the diaphragm, by the contraction of which the cavity of the chest being slightly enlarged perpendicularly, the pressure of the atmosphere readily causes the air cells to be distended with air; but if any obstacle occurs tending to prevent the passage of the air to the cells, a greater effort is required, and other muscles are called into action. It seems almost unnecessary to observe, that the sensation which induces us to make this greater effort, must, as the object is still the same, operate in the same way. The more powerful sensation indeed, and the trouble the effort gives us, by calling our attention to it, enables us at once to perceive that it is an effort of the same kind with any other voluntary effort by which we endeavour to relieve ourselves from a painful feeling, and, like any other powerful voluntary effort long continued, produces the feelings of fatigue. Would any privation of air induce the struggle that we see in severe dyspnœa, if no sensation were excited by it? This sensation is excited in the sensorium through the nerves of the lungs, and all that follows is evidently the result of it.

The effort consists in two things, drawing the air into the chest with greater force, that is, expanding the chest more forcibly that the air may enter it with a greater degree of atmospheric pressure, and thus any obstacle to its entrance be overcome; and doing all we can to enlarge the passage by which the air enters.

The action of the muscles by which these objects are effected has been ascribed to a particular sympathy supposed to exist between certain nerves. But if the eighth pair of nerves which supplies the lungs originate near the nerves of the diaphragm, and certain muscles of the face, by which the nostrils are expanded, this cannot be said of the nerves of many other muscles equally called into action in severe dyspnœa, the muscles of the loins, &c.; and if we could by what is called sympathy of nerves explain the phenomena in question, it is not to be overlooked that the same sympathy must exist with respect to the abdominal as thoracic viscera, for the same nerves supply both.

We must therefore look for another principle to account for the relation which subsists between such acts and peculiar states of the lungs. The principle is at hand. The sensation which induces us to inspire forms a necessary link in the chain of causes; for every contraction excited in the muscles is evidently calculated to relieve this sensation in one of the two ways just pointed out. It either tends to expand the chest, or enlarge the passage of the air. It is impossible in such a case to overlook the act of the sensorium, which is sufficient to account for the phenomena without any particular sympathy of nerves, which on the other hand, I have just had occasion to point out, is insufficient for this purpose.

The muscles employed in extreme dyspnœa are not confined to a particular set. They are the whole muscles of the trunk, and sometimes many of the limbs also, muscles which have nothing in common, except that they are all muscles of voluntary motion, and bear the same relation to the nervous and sensorial systems which all other muscles of voluntary motion do. Actions of the muscles of the face indeed are equally associated with sensations referred to the abdomen and the limbs, and arising from causes operating in them. Who can have a placid countenance while in agony from the operation of any cause to whatever part applied?

It appears from a great variety of experiments to which I have referred, that organs supplied with ganglionic nerves are subjected to the influence not of any one, but of every part of the brain and spinal marrow. No inference therefore can be drawn respecting the sympathies of any ganglionic nerve, as the term is here used, that is a nerve that either enters or proceeds from ganglions, according to the sense in which I use the term, from any particular distribution of nerves, or from the part where any particular nerve which contributes to the power of the ganglionic system originates. Vital organs are equally connected with every part of the brain and spinal marrow; and if we must not look for those partial sympathies with respect to their other functions, there is still less room, it is evident, to look for them in those functions where the sensorial power is concerned.

The sensorium evidently residing and operating at the source of nervous power, there receives the various impressions conveyed by the nerves, and there influences those nerves which convey its dictates.

I shall beg leave to conclude this paper with a short recapitulation of the principal points which appear to be ascertained by the experiments referred to in it.

The nerves are divided into two classes, whose functions essentially differ; those proceeding directly from the brain and spinal marrow, which, in the one direction, convey the influence of the parts of those organs from which they have their origin, and are the sole means of exciting the muscles of voluntary motion; and in the other, impressions which influence the sensorium: and the ganglionic nerves, which, while they also convey impressions to the sensorium and occasionally excite the muscles of involuntary motion, usually excited by stimuli peculiar to themselves, have for their principal function one of greater importance, and which requires the combined influence of the whole brain and spinal marrow, that of supporting the various processes of secretion and assimilation, and are consequently in the strictest sense a vital organ.

Although the nervous power therefore stands only in the relation of a stimulus to the muscular fibre, whether of voluntary or involuntary motion, in no degree contributing to its power, which depends on its own mechanism; it is essential to the existence of the secreting and assimilating powers, which are immediately destroyed by withdrawing its influence.

Such is the relation which the nervous system bears to what may be termed the circumference of the animal body, in contradistinction to the sensorium, which may be justly regarded as its centre, to which that system bears a relation of equal importance; for it may be regarded as the means of connecting the organs of the sensorium with all other parts. In its power this system is independent of the sensorium, for we have seen it capable of all its functions after the sensorial power is withdrawn; but in all of them it is influenced by it, constantly in some, occasionally in others. It therefore bears the same relation to the sensorial organs which the muscles bear to it. As the muscular is independent of the nervous power, so is the nervous of the sensorial power. As the nervous, influence all the muscular, functions, those of the muscles of voluntary motion constantly, those of the muscles of involuntary motion occasionally; so the sensorial, influence all the nervous, functions, those of the cerebral and spinal nerves constantly, those of the ganglionic nerves occasionally. Thus all the functions of the nervous and muscular systems, by which we are connected with the world that surrounds us, are constantly subjected to the sensorial power; while the functions on which our life depends, with the exception of respiration, are only occasionally so, and under circumstances in which the will has no controul. With this exception the latter are all functions of the nervous and muscular powers alone. To respiration the sensorial power also is necessary, and therefore the nervous and muscular powers never long survive the loss of the sensorial power.

The nervous power which connects all the other powers of the animal body, effects so many changes in it, and has so large a share in connecting it with the world around it, cannot strictly speaking be regarded as one of the vital powers of that body, but as an agent employed by those powers; because it has been proved by direct experiment that it is capable of existing independently of the mechanism of the part in which it resides, and therefore is not peculiar to that mechanism; and by the same means, that all its functions may be performed by galvanism, made to operate in the same circumstances in which the nervous power operates.

The experiments referred to in the foregoing paper suggested the use of galvanism in those diseases which arise either from a partial or general failure of the nervous power; and the success which has attended its employment has afforded another proof of its capability of the functions of that power. The diseases in which it has been chiefly employed are habitual asthma, the various forms of indigestion, affections of the spinal marrow and general nervous debility. An account of its effects in the first of these diseases was laid before the Society, and published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1817. An account of its effects in the others is published in the third edition of my treatise on the Vital Functions.

XXII. *On the respiration of birds. By* William Allen *and* William Hasledine Pepys, *Esqrs. Fellows of the Royal Society.*

Read April 30, 1829.

OUR communications to the Royal Society, as printed in the Phil. Trans. for 1808 and 1809, detailed the effects produced when the human subject or a guinea-pig respired, either atmospheric air alone, or pure oxygen, or a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen. We thought it would render the subject more complete if we extended our inquiries to the respiration of birds, and accordingly made several experiments with pigeons in the same apparatus that we employed for the guinea-pig. The apparatus is engraved and described in the Phil. Trans. for 1809, page 429.

First experiment with atmospheric air.

A pigeon was placed in the intermediate glass vessel, in 62 inches of air on the mahogany stand over quicksilver, between the two gasometers communicating with the vessel in which the pigeon was confined. One of the gasometers was empty, but connected by tubes and stop cocks with the quicksilver bath, and also with the intermediate vessel; the other contained the air for the supply of the pigeon. The barom. being 30.130, the therm. 54°, during 69 minutes, at intervals of four or five minutes, 35 cubic inches at a time of common air were slowly passed through the vessel in which the bird was confined; the other gasometer of course received what was pushed off, the quantity was noticed by its register, and a portion was received by a bottle in the quicksilver bath for examination; in this way 525 cubic inches of common air were supplied, to which the 62 cubic inches in the intermediate glass vessel being added, made a total of 587 cubic inches in which the pigeon had respired for 69 minutes. The registers of both gasometers agreed throughout to a very trifle, which confirmed our former observations, that there is no change in the volume of atmospheric air when respired under natural circumstances.

At the end of the first twelve minutes we noticed a good deal of dew upon the glass opposite to the head of the pigeon; at first we gave a fresh supply of air every five minutes, but at the end of 31 minutes the bird appearing a little uneasy, we supplied him every four minutes; and at the close of the experiment, which lasted 69 minutes, he did not appear the worse for it. We thought that the register indicated a slight diminution of volume during the time that the bird was uneasy; the air respired was examined as usual, with lime water in the eudiometer with an elastic bottle, for carbonic acid, and with green sulphate of iron saturated with nitrous gas, for oxygen.

State of the air before the experiment: Atmospheric air 587 cubic inches, consisting of 123 oxygen, 464 azote.

State of the air after the experiment: 587 cubic inches, consisting of 35.80 carb. acid, 87.52 oxyg., 462.67 azote. $35.80 \div 69 = .52$ cubic inches per minute. Thus it appears that the bird produced about half a cubic inch of carbonic acid per minute; and as the volume of oxygen consumed is always equal to the volume of carbonic acid produced, the 35.80 being added to the oxygen found after the experiment, or 87.52 cubic inches, very nearly corresponds with the 123 contained in the common air before the experiment. Now as 100 cubic inches of carbonic acid contains 12.82 grains of carbon, the 35.80 cubic inches produced by the bird in 69 minutes must contain 4.59 grains of carbon, or nearly at the rate of 96 grains in 24 hours.

The azote before the experiment was 464 cubic inches; after the experiment 462.67: the difference is only 1.33, or little more than a cubic inch, which loss might have happened during the time the bird was uneasy; and we may fairly conclude that when birds respire atmospheric air, the only change in the air is, the conversion of a part of its oxygen into a corresponding portion of carbonic acid gas.

First experiment with oxygen gas.

The oxygen was made from chlorate of potash, and being examined as usual with the eudiometer, it was found to contain 2 per cent of azote.

The barom. being 29.5, the therm. 51°, we placed the pigeon in the intermediate glass vessel in the same situation as in the former experiment.

The capacity of the glass vessel was	94 cubic inches.
Connecting tubes, &c.	5
	99
Bulk of bird	28
Atmospheric air	71

Thus it appears that 71 cubic inches of atmospheric air were contained in the glass vessel with the pigeon, and during 22 minutes 75 cubic inches of oxygen gas were passed through this vessel at intervals of about 7 minutes, the quantity pushed off being noticed by the register of the second gasometer.

In about ten minutes the bird began to pant and became uneasy; during the next 21 minutes 72 cubic inches more of oxygen gas were passed: the bird continued to pant, and the soft parts about his beak became of a bright red.

In the next 23 minutes 89 cubic inches more of oxygen were passed, and the bird was left 6 minutes longer in the 71 cubic inches contained with him in the intermediate glass vessel, making the whole time one hour and twelve minutes; the bird on being released appeared very well, and did not seem at all injured by the experiment. The gas being examined by the eudiometer as before, the following results were obtained:

Vol of gas before the expt cub. inch		Azote.	Oxygen.	Time.	Vol. of gas after expt.		Azote.	Oxygen.	Carbonic Acid.
71	atmos. air consisting of	56.69	14.31						
75	oxyg. with 2 per cent azote	1.50	73.50	22'	75	consisting of	48.22	22.96	3.82
72	oxyg. ditto	1.44	70.56	21	71.99	. . . .	23.75	43.79	4.45
89	oxyg. ditto	1.78	87.22	23	89	. . . .	10.90	70.90	7.20
			Residuum	6	71	. . . .	7.24	57.96	5.80
307		61.41	245.59	72	306.99		90.11	195.61	21.27

Thus it appears that the volume of the gas was almost unaltered, but that there had been a great disturbance in the proportions of the azote.

Azote in the 307 cubic inches of gas:

Before the experiment	61.41
Found after the experiment	90.11
Increase of azote	28.70

Oxygen in the 307 cubic inches of gas:

Before the experiment		245.59
Found after experiment	195.61	
In carbonic acid gas	21.27	
		216.88
Loss of oxygen		28.71

This agrees with the facts stated in our former paper in the experiment with the guinea-pig; but there is a striking difference in the case of the carbonic acid; so far from there being an increase of it when the pigeon breathed oxygen, there was a considerable diminution. $21.27 \div 72' = .29$ of a cubic inch per minute, which is little more than a quarter of a cubic inch per minute; but he produced more than half a cubic inch in the same time when he breathed common air; and with regard to the increase of the azote, we may remark that at the end of the first period of 22 minutes, rather less than ten cubic inches of azote were left, for

$$\left.\begin{array}{ll}56.69 + 1.50 = & 58.19 \text{ azote before}\\ \text{and} & 48.22 \text{ azote after}\end{array}\right\} = 9.97 \text{ of the original azote left.}$$

In the following period of 21 minutes none of the original azote was left, but there was an increase of about 13 cubic inches. In the next period of 23 minutes only 1.44 of azote was admitted, but 10.90 were found; thus $10.90 - 1.44 = 9.46$ of azote evolved in that time; it seems therefore plain that oxygen must have been absolved by the blood in the lungs, and a corresponding volume of azote given out.

Second experiment with oxygen gas.

The oxygen gas was made as before from chlorate of potash, and contained in this instance only one per cent of azote.

Barom. 30.50, therm. 45°. The quantity of atmospheric air with the pigeon in the intermediate vessel was 69 cubic inches; during the first 20 minutes 62 cubic inches of oxygen were supplied. In about a quarter of an hour he began to open his beak, pant, shake his head and appear uneasy, frequently drawing the film over his eyes, and often putting out his tongue, the respiration becoming quicker. When he had been in about 40 minutes his beak reddened very much, and he opened it every time he breathed; there was more moisture on the glass opposite to his head, than in the experiment with common air. Towards the conclusion of the experiment, which lasted one hour and ten minutes, the film was pretty constantly over his eyes, but on being taken out he was quickly as well as usual.

The following was the state of the gas before and after the experiment:

Vol. of gas before the expt. cub. inch.			Azote.	Oxygen.	Time.	Vol of gas after expt.		Azote.	Oxygen.	Carbonic Acid.
69	atmos. air	=	54.51	14.49						
62	oxyg. 1 per cent	=	.62	61.38	20′	76.5	=	42.33	29.90	4.27
86	oxyg.	=	.86	85.14	21	75	=	19.80	48.73	6.47
84	oxyg.	=	.84	83.16	29	73.5	=	8.56	58.43	6.51
						7	=	.71	5.60	.69
						Residuum 69	=	7.	55.20	6.80
301			56.83	244.17	70	301.0		78.40	197.86	24.74

Here again the volume of gas appears to be unaltered: the production of carbonic acid gas is but little more than in the last experiment,

24.74 ÷ 72 = .35 cubic inch per minute;

but the proportions of azote are altered as in the former experiment: thus

Azote in the 301 cubic inches of gas.

Before the experiment	56.83
Found after the experiment	78.40
Increase of azote	21.57

Oxygen in the 301 cubic inches of gas.

Before the experiment		244.17
Found after the experiment	197.86	
In carbonic acid gas	24.74	
		222.60
Loss of oxygen		21.57

It is interesting to notice here also the state of the azote at different periods of the experiment.

In the first period of 20 minutes the azote before respiration was

54.51 + 62 = 55.13
Azote found 42.33
Azote left 12.80

Second period of 21 minutes.

12.80 + 86 = 13.66
Azote found 19.80
Increase of azote 6.14

Third period of 29 minutes.

Azote in 84 cubic inches of oxygen 84
Found . . . . 8.56 + .71 + 7 = 16.27
Increase of azote 15.43

15.43 + 6.14 = 21.57 total increase of azote. Here the loss of oxygen exactly equals the increase of azote.

Mixture of hydrogen and oxygen.

We next tried the effects of an artificial atmosphere, substituting hydrogen for azote; the oxygen made as before contained 3 per cent of azote, and detonating 10 parts of it with 20 of hydrogen in VOLTA's eudiometer, the whole volume of gas disappeared except about one part which was azote, and this confirmed the result with the other eudiometer and green sulphate of iron saturated with nitrous gas.

There were but 64 cubic inches of common air this time in the intermediate vessel containing the pigeon at the beginning of the experiment, and 187 cubic inches of a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen, in which the oxygen was in about the same proportion to the hydrogen as it is to the azote in the common air, were gradually passed through the intermediate vessel during 26 minutes.

Duration of the expt.

at 55′ after 2 P.M. the pigeon was put into the vessel with common air; moisture almost immediately began to condense on the inside of the glass.

Duration of the expt.

6′ at 1′ after 3 P.M. made 35 cubic inches of the mixture pass slowly through the vessel.

10 at 5 after 3 P.M. passed 35 cubic inches more; the bird became uneasy.

15 at 10 after 3 P.M. passed 35 cubic inches more.

18 at 13 after 3 P.M. the bird now panted very much, but was relieved as soon as more of the mixture was admitted, passed 35 cubic inches.

22 at 17 after 3 P.M. passed 35 cubic inches more.

23 at 18 after 3 P.M. passed 12 inches; being the last the bird struggled.

26 at 21 after 3 P.M. took it out, but it did not seem to be in the least injured.

The following was the state of the gas before and after the experiment:

Vol. of gas before the expt. cub. inch.		Azote.	Oxygen.	Hydrog.	Time.	Vol. of gas after expt.	Azote.	Oxygen.	Carbonic Acid.	Hydrog.
64.00	atmos. air ..... =	50.56	13.44							
39.27	oxygen 3 per cent =	1.18	38.09							
147.73	hydrogen		.....	147.73	26′	250.99 =	86.97	34.15	17.62	112.25
		51.74	51.53							
251.00										

Azote in the 251 cubic inches of gas.

Before the experiment	51.74
Found after the experiment	86.97
Increase of azote	35.23

Oxygen in the 251 cubic inches of gas.

Before the experiment		51.53
Found after the experiment	34.15	
In carbonic acid	17.62	
		51.77

The volume nearly the same after as before the experiment.

Hydrogen in the 251 cubic inches of gas.

Before the experiment	147.73
Found after the experiment	112.25
Loss of hydrogen	35.48

17.62 ÷ 26′ = .68 cubic inches per minute.

The production of carbonic acid in this case was somewhat greater than in atmospheric air; but the remarkable feature of this experiment is, that, except in the formation of carbonic acid, the oxygen remains nearly unchanged, while the whole loss falls upon the hydrogen; so that the blood appears to have absorbed a quantity of hydrogen, and given out a proportionate quantity of azote, the total volume of gas before and after the experiment remaining nearly the same.

The present experiments tend to strengthen and confirm our former conclusions, and prove that when atmospheric air alone is respired in a natural way, the proportion of azote is not altered, and that there is only a change of a certain portion of oxygen for an equal portion of carbonic acid gas; that when a larger proportion of oxygen than is contained in atmospheric air is respired, a quantity of oxygen is absorbed by the blood, and an equal quantity of azote gas evolved.

That when a mixture of hydrogen, oxygen, and azote are respired, the oxygen being in the same proportion as in atmospheric air, there is no loss of oxygen, but a quantity of hydrogen disappears and is replaced by the same quantity of azote.

The circulation of the blood is quicker in birds than in other animals; and if we may judge from the effects produced upon the pigeon, they are more sensible to the stimulus of oxygen.

XXIII. *On the spontaneous purification of Thames water.* *By* JOHN BOSTOCK, *M.D. F.R.S. &c.*

Read April 30, 1829.

IN the Report respecting the analysis of the water of the Thames, which I presented, in April 1828, to the Commissioners appointed by His Majesty to inquire into the supply of water in the Metropolis, I have stated that when the experiments were nearly brought to a close, a quantity of water was sent to me, purporting to have been "taken in the river, in the current of, and immediately at the mouth of the King's Scholars' Pond sewer." I described it as "in a state of extreme impurity, opaque with filth, and exhaling a highly fœtid odour." When it had been about a week in my possession, a considerable quantity of black water subsided from it, but the fluid was still dark-coloured and opaque, and nearly as offensive as at first, while the odour and colour were only in part removed by being passed through a layer of sand and charcoal, six inches in thickness.

The water remained for some time in my laboratory without being attended to; when after an interval of some weeks, I observed that a great change had taken place in its appearance. It was become much clearer, whilst nearly the whole of the sediment had risen to the surface, where it formed a pretty regular stratum of about half an inch in thickness; the odour, however, still continued extremely offensive, perhaps even more so than at first. From this time the process of depuration, which had thus spontaneously commenced, was continued for about eight weeks, when the water became perfectly transparent, without any unpleasant odour, although still retaining somewhat of its original dingy colour.

After the formation of the scum mentioned above, the next change that I observed was its separation into large masses or flakes; to these, as well as to the scum itself, a number of minute air bubbles were attached, to which, no doubt, they owed their buoyancy; after some time the masses again subsided, leaving the fluid almost totally free from any visible extraneous matter. The quantity of gas discharged was inconsiderable, so that it was difficult to obtain any of it for examination. It seemed to be principally composed of carbonic acid, containing a little sulphuretted, and perhaps carburetted, hydrogen gas.

When the process of depuration appeared to be complete, the water was filtered through paper, and was then subjected to the same mode of analysis which was employed on the former occasion*. It was now perfectly transparent, and without taste or odour, but still retaining a slight brown tinge. It sparkled when agitated or poured from one vessel to another, and by boiling a quantity of gas was disengaged from it: at the same time a thin film of carbonate of lime formed on the surface, which gradually subsided: 10,000 grains left by evaporation a saline crust, of a light brown colour, which, after being thoroughly dried, weighed 7.6 grains. By the appropriate tests, the water was found to contain lime, sulphuric acid, muriatic acid, and magnesia. There was a trace of alumine and an indication of potash; but no ammonia, sulphur, or iron could be detected. The lime, the magnesia, and the sulphuric and muriatic acids were all of them obviously in much greater quantity than in the specimens of the Thames water previously examined. If we suppose the sulphuric acid to be combined with a part of the lime, and the remainder of the lime to be in the state of carbonate, and that a part of the muriatic acid is combined with the magnesia and the remainder with soda, as was conceived to be the case in the Thames water generally, the respective quantities of these salts in 10,000 grains will be as follows:

	grs.	grs.	
Carbonate of lime	4.20	1.55	Salts contained in the Lambeth water, which was considered as the most impure of the specimens formerly examined.
Sulphate of ditto	.66	.12	
Muriate of soda Muriate of magnesia	2.74	.23	
	7.60	1.90	

The result of this analysis shows, that although the water has, by this depurating process, freed itself from the great quantity of organic matter which it contained, and acquired a state of apparent purity, which might render it sufficiently proper for many purposes, yet that the quantity of saline matter is increased as much as four-fold. The greatest proportionate increase is in the muriates, which are very nearly twelve times more in the purified water than in the Thames water in its ordinary state. The carbonate of lime is between two and three times as abundant as before, and the sulphate of lime between five and six times. I may remark, that this water, when examined in its foul state, gave very obvious indications of both sulphur and ammonia, neither of which could be detected after depuration.

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* Report, p. 80—81.

This depurating process may be denominated a species of fermentation; *i. e.* an operation, where a substance, without any addition, undergoes a change in the arrangement of its component parts, and a new compound or compounds are produced. The newly formed compounds were, in this case, entirely gaseous, and, except a part of the carbonic acid, were discharged. The saline bodies, being not affected by this process, remained in solution, leaving the fluid free indeed from what are considered as impurities, yet so much loaded with earthy and neutral salts, as to be converted from a soft into a hard water*. The source of the saline bodies may be supposed to be the organic substances, principally of an animal origin, which are so copiously deposited in the Thames; of these the most abundant are the excrementitious matters, as well as the parts of various undecomposed animal bodies. The different species of the softer and more soluble animal compounds act as the ferment, and are themselves destroyed, while the salts which were attached to them are left behind. It may be conceived therefore, that the more foul is the water, the more complete will be the subsequent process of depuration; and we have hence an explanation of the popular opinion, that the Thames water is peculiarly valuable for sea stores, its extreme impurity inducing the fermentative process, and thus removing from it all those substances which can cause it to undergo any further alteration.

The brown colour which the water exhibited after its depuration appeared to depend on the solution of a minute quantity of what is generally termed extractive matter, and which is observed in water that contains decayed vegetable substances; it is almost always present in the beginning of winter in the water of ponds, or of slow streams that have received the falling leaves. After the heavy rains that occurred in December 1827, the New River water, with which my cistern is supplied, was observed to be very turbid and dark-coloured. By remaining some hours at rest, a quantity of earthy matter subsided, and left the water nearly transparent, but the dark colour still continued*.

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* The terms hard and soft, as applied to water, are obviously relative; but water which contains as much as 5 grains in the pint of saline matter, is generally regarded as too hard for many œconomical and manufacturing processes. The water in question contained 4.36 grains per pint.

I found that this colouring matter was not removed by boiling, nor by filtration through sand and charcoal, but that alum and certain metallic salts, especially when heated with it, threw down a precipitate, and left the water without colour. Of the metallic salts the most effectual appeared to be the sulphate of iron; a drop of the solution of this salt, boiled with 500 times its bulk of the water, threw down a flocculent, orange-coloured precipitate, and left the water perfectly colourless. I obtained the same results, only much less in degree, when these re-agents were added to the Thames water after its depuration.

The sediment which was removed from the water by filtration, as mentioned above, appeared to be a heterogeneous mass of various substances, about $\frac{9}{10}$ths of which was siliceous sand; it also contained a black matter, which gave the whole a dark gray colour, and which was removed by a red heat, a number of fine fibres that looked like animal down, and some large fibres probably of vegetable origin; there were also bits of wood, fragments of coal, and small shining particles of a metallic nature, which seemed to be sulphuret of iron. The mass indeed consisted of all those substances which were casually introduced into the Thames, and which had not been decomposed by the fermentative process. They must of course differ, both in quantity and in quality, in every different portion of the water, so to render it unnecessary to attempt a more minute examination of them; in the present instance, the sediment, when completely dried at a temperature of 200°, was in the proportion of about 9 grains in 10,000 grains of the water.

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[*] It is not easy to institute any exact comparative scale of the shades of brown. An infusion formed by digesting, for 10 days, powdered galls in twenty times their weight of water, and afterwards diluting the infusion with an equal bulk of water, will exhibit a colour nearly similar to that of the New River water in the state in which I examined it.

XXIV. *On the composition of chloride of barium. By Dr.* EDWARD TURNER, *Professor of Chemistry in the University of London. Communicated by Dr.* DIONYSIUS LARDNER, *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Read May 14, 1829.

IN taking a review of the present state of chemistry;—of the numerous compounds that have been discovered within a very limited period, and of which many have as yet been but partially or imperfectly examined;—of the results, often discordant, which analysts have obtained;—and of the opposite theoretic views which are prevalent,—it is difficult to avoid suspecting the propriety of opinions that have been thought to rest on the sure basis of correct observation, or doubting the accuracy of analyses conducted by chemists of the highest reputation. The era of brilliant discovery in chemistry appears to have terminated for the present. The time is arrived for reviewing our stock of information, and submitting the principal facts and fundamental doctrines of the science to the severest scrutiny. The activity of chemists should now, I conceive, be especially employed, not so much in searching for new compounds or new elements, as in examining those already discovered; in ascertaining with the greatest possible care the exact ratio in which the elements of compounds are united; in correcting the erroneous statements to which inaccurate observation has given rise; and exposing the fallacy of opinions which partial experience or false facts have produced. Considerable as is the labour and difficulty of such researches, they will eventually prove of great importance to chemical science by supplying correct materials for reasoning; and will sometimes, even in the most familiar parts of analytical chemistry, lead to the detection of errors that had escaped notice, and which vitiate many analyses previously regarded without suspicion. An instance of this kind I shall have occasion to notice in the present communication.

The foregoing reflections have been more immediately elicited by circumstances connected with Dr. THOMSON's "First Principles of Chemistry." The celebrated author of that work has attempted to ascertain the equivalents of all elementary substances; and as the result of his labours, has inferred the truth of an ingenious conjecture, suggested some years ago by Dr. PROUT, that the weights of the atoms of bodies are simple multiples of the atomic weight of hydrogen. (Annals of Philosophy, vol. vi. p. 321.) This hypothesis is of so much importance if true, and may give rise to so much error if false, that its accuracy cannot too soon be put to the test of a minute experimental inquiry. The only chemists who to my knowledge have objected on experimental grounds to Dr. THOMSON's support of this hypothesis, are Dr. URE and BERZELIUS; but unfortunately both these gentlemen have written on the subject with such acrimony, and assumed a tone so unusual in scientific controversy, as in a great degree to have destroyed that confidence which their well-founded reputation for sagacity and skill would otherwise inspire. The uncertainty in which this question is still involved, has induced me to investigate it; and the essay which the Royal Society do me the honour to hear this evening, may be viewed as the commencement of a series of essays designed for the elucidation of the same subject. As I shall have occasion on individual points to differ repeatedly from Dr. THOMSON, I embrace this opportunity to declare, that in considering his statements with the freedom required for eliciting truth, I bear towards him no other personal feelings than those of kindness for civility received at his hands, and of respect for a man who has devoted his life zealously and successfully to the promotion of science.

The object of the present essay is to determine the composition of chloride of barium. The frequent employment of this compound in chemical experiments renders an exact knowledge of its constitution peculiarly important; and it has been used so extensively by Dr. THOMSON as a medium of analysis, that an examination of it will afford an excellent criterion of the accuracy of his researches. Dr. THOMSON has employed chloride of barium in ascertaining the equivalent of sulphuric acid, and of not less than thirteen metals and their protoxides; so that if his examination of this substance is inexact, the error will probably affect a large portion of his treatise. Dr. THOMSON has been led by his observations to adopt 36 as the equivalent of chlorine, 70 as that of barium, and 78 as that of baryta. The equivalent of chloride of barium is therefore 106; and on mixing this quantity of the chloride with 88 parts of sulphate of potash, each being previously dissolved in separate portions of distilled water, he finds that the clear liquid left after the insoluble sulphate of baryta has completely subsided, is not rendered turbid either by muriate of baryta or sulphate of soda. It is hence inferred, that by double decomposition the whole of the baryta has united with all the sulphuric acid, and that all the potash and muriatic acid are contained in solution in the form of muriate of potash. The resulting sulphate of baryta, after being collected and heated to redness, weighed exactly 118 parts; while the muriate of potash, when collected and duly heated, yielded 76 parts of chloride of potassium. It follows from this experiment that 40 is the equivalent of sulphuric acid, and 48 of potash; and on mixing with one equivalent of chloride of barium such a quantity of any soluble sulphate as should produce a similar interchange of elements, the constitution of that salt would be exactly determined.

This leading experiment, from which Dr. THOMSON deduces the composition of chloride of barium as well as the atomic weight of baryta, is maintained by BERZELIUS to be inexact. He prepared chloride of barium and sulphate of potash with the greatest possible care; and on mixing them in the proportion mentioned by Dr. THOMSON, he found that a considerable quantity of the former, about 2.25 per cent of the amount employed, remained free in the residual liquid. (Lehrbuch der Chemie, vol. iii. p. 106.) In an answer to this objection, published in the Philosophical Magazine and Annals of Philosophy for last March, Dr. THOMSON has maintained the accuracy of his original experiment, stating that it had recently been repeated by six of his practical pupils, and in no case did the residual liquid contain a trace either of sulphuric acid or baryta. I regret that my observations have forced me to a conclusion precisely opposite. I have made the experiment in question repeatedly, with the greatest care, and with perfectly pure materials, and in every instance the result coincided with that obtained by BERZELIUS. The sulphate of potash which I used was prepared by repeated crystallization from the crystals of that salt as sold by the druggists, and was so pure that I could not detect in it a trace of foreign matter. The chloride of barium was formed by the action of pure muriatic acid on native carbonate of baryta. The resulting solution was rendered alkaline with pure baryta, in order to precipitate any oxide of iron or manganese which might be present; and the crystals subsequently obtained by evaporation were reduced to powder, boiled in successive portions of alcohol, and fused. The fused chloride was redissolved in distilled water, and again obtained in crystals. This salt dissolved without residue or turbidity in water, and the solution was not affected by pure ammonia; it was not discoloured by sulphuretted hydrogen, hydrosulphuret of ammonia, or chloride of lime; when precipitated by an excess of sulphate of potash, the soluble parts were not rendered turbid by an alkaline carbonate or oxalate of potash; and when thrown down by pure sulphuric acid, evaporated, and ignited, the dry mass did not yield a trace of any soluble sulphate to water. Both compounds were heated to redness before being employed; and the chloride of barium, which if perfectly anhydrous, attracts moisture freely from the atmosphere, was always placed while hot in a weighed bottle secured by a tight cork, and its weight ascertained when cold. This precaution is not necessary with sulphate of potash.

I have thought it right to enter into these details, not only that chemists may judge of the accuracy of my experiments by the care with which they were conducted, but because the error committed by Dr. THOMSON appears referable to the neglect of some of these precautions. This opinion seems the more probable, since Dr. THOMSON is uncertain whether in his original experiments he did not employ the muriate of baryta of commerce, and if so he doubtless must have operated with an impure substance. But independently of any inaccuracy arising from this source, I shall now endeavour to prove that his method involves an error which precludes an exact result even with the purest materials. When solutions of muriate of baryta and sulphate of potash are mixed together, a small portion of the latter invariably escapes decomposition, and falls tenaciously adhering to the sulphate of baryta. I was led to this fact by observing, that when a known quantity of chloride of barium is precipitated by sulphate of potash, the resulting sulphate of baryta always weighed more than when the precipitation was made with pure sulphuric acid. The appearance of the salts after exposure to a red heat, was likewise different; the impure sulphate being harder, more brittle, and less opaque than the pure sulphate. The former reduced to powder and boiled with water, yielded a solution which precipitated barytic salts freely, and afforded certain evidence of the presence of potash with muriate of platinum.

The presence of sulphate of potash was at first naturally ascribed to imperfect edulcoration; but as it was still found, even after the precipitate had been washed with unusual care, I was led to examine the subject minutely. A solution of sulphate of potash was mixed with a large excess of muriate of baryta; the insoluble sulphate was edulcorated until the washings ceased to contain a trace of baryta, and was then collected on a filter, and ignited. On boiling it in powder with water, sulphate of potash was dissolved. The experiment was varied by mixing the solutions at a boiling temperature, and continuing the ebullition for some minutes; but the result was the same as before. On edulcorating the precipitate with boiling water, sulphate of potash begins to make its appearance in the washings as soon as the excess of muriate of baryta has been removed; but neither by this means, nor by boiling the recent precipitate for hours in successive portions of distilled water, have I succeeded in removing all the sulphate of potash. The adhesion of this salt ensues even in a dilute solution; and it is not prevented by the presence of other salts, such as nitre, and nitrate or muriate of ammonia, nor by free muriatic acid. The quantity of adhering sulphate of potash is variable, depending apparently as well on the relative quantity of the two salts, and the strength of the solution, as on the manner and extent of edulcoration. I have known it to increase the weight of the sulphate of baryta by one per cent.

The foregoing observations, unless I am much deceived, will fully justify the statement, that Dr. Thomson's method of analyzing chloride of barium is radically defective. For if chloride of barium and sulphate of potash be mixed in the proportion to make a perfect interchange, some of the former will remain in the liquid, proportional to the quantity of the latter which escapes decomposition; whereas the absence both of sulphuric acid and baryta from the liquid can only occur, when the quantity of chloride of barium is insufficient for effecting complete double decomposition with the sulphate of potash. So that when the proportions appear to be right, they are certainly wrong; and they may be right, when they appear to be wrong. It is obvious, too, that Dr. Thomson's analysis of sulphate of potash by means of chloride of barium, is not more satisfactory than his analysis of chloride of barium by sulphate of potash. The equivalent of potash, deduced from that analysis, cannot be relied on; and his proof of 40 being the exact equivalent of sulphuric acid is also liable to objection. But the error upon which Dr. Thomson has so unhappily fallen, has been also committed by other chemists. Every analysis of sulphate of potash, or of salts containing this alkali and sulphuric acid, must be regarded with suspicion. Thus the analysis of common alum by Dr. Thomson and Berzelius can scarcely be quite exact; and the analysis of potash-minerals, in which baryta has been separated by sulphuric acid, may also be suspected of slight inaccuracy.

The process by which I have endeavoured to analyze chloride of barium consists of two parts. In the first, a given quantity of the chloride was dissolved in water, and the baryta thrown down as sulphate by sulphuric acid. In the second, a similar solution was precipitated by nitrate of silver, and the chlorine inferred from the quantity of fused hornsilver which was produced. The quantity of chloride of barium employed in each experiment varied from 30 to 40 or 45 grains. The sulphuric acid had of course been purified by distillation, and left no residue when evaporated on platinum.

The process by sulphuric acid was varied: one while the solution and precipitate were evaporated to dryness in a platinum capsule; and at another, the insoluble sulphate was collected on a double filter. Both methods were frequently repeated, and the sulphate of baryta was always dried by exposure to a red heat. The quantity of sulphate of baryta obtained by the first method from 100 parts of the chloride ranged from 112.17 to 112.2, being more frequently the latter than the former; and 112.19 may be adopted as a mean of the most successful experiments. The quantity obtained by filtration fell rather short of this, varying in the best experiments from 112.08 to 112.12. The difference is referable to a trace of sulphate of baryta being retained by the acid solution, in which it may really be detected by evaporation. The first series of experiments may therefore be considered the more accurate, and it may be inferred that 100 parts of pure chloride of barium are capable of yielding 112.19 parts of sulphate of baryta. This result agrees very closely with that stated by Berzelius in the last edition of his System of Chemistry, who in one experiment got 112.17, and in another 112.18, of sulphate from 100 parts of chloride of barium. According to Dr. Thomson, 100 parts of the chloride yield only 111.32 parts of sulphate of baryta. It is proper to state, in reference to the foregoing experiments, that traces of chloride of barium are apt to adhere to the sulphate of baryta; but this source of error is easily avoided by decanting the supernatant fluid after subsidence, and stirring the precipitate with hot water acidulated with sulphuric acid.

In order to determine the chlorine of chloride of barium by means of silver, it was desirable to ascertain the composition of hornsilver. For this purpose some fine silver containing only traces of gold and copper was dissolved in nitric acid, precipitated by sea-salt, digested in dilute nitro-muriatic acid, and washed. The dry chloride was then reduced by means of carbonate of potash in the usual manner, and after throwing a few fragments of nitre upon the fused metal, it was granulated and then boiled repeatedly in distilled water. In the silver thus prepared I could not detect potash, gold, copper, or any other impurity; whereas it is difficult in employing common silver, to purify it completely by one operation.

1. Of this silver 28.407 grains were dissolved in pure nitric, and precipitated by pure muriatic acid, both of which had been prepared with the greatest care. The whole mass was evaporated to dryness, and yielded 37.737 grains of fused chloride of silver.

2. In a second similar experiment 41.917 grains of silver yielded 55.678 grains of hornsilver.

3. In a third, 40.006 grains of silver yielded 53.143 of hornsilver.

According to the first and third experiments 100 parts of silver correspond to 132.84, and according to the second to 132.83 parts of hornsilver.

4. In a fourth experiment, 30.922 grains of silver were dissolved in nitric acid, and precipitated by muriate of baryta in excess. The precipitate after being carefully washed and collected on a double filter, yielded 41.07 grains of fused chloride; and hence the silver and chloride are in the ratio of 100 to 132.82.

5. In a fifth experiment, 42.255 grains of silver were dissolved as usual, precipitated by an excess of muriatic acid, and collected on a double filter. The fused chloride amounted to 56.09 grains, giving the proportion of 100 to 132.74. When the silver is thus precipitated by free muriatic acid, and the chloride collected on a filter, the result is constantly below that obtained by the other

methods, owing to a trace of the chloride being dissolved by the strong acid solution.

It may be inferred, as a mean of the four first experiments, that 100 parts of silver correspond to 132.83 parts of chloride of silver. The proportion stated by Berzelius is 100 to 132.75; and it is estimated at 100 to 132.72 by Dr. Thomson. All these results, therefore, are closely correspondent.

From one of the experiments (No. 4.) just mentioned, it is manifest that the precipitation of chloride of barium by nitrate of silver does not involve any appreciable source of error. To be quite certain, however, as to this fact, chloride of barium was mixed with nitrate of silver in excess, and the precipitate carefully washed. It was then boiled in distilled water, and the fluid examined for silver and baryta; but not a trace of either could be detected. It dissolved completely in ammonia, and the addition of sulphuric acid did not cause the slightest turbidity.

In five analyses made by precipitating chloride of barium by an excess of nitrate of silver, I obtained the following proportions.

	Chloride of Barium.	Chloride of Silver.
Exp. 1.	100 yielded	137.45
2.	100	137.54
3.	100	137.70
4.	100	137.62
5.	100	137.64

Though all these analyses were made with great care, the last two were the most successful, as being less influenced by errors of manipulation than the others. Instead, therefore, of taking the mean of the five, which is 100 to 137.61, I adopt the mean of the two last experiments, which is 100 to 137.63. In one of these the precipitate was washed with distilled water only, and in the other with water acidulated with nitric acid. Berzelius in his experiments on this subject found that 100 parts of chloride of barium corresponded to 138.06 in one experiment, and 138.08 in another. This is the only material difference between us which I have yet had occasion to notice. It induced me to reconsider every part of my experiments; but as I am unable to detect the slightest inaccuracy in the two analyses from which my result was derived, I cannot hesitate to adopt it. I conclude, accordingly, that 100 parts of chloride of barium correspond to 137.63 parts of chloride of silver; and as, consistently with the preceding researches, this quantity of hornsilver contains 34.016 parts of chlorine, it follows that chloride of barium consists of

Barium	65.984
Chlorine	34.016
	100.000

Its constitution according to Dr. Thomson and Berzelius is shown by the following numbers:

	Thomson.	Berzelius.
Barium	66.037	65.926
Chlorine	33.963	34.074
	100.000	100.000

It is impracticable, from the composition of chloride of barium as above stated, to make any satisfactory inference relative to the real equivalent of barium, because the real equivalent of chlorine is not yet clearly ascertained. By Dr. Thomson it is estimated at 36, and by Berzelius at 35.43; and on calculating the equivalent of barium according to both estimates, the following result will be obtained.

Barium	69.832	68.726
Chlorine	36.000	35.430
	105.832	104.156

Hence if 36 is the equivalent of chlorine, that of barium will be 69.832, or very near 70 as stated by Dr. Thomson; but if the calculation be continued, still taking the results of my experiments as its basis, the equivalent of sulphuric acid will turn out to be 40.901 instead of 40. From these considerations it appears evident that at least one of the equivalent numbers concerned in the calculation must be incorrect. I abstain, however, from offering any further opinion on this point at present, as it will form the subject of another communication.

XXV. *On a new series of periodical colours produced by the grooved surfaces of metallic and transparent bodies. By* DAVID BREWSTER, *L.L.D. F.R.S. L. & E.*

Read May 21, 1829.

IN the year 1822, when I received from Mr. BARTON some very fine specimens of his Iris ornaments, I availed myself of the opportunity of performing a series of experiments on the action of grooved surfaces upon light. As the subject was to a certain extent new, many of the results which I obtained seemed to possess considerable interest, and I accordingly communicated to the Royal Society of Edinburgh a general account of them, which was read on the 3rd of February 1823. The interruptions, however, of professional pursuits prevented me, but at distant intervals, from pursuing the inquiry; and having found that M. FRAUNHOFER was actively engaged in the very same research, with all the advantages of the finest apparatus and materials, I abandoned the subject, though with some reluctance, to his superior powers and means of investigation. During a visit paid to Edinburgh by the Chevalier YELIN, a friend of FRAUNHOFER's and a distinguished member of the Academy of Sciences of Munich, I showed him the general results which I had obtained; and as he assured me that the phenomena which had principally occupied my attention had entirely escaped the notice of his friend*, I was thus induced to resume my labours, the results of which, in relation to one branch of the subject, I shall now submit to the consideration of the Society.

When a flat and polished metallic surface is covered with equal and equidistant grooves, we may characterize it by the relation of two quantities, one of which m represents the breadth of each groove, or of the surface that is removed, while the other n represents the breadth of the intermediate space, or of the original surface that is left. If the image of a candle is seen by reflexion from such a surface, the trace of the plane of reflexion being parallel to the grooves, we observe the colourless image of a candle in the middle of a row of prismatic images arranged in a line perpendicular to the grooves. The colourless image of the candle is formed by the original portions *n* of the metallic surface, while the prismatic images are formed by the sides of the grooves *m*. This may be demonstrated ocularly by increasing *m*, and consequently diminishing *n* till the latter nearly disappears. In this case the intensity of the prismatic images rises to a maximum, while the ordinary colourless image becomes extremely faint, and vice versâ. The general phenomena of the prismatic images, such as their distance from the common image, and the dispersion of their colours, depend entirely on the magnitude of $m + n$, or the number of grooves and intervals that occupy any given space; and the laws of these phenomena have been accurately determined by M. Fraunhofer.

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* The memoir of M. FRAUNHOFER was read to the Bavarian Academy of Sciences on the 14th of June 1823; and has no relation to the subject of this paper.

In the course of my examination of the prismatic images, I observed in some specimens an unaccountable defalcation of particular colours, varying with the angle of incidence, and sometimes affecting one of the images and not the others. It sometimes appeared in close and sometimes in wide systems of grooves, and from the symmetry of its effects, it became obvious that it was not owing to any accidental cause. In the specimen in which it was most distinctly seen, I was surprised to observe that the white image reflected from the original surface of the steel was itself slightly coloured; that its tint varied with the angle of incidence, and had some relation to the defalcation of colour in the prismatic images.

Hitherto I had used a small disc of light, but in order to observe through a great range of incidence I employed a long narrow rectangular aperture, which gave a convergent beam of 30° or 40°. I thus saw a series of very interesting phenomena. The ordinary image of the aperture, as formed by the spaces *n*, was crossed in a direction perpendicular to its length, with broad coloured fringes varying in their tints from 90° to 0° of incidence. This remarkable effect I observed in various specimens, having from 500 to 10,000 grooves in an inch. In a specimen with 1000 grooves in an inch, or in which

$m + n =$ 1000dth of an inch, no less than four complete orders of colours were developed as shown in the following Table.

	°	′		°	′
White	90	00	Bluish green	54	30
Yellow	80½		Yellowish green	53	15
Reddish orange	77½		Whitish green	51	
Pink	76	20	Whitish yellow	49	
Junction of pink and blue	75	40	Yellow	47	15
Brilliant blue	74	30	Pinkish yellow	41	
Whitish	71		Pink red	36	
Yellow	64	45	Whitish pink	31	
Pink	59	45	Green	24	
Junction of pink and blue	58	10	Yellow	10	
Blue	56		Reddish	0	

These colours are obviously those of the reflected rings in thin plates. By turning the steel plate round in azimuth, the very same colours are seen at the same angles of incidence, and they suffer no change either by varying the distance of the luminous aperture, or the distance of the eye of the observer.

I now examined various other specimens which possessed the same property. In some there were three orders of colours, in others two, and others one, while in some only one or two tints of the first order were developed. These different effects are more minutely detailed in the following Table.

Number of grooves in an inch.	Orders and portions of orders of colours developed from 90° up to 0° of incidence.
500	Citron yellow of the first order.
625	One complete order, and up to reddish yellow of the second order. Colours very dilute.
1000	Four complete orders of colours.
1000	One complete order, together with blue green and yellowish green of the second order.
1250	One complete order, together with blue and bluish green of the second order. Colours exceedingly faint and diluted.
2000	One complete order, together with blue green and greenish yellow of the second order.

Number of grooves in an inch.	Orders and portions of orders of colours developed from 90° up to 0° of incidence.
2000 on wax.	One complete order, together with greenish yellow of the second order.
2000 on wax.	One complete order, together with gamboge yellow of the second order.
2500 ———	One complete order, together with the full blue of the second order.
3333 ———	Gamboge yellow of the first order.
5000 ———	One complete order, together with bluish white of the second order. Colours more dilute than in No. 5.
10,000 ———	One complete order, together with blue and fainter blue of the second order.

It is obvious from the preceding Table that the diversity of effect produced by different specimens does not depend upon the quantity $m + n$, but upon n. The more that the original surface is ploughed away by the cutting diamond, the more brilliant were the tints, and the more numerous the orders of colours.

I was now desirous of seeing what effect would be produced when the original surface was almost wholly removed; and Mr. BARTON was so obliging as to execute for me a specimen containing 2000 grooves in an inch, in which this was nearly effected. His diamond point, however, having unfortunately broken before he had executed any considerable space, I was unable to make all the experiments with it which I could have wished.

This specimen produced four complete orders of colours, all of which were developed at much greater angles of incidence than those in the preceding Tables.

	° ′		° ′
White	90 00	Red.	
Straw yellow.		Pink.	
Faint red.		Second limit of pink and blue	69 40
Pink.		Blue.	
First limit of pink and blue .	80 00	Green.	
Blue.		Yellowish green.	
Green.		Yellow.	
Yellow.		Orange.	

	° ′		° ′
Scarlet.		Brilliant green.	
Purple.		Yellowish green.	
Third limit of pink and blue .	48 00	Yellow.	
Blue.		Reddish	10 00

Such being the phenomena exhibited by the ordinary image formed by reflexion from the original spaces n, I now proceeded to examine the prismatic images in the first specimen with 1000 grooves, and I observed the following appearances.

Let A B, Fig. 1, be the reflected image of the rectangular aperture from the spaces n, and $a\,b$, $a'\,b'$, $a''\,b''$, $a'''\,b'''$, the prismatic images of it, $v\,v$, $v'\,v'$, &c. being the violet sides, and $r\,r$, $r'\,r'$, &c. the red sides of these spectra. Then in the

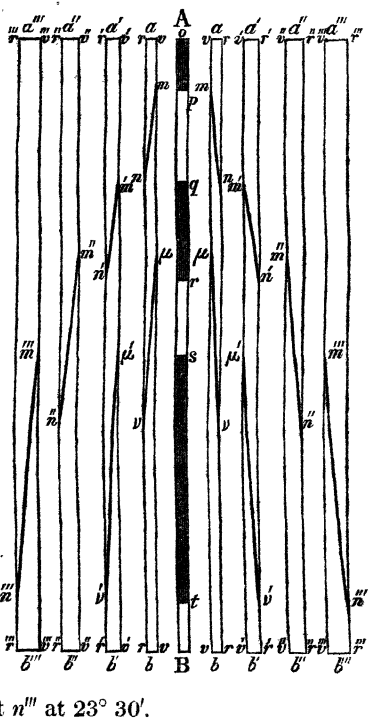
1st spectrum $a\,b$, the violet rays are obliterated at m at an incidence of 74°, and the red rays at n at an incidence of 66°, the intermediate colours, blue green, being obliterated at intermediate points between m and n, and at angles of incidence intermediate between 74° and 66°. In the

2nd spectrum $a'\,b'$, the violet rays are obliterated at m' at an incidence of 66° 20′, and the red at n' at 55° 45′. In the

3rd spectrum $a''\,b''$, the violet rays are obliterated at m'' at 57°, and the red at n'' at 41° 35′. And in the

4th spectrum $a'''\,b'''$, the violet rays are obliterated at m''' at 48°, and the red rays at n''' at 23° 30′.

Fig. 1.



Another similar succession of obliterated tints takes place on all the prismatic images at a lesser incidence, as shown at $\mu\,\nu$, $\mu'\,\nu'$, the violet being obliterated at μ, and the red at ν, and the intermediate colours at intermediate points. In this second succession the line $\mu\,\nu$ begins and ends at the same angle of incidence, as the line $m''\,n''$ in the third prismatic image $a''\,b'$; and the line $\mu'\,\nu'$ on the second prismatic image corresponds with $m'''\,n'''$ on the fourth prismatic image.

This singular obliteration of the colours is shown more clearly in Fig. 3, where *r m v n* is a part of one of the prismatic images, *r v* the red space, *g g* the green space, *b b* the blue, and *v v* the violet space. The line of obliteration *m n* in beginning at *m* obliterates the extreme violet at *m*; so that the curve of illumination *a b m*, Fig. 4, is just affected at one extremity *m*. The line advances into the spectrum, and at the point corresponding to *d*, Fig. 4, a portion of the blue and violet is obliterated, as shown by the notch in the curve; at *e* a portion of the green and blue; at *h* a portion of the red and green, and at *n* the extreme red.

Fig. 3.

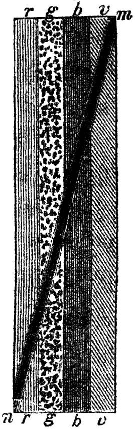
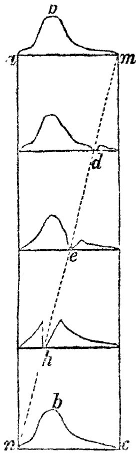


Fig. 4.



A similar obliteration of tints takes place on the ordinary image A B.

The 1st obliteration, viz. that of the violet, takes place at *o*, Fig. 1, and that of the red at *p*; while the intermediate colours disappear at intermediate points. This first space of obliteration has no corresponding one at the same incidence in any of the prismatic images.

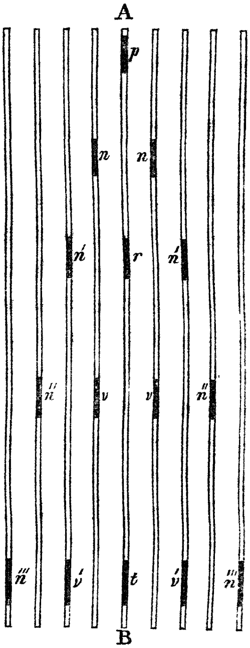
The 2nd obliteration of the violet in A B takes place at *q*, and that of the red at *r*, and this corresponds in incidence with the obliterations $m'\,n'$, $m'\,n'$ on the second prismatic image.

The 3rd obliteration of the violet takes place at *s*, and that of the red at *t*, and this corresponds in incidence with the four obliterations on the second and fourth prismatic images, viz. $\mu\,\nu$, $\mu'\,\nu'$, $m'''\,n'''$, $m'''\,n'''$.

In all these phenomena the points *m*, *n*, μ, ν, &c., are only the points of minimum intensity, or of maximum obliteration; for the tints never entirely disappear, and those obliterated at each line *m n* form an oblique spectrum containing all the prismatic colours.

The analysis of these curious and apparently complicated phenomena becomes very simple when they are examined under homogeneous illumination. The effect produced in red light is represented in Fig. 2, where A B is the image of the rectangular aperture reflected from the faces *n* of the steel, and the four images on each side of it correspond with the prismatic images. All these nine images, however, consist of homogeneous red light, which is obliterated at the fifteen shaded rectangles, which are the minima of the new series of periodical colours which cross both the ordinary and the prismatic images. The centres *p*, *r*, *t*, *n*, *ν*, &c. of these rectangles correspond with the points marked with the same letters in Fig. 1; and if we had drawn the same figure for violet light, the centres of the rectangles would have corresponded with *o*, *q*, *s*, *m*, *μ*, &c. in Fig. 1. The rectangles should have been shaded off to represent the phenomena accurately, but the only object of the figure is to show to the eye the position and relations of the minima of the periods.

Fig. 2.



If it should be practicable to remove a still greater portion of the faces *n*, the first minimum *p*, Fig. 2, would commence at a greater angle of incidence; and other two rows of minima, namely, rows of five and six, would be found extending to the fifth and sixth prismatic images. The arrangement and succession of these is easily deducible from Fig. 2, where the law of the phenomenon is obvious to the eye.

The following table contains the angles of incidence reckoned from the perpendicular at which these minima occur in the extreme rays.

Position of the minima in red light.

	Ord. Im.	1st Prism. Im.	2nd Prism. Im.	3rd Prism. Im.	4th Prism. Im
	′	° ′	° ′	° ′	′
First minima *p*	76 0	66 0	55 45	41 35	23 30
Second minima *r* ..	55 45	41 35	23 30		
Third minima	23 30				

Position of the minima in violet light.

	Ord. Im.	1st Prism. Im.	2nd Prism. Im.	3rd Prism. Im.	4th Prism. Im.
First minima	81° 30′	74°	66° 20′	57°	48°
Second minima....	66 20	57	48		
Third minima.....	48				

When the steel with 1000 grooves is exposed to common light, and the incident ray is very near the perpendicular, the 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th prismatic images are combined into a mass of whitish light terminated externally by a black space. As the angle of incidence increases, the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th images are combined into this mass, then the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th images, and so on, the black space which terminates this mass receding from the axis or image A B, Fig. 1, as the obliquity of the incident ray increases.

Having covered the steel plate with water and oil of cassia in succession, I found the angular distances of the black space to be as follows at the same incidence.

Air	12° 23′
Water	17 15
Oil of cassia	21 22

The sines of which are inversely as the indices of refraction of the fluids.

Phenomena analogous to those above described take place on the grooved surfaces of gold, silver, and calcareous spar, &c.

In order to study this subject under a more general aspect, I was desirous of examining the phenomena exhibited by grooved surfaces of different refractive powers. It was obviously impossible to procure systems of lines upon transparent bodies in which the grooves should have exactly the same distance and magnitude; but I conceived it practicable to impress upon different substances the very grooves which produced the preceding phenomena, and I succeeded in impressing the system of 1000 grooves upon tin, realgar, and isinglass.

The following results were obtained with Tin, the colours being those upon A B, Fig. 1.

White	90° 0′	1st junction of pink and blue	76° 20′
Yellow.		Greenish blue.	
Pink.		Yellow.	

	°	′	
Pink.			Yellow.
2nd junction of pink and blue	57	40	Orange.
			Pink.
Bluish green.			3rd junction of pink and blue.

	°
First minimum of red	76
Second ——	61

The following results were obtained with Realgar.

	°	′		°
White	90	0	Yellow	63
Yellow	80		Bright pink	54
Pink	75	30	2nd junction of pink and blue	47
1st junction of pink and blue	73	10	Bluish green	41
			Yellow	36
Blue	72		Pink	32
Bluish green	70	15	More and more pink.	

	°	′
First minimum of red	72	0
Second ——	61	15

The following results were obtained with Isinglass. The colours were generally the same as in the steel.

	°	′
The first limit of pink and blue was at	75	45
The blue of second order	73	45
The second limit of pink and blue was at	54	30

In these experiments the tin gave nearly the same results as the steel; but in the realgar and the isinglass similar tints were produced at a less angle of incidence than in the steel. The minima of the periods were exhibited very finely on the isinglass, and were produced at smaller angles of incidence.

In a specimen with 1000 grooves upon isinglass, the third pink, or that seen upon steel at 36°, was the highest; but after drying, the pink descended to yellow, and subsequently to green.

If the isinglass is removed from the steel when it is still soft, the edges of the grooves get rounded and lose their sharpness, and only one prismatic image is seen on each side of the ordinary image, as in mother-of-pearl.

The mass of white light is finely seen in the impressions taken upon tin, but never appears upon isinglass.

The preceding experiments do not afford any precise data for determining the influences of refractive power. The realgar and the isinglass give fewer periods of colour so as to indicate that, cæteris paribus, a diminution of refractive power, produces a diminution in the number and orders of colours, or causes the minima to be developed at a less incidence. This indication, however, is opposed by the fact, that as the isinglass dries and consequently increases in refractive power, the periods diminish in number, and the minima are produced at less incidences. The modification of the tints by a change of refractive power is here masked by the influence of other causes, namely, an inferiority in the sharpness of the impression to that of the original surface, and a rounding of the narrow spaces *n* subsequently produced by induration. In the specimen of isinglass, therefore, already mentioned, which gave the first limit of pink and blue at nearly the same angle as the steel, it is probable that it would have developed the same limit at a greater inclination had the impression been as sharp as the original.

In this uncertainty I conceived that the influence of a variable refractive power would be best obtained by placing different fluids on the surface of the grooved steel; and upon using alcohol and oil of cassia my expectations were fulfilled.

The following were the results:

Number of grooves in an inch.	Maximum tint without a fluid.	Maximum tint, with water, alcohol, and oil of cassia.
312	No colour	1. Water. Tinge of yellow. 2. Alcohol. Tinge of yellow. 3. Oil of cassia. Faint reddish yellow.
500	Citron yellow of first order	1. Water. Tinge of red. 2. Alcohol. Diluted pink. 3. Oil of cassia. A bluer pink.
625	Reddish yellow of second order	1. Water. Faint pink of second order. 2. Alcohol. Ditto more pink. 3. Oil of cassia. Bluish pink of second order.
1000	Yellowish green of second order	1. Water. Pinkish red, second order. 2. Alcohol. Brilliant pink, ditto. 3. Oil of cassia. Greenish blue, third order.
1250	Bluish green faint	1. Water. Yellow of second order. 2. Alcohol. Yellower. 3. Oil of cassia. Yellowish pink.

Number of grooves in an inch.	Maximum tint without a fluid.	Maximum tint, with water, alcohol, and oil of cassia.
2000	Greenish yellow of second order	1. Water. Brownish red, second order. 2. Alcohol. Pinkish red, ditto. 3. Oil of cassia. Greenish blue.
2500	Blue, second order	1. Water. Dilute green. 2. Alcohol. Greenish white, second order. 3. Oil of cassia. Bright gamboge yellow.
3333	Gamboge yellow of first order	1. Water. Pinkish red, first order. 2. Alcohol. Reddish pink. 3. Oil of cassia. Bright blue, second order.
5000	Bluish white of second order	1. Water. Pale yellow. 2. Alcohol. Yellow with tinge of orange. 3. Oil of cassia. Yellowish pink, second order.
10,000	Fine blue of second order..........	1. Water. Greenish white of second order. 2. Alcohol. Yellowish white. 3. Oil of cassia. Brilliant gamboge yellow.

I obtained similar results with grooves impressed upon wax; so that we may now safely draw the conclusion that more orders of colours, and consequently higher tints at a given incidence, are developed by diminishing the refractive power of the grooved surface.

The influence of refractive power on the tints of the ordinary image being thus determined, it became interesting to ascertain its effects on the obliterated tints of the prismatic images. As these tints never appeared unless when that of the ordinary image exceeded the blue of the second order, I took the specimen with 10,000 grooves, which had for its maximum tint a blue of the second order, but which exhibited no obliterated tints in the prismatic images. Having placed upon it a film of oil of cassia, I raised the blue to a gamboge yellow, and I found that the fluid developed the phenomena of obliterated tints on the first prismatic image. Owing to the great breadth of the spectrum, the distinct separation of the colours which composed it, and the great length of the line of obliteration, this phenomenon was one of the most beautiful and remarkable that I have ever witnessed.

Hitherto I had examined the minima in the prismatic images as symmetrically related in position to the minima in the ordinary image, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2; but in studying some specimens in which the spaces *n* were very broad, and the grooves or spaces *m* comparatively narrow, I was surprised to observe obliterated tints on the prismatic images, while the ordinary image was entirely free of colour. This took place in two specimens, one of which had 312, and the other 625 grooves in an inch. The spaces *n* were here far too wide to produce the new tints, and so were the spaces *m*; but upon applying the microscope to the grooves *m*, I saw that they were formed by two or more grooves ploughed out by the cutting point; so that each space *m* actually consisted of smaller reflecting spaces, which were sufficiently minute to produce the periodical colours.

Although in these specimens, therefore, when *m* is nearly equal to *n*, we observe a beautiful coincidence between the positions of the minima on the ordinary and on the prismatic images, yet the fact above described seems to show that they are separate phenomena, and depend, when the grooves are single, on the relation between *m* and *n*.

The preceding observations relate solely to rays reflected from grooved surfaces; but in consequence of the almost perfect transparency of isinglass in thin plates, I have been enabled to examine the transmitted tints. The colours which are thus seen on the ordinary image are extremely brilliant, but they seem to have no relation whatever, either in number or in quality, to the reflected tints. In the specimen which gave by reflexion three orders of colours, those seen by transmission were only the following.

Fine blue	85° of incidence.
Purple.	
Red.	
Orange.	
Yellow	0 vertical incidence.

Another specimen from the same steel plate gave, when soft and newly taken off, a bright purple at a perpendicular incidence, which passed through pink and blue at greater incidences. But in the process of induration, the vertical purple became red, orange and yellow. In a third impression the perpendicular tint was a bright pink when soft, which descended to yellow when drier.

In order to observe the relation between the reflected and transmitted tints, I took a fresh impression on very transparent isinglass, and obtained the following results.

Reflected tints.	Transmitted tints.	Angles of incidence.
Yellow	Deep blue	90
Orange	Paler blue.	
Pink	Blue.	
First limit of pink and blue	Blue.	
Blue	Pink.	
Green	Orange pink.	
Yellow	Orange.	
Orange	Yellow.	
Pink	Yellow.	
Second limit of pink and blue	Yellow.	
Blue	Yellow	0

The comparison of these tints affords the most satisfactory evidence that they are not complementary to each other. The transmitted tints of the ordinary prismatic images always increase in brightness as the angle of incidence diminishes, while the reflected tints become fainter.

As I had preserved the different specimens of isinglass with which these experiments were made, it became interesting to observe the changes which their colours had undergone after a lapse of six years. The following was the result.

1. A specimen with 1000 grooves exhibited no colours on the ordinary image either by reflexion or transmission. The prismatic images of a candle were very faint, and the 4th could scarcely be seen.

2. Another specimen of 1000 grooves gave by reflexion one period of colours from white at great incidences through yellow up to purple at a vertical incidence. By transmission a little yellow only was seen at a great incidence.

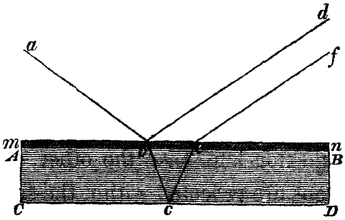
3. A third specimen of 1000 grooves which had been a fine sharp impression, gave by reflexion two orders of colours, the first limit of pink and blue being at 57° 45′, and the second limit nearly at a vertical incidence, a deep pink appearing at 10°. By transmission the isinglass gave a bluish green at the greatest incidence which passed at lesser incidences through purple to yellow, which was the maximum tint.

In all these specimens the colours remain the same in all azimuths, provided the angle of incidence is invariable.

As the steel plate from which all these impressions had been taken was much injured, I resolved to grind down its surface by a polishing powder, and to observe the changes which took place. As the effect of this was to increase the spaces *n*, the colours on the ordinary image soon disappeared. The phenomenon of the obliterated tints was no longer seen, the mass of white light disappeared, and from the rounding of the edges of the grooves the prismatic images were fewer in number, though their distance was unchanged.

When one of the impressed films of isinglass *m n*, Fig. 5, was laid upon a plate of glass A B C D, and was in optical contact with it, a series of fringes was seen across the images reflected from the second surface C D of the glass. These fringes seen by the eye at *d f*, and formed by the rays *a b c e f*, are parallel to the grooves on the isinglass, and their breadth diminishes as the thickness A C of the glass is increased. When the grooves were 1000 in an inch, these fringes were nearly as distinct as the prismatic images, one fringe appearing to bisect each image when the thickness A C was about $\frac{1}{20}$th of an inch. They were much more numerous, and even crossed the principal image when A C was $\frac{1}{7}$th of an inch; but when A C was $\frac{1}{4}$th of an inch, no fringes were seen across the second image.

Fig. 5.



These fringes have the same origin as those which I have described in the Edinburgh Transactions. In the first specimen, where A C was $\frac{1}{20}$th of an inch, its two surfaces were not parallel, and the direction of the grooves in the isinglass was accidentally perpendicular to the common section of the two surfaces of the glass. Hence the fringes produced by the glass were parallel to the prismatic images from the isinglass. But when the specimen is turned round, the isinglass fringes reflected from the back of the glass are crossed by those produced by the glass, giving to the former the appearance of a coloured rope, in which the coils pass along the longitudinal spectra with singular beauty.

Such are the leading phenomena of this new and remarkable class of periodical colours; but though their general law and the circumstances upon which they depend seem to be pretty clearly shown in the preceding experiments, yet

I feel great difficulty in assigning a satisfactory cause for their production. That they are not owing to the diffraction and interference of the rays reflected from two or more of the surfaces *n*, considered as narrow slits or apertures, is obvious; for in that case they would be affected by the distance of the luminous object and the distance of the eye, and the colours would form bands parallel to the direction of the grooves.

In my experiments on the production of the complementary colours by the metallic reflexion of polarized light, I have shown that one reflexion from a plate of silver, &c. is equivalent in its action to a given thickness of a crystallized film, and that the tints descend in the scale by increasing the angle of incidence as if the equivalent film had diminished in thickness. That these colours are produced by the interference of two pencils, one of which suffers reflexion later than the other, cannot be doubted; but whether these two portions are reflected within the sphere of reflecting activity, at such distances as to produce colours by their interference, or whether the one is reflected in the usual manner, while the other is not reflected till it has penetrated a certain thickness of the polished metal, it is not easy to ascertain.

If either of these effects takes place with polarized light, an analogous effect should be produced with common light, though the intensity of the interfering pencils might in this case be very inconsiderable.

If we suppose that the spaces *n* are smaller than the distance to which the reflecting force extends, the removal of the metal from the adjacent grooves must diminish the reflecting force of these spaces. That this is the case may, we think, be inferred from direct experiment. At the separating surface of the steel and a fluid, we observe a certain change in the action of the steel surface, which can be ascribed to no other cause than the diminution of the refractive and reflective power of the surface. Now it is manifest from experiment that the diminution of the spaces *n* has exactly the same effect, the colours not only being rendered brighter by each of these causes, but the minima being produced at greater angles of incidence.

Since in a system of grooves with only 312 in an inch, oil of cassia developes colours which did not previously exist, it is evident that if we had fluids of much higher refractive power, colours would be produced when the spaces *n* were much larger, and when the fluid approached in refractive density to that of the metal, we should witness the periodical colours without any grooves at all on the reflecting surface; so that the phenomena would then become identical with those which are developed at the separating surface of transparent bodies.

We can scarcely, therefore, avoid the conclusion, that the removal of the substance from the grooves, whether they are made on metal or on transparent bodies, diminishes the refractive power of the intermediate spaces. On the hypothesis of emission, this abstraction of the reflecting matter may be regarded as equivalent to a diminution of the density of the surface; while on the undulatory hypothesis, the effect may be ascribed to the condition of the ether arising from a variation in its density or elasticity towards the extremities of a number of salient points.

XXVI. *On the Nerves of the Face; being a second paper on that subject. By* Charles Bell, *Esq. Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Read May 28, 1829.

I HAVE to beg the indulgence of the Society to some minute details of anatomy, for the sake of those deductions which can be attained by no other means: and that a zeal for its cultivation may be preserved among us. There is an obvious practical benefit derived from anatomy, but the public do not comprehend its importance as a science. It is to the Royal Society that those who prosecute this science must look for countenance in their slow and painful investigations.

Nine years ago, at the request of our late President, I submitted to the Society a paper on the Nervous System; in which I arranged the nerves strictly according to the anatomy, and illustrated the principles of the arrangement, by exhibiting the different functions of the Nerves of the Face. On presenting a second paper on the same part of the nervous system after so considerable a lapse of time, there will be some novelty both in the facts and in the illustrations; yet I have more gratification in showing that after the most minute inquiries in different countries, my positions drawn from the anatomy have been admitted, and my reasoning on the experiments, with one exception, found to be correct. Confident in the accuracy of my deductions from the anatomy of the fifth nerve, I had attributed to one of its branches a function which belongs to another branch of the same nerve. The subject will form a part of the present paper.

After the announcement of the facts in my first paper, the inquiry became interesting from its application to medical practice. I must take another opportunity of thanking those gentlemen who have so liberally afforded additional proofs of the truth of my principles. I must restrict myself in referring to them here, since I am desirous that the Society's Transactions should contain only the philosophical part of the inquiry.

The system of Willis, of which we have an elegant account in the posthumous works of Dr. Baillie, prevailed universally in the schools when I entered on these inquiries. In opposition to that system I demonstrated that the nerves hitherto supposed to possess the same powers, consisted of filaments having different roots, and performing different functions. I found myself embarked in this investigation, from observing the course which the nerves took in their distribution through the body. Conceiving that the devious course and reunion of the nerves were for a purpose, I sought in their origins for the cause of their seeming irregularity. It was discovered that the roots of the nerves arose from distinct columns of nervous matter, and that on these columns depended their different properties. Those which were called the common nerves, that is, the nerves which arise from the spinal marrow, thirty in number, were found to consist each of two nerves derived from distinct columns, one for sensation and one for motion. In the further pursuit of this subject, there was reason to conclude that the spinal marrow contained not only the columns for bestowing sensation and motion, but also another column, the office of which was to combine the actions of respiration. I then drew the attention of the Society to the course of the fifth nerve of the brain according to Willis. I showed that it had the same double root as the spinal nerves, that it had a ganglion, and that part of the nerve passed free of the ganglion; and that from all these points of resemblance, it was to be considered as the anterior or superior of the spinal nerves, of that system which is called symmetrical, and which ministers to the same functions in all classes of animals, bestowing sensibility and the locomotive powers, but deficient in those filaments which command the respiratory motions. I am particular in restating this, because from time to time it has been reported that I had abandoned my original opinions; whereas every thing has tended to confirm them.

From the general view of the nervous system, I drew attention to the superadded or irregular nerves. Having shown that the original or symmetrical system of nerves, of which the fifth was one, had no power over the motions of respiration, and that the human countenance in all its motions, with the exception of mastication, bore relation to the actions of respiration, it was therefore required that another nerve besides the fifth, should be sent to the face. Having shown also that the roots of the fifth nerve were distant from that column of nervous matter which gives origin to the nerves of the respiratory system, and that it could not therefore minister to the motions of the face which are connected with respiration; and that another nerve, the portio dura, having its root in common with the nerves of respiration, took its course to the face,—the subject was prepared for experiment.

By experiments on the nerves of the face these three things were proved: First, that the sensibility of the head and face depended on the fifth pair of nerves. Secondly, that the muscular branches of the fifth were for mastication: and in the Third place, it was proved that the portio dura of the seventh, or respiratory nerve of the face, controuled the motions of the features, performing all those motions, voluntary or involuntary, which are necessarily connected with respiration;—such as breathing, sucking, swallowing, and speaking, with all the varieties of expression.

Reserving the details, I shall now state shortly the occurrences which I have witnessed since the publication of that paper; as they afford convincing proofs of the correctness of these opinions.

The first instance was in a man shot with a pistol ball, which entered the ear and tore across the portio dura at its root. All motion on the same side of the face from that time ceased; but he continued in possession of the sensibility of the integuments of that side of the face.

The next instance was in a man wounded by the horn of an ox. The point of the horn entered under the angle of the jaw and came out before the ear, tearing across the portio dura. He remains now a singular proof of the effects of the loss of function in the muscles of the face by this nerve being divided. The forehead of the corresponding side is without motion, the eyelids remain open, the nostril has no motion in breathing, and the mouth is drawn to the opposite side. The muscles of the face by long disuse are degenerated, and the integuments of the wounded side of the face are become like a membrane stretched over the skull. They have lost their firmness, and the flesh under them is wasted, with the exception of certain muscles, the reason of which will be understood on perusing the anatomical description in the present paper. In this man the sensibility of the face is perfect. The same nerve (portio dura) has been divided in the extirpation of a tumour from before the ear, and the immediate effect has been horrible distortion of the face by the prevalence of the muscles of the opposite side, but without the loss of sensibility; and that distortion is unhappily increased when a pleasurable emotion should be reflected in the countenance.

These facts are so distinct, that I cannot presume to detain the Society with the instances of the lesser defects which I have witnessed from the more partial injuries or temporary diseases of the nerve;—such as distortion of the features produced by glands pressing on this nerve, paralysis from suppurations in the ear affecting the nerve in its passage, or temporary derangement disturbing one or more of its functions.

As to the fifth nerve, the facts are equally impressive, and correspond with our former experiments and opinions. By a small sacculated tumour affecting the roots of this nerve, the sensibility was destroyed in all the parts supplied by its widely extended branches; that is, in all the side of the head and face and the side of the tongue, whilst the motion of the face remained. Two circumstances affecting this nerve have occurred with most curious coincidence in the symptoms. By the drawing of a tooth from the lower jaw, the nerve which comes out upon the chin to supply one half of the lip was injured, and exactly this half of the lip was rendered insensible. When the patient put his mouth to a tumbler he thought they had given him a broken glass! Precisely the same thing occurred from the division of that branch of the fifth nerve, which goes to one half of the upper lip. A gentleman falling, a sharp point entered his cheek and divided the infra orbitary nerve: the effect was loss of sensation without loss of motion, in that half of the upper lip to which the nerve is distributed. The remarkable circumstance was, that this individual made the same remark when the cup was put to his lip:—that they had given him a broken one! The part of the cup which was placed in contact with the insensible portion of the lip appeared to him to be broken off.

I have had two or three instances before me of disease affecting the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve, and producing total insensibility of the eye and eyelids, without loss of vision; whilst the eyelids continued to be closed and the eyebrow to be moved by the influence of the portio dura of the seventh nerve.

Such are a few of the facts which have been reaped from a patient reliance on the correctness of my first deductions, and I would now urge them in proof of the importance of reasoning upon the anatomy. All these nerves have been repeatedly divided, by almost every surgeon of eminence in the three kingdoms. Although some have performed the operation of dividing the nerves frequently, and one eminent gentleman had done it six times on the face of the same man, all these operations have been performed without giving rise to the suspicion that these nerves bestowed different properties. Even now, so slow is the progress of improvement, it is stated by a surgeon that he will not hesitate to cut the portio dura in the case of tic douloureux. My duty is performed when I give publicity to the facts which prove that horrible distortion of the whole countenance, the loss of distinct articulation, the loss of expression, the loss of motion of the eyelids, and consequent inflammation of the eye, must follow such an operation.

Much has been said in favour of experiments when made by men who are positively without any expectation of the result, or, as they affirm, are unbiassed. The only instances of this that I can allow, are when the surgeon cuts the nerves of the face in a surgical operation. In such operations as these for tic douloureux, he is indeed unbiassed; and we have seen the result, that after fifty years of such experience we remained quite ignorant of the distinctions in these nerves. But on the other hand when attention is roused to inquiry by aantomy, facts are obtained of the utmost importance both to the knowledge of disease and to the safe practice of surgery.

Of the Motor or Manducatory portion of the Fifth Nerve.

The fifth nerve is usually called Trigeminus, from piercing the skull in three grand divisions. But when it has been shown that it is composed of two distinct roots having different functions, the accidental circumstance of its divisions passing through the bones yields in importance to another inquiry, How is the muscular portion of the nerve distributed?

Since the publication of my first paper this inquiry has assumed importance; although the principal facts of the anatomy were known to WRISBERG, SANTORINI, PALETTA, PROCHASKA, and SŒMMERRING. But in no author is the anatomy of the motor portion of the nerve traced with sufficient minuteness, or regard to the distinct uses of the muscular and sensitive divisions.

The motor division of the fifth nerve passes under the Gasserian ganglion, and free of it. It is not seen when we look from above, as in the plates of MONRO. When the nerve is turned up and dissected, this portion is seen to form about a fifth part of the whole nerve. It is tied to the larger portion before advancing to the ganglion, by filaments which have been sometimes taken for nerves.

Having passed the ganglion, it attaches itself slightly to the superior maxillary nerve, but this is apparently a membranous connection only*. The nerve itself joins the third grand division after passing the foramen ovale. At this point the muscular and sensitive portions of the nerves are matted together, and form a mass which between the fingers feels like a knot†. There is, however, no red and fleshy-like matter interposed here, as in the Gasserian ganglion of the trunk of the nerve. But the filaments of both portions of the nerve are here so complexly and intimately combined, that all the branches which go off after this union are compound nerves, and have motor filaments in their composition.

It is, however, equally obvious that the gustatory division of the nerve which descends from this mass, has not the muscular portion given to it in that abundance which those branches have which take their course to the muscles of the jaws. The mandibulo-labralis, which also descends from this plexus, lies nearer the motor portion, and has a more distinct addition given to it than the gustatory nerve.

This motor or muscular portion which we are tracing, sends off no branch either in its course under the great ganglion, or after passing it about half an inch. But when it has arrived at the point of union with the ganglionic portion, the filaments become interwoven; and from this place the nerves are compound, and go off diverging to their destinations. First, there are sent off nerves to the temporal, masseter, and pterygoid, muscles, also to the buccinator muscle. The temporal muscle receives a large and appropriate nerve. The nerve to the masseter passes between the coronoid and condyloid processes of the lower jawbone; but before going into the muscle it sends branches to the temporal muscle. The pterygoid muscles have each their appropriate nerves coming direct from this plexus.

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* GERARDI, commenting on SANTORINI, says that the anterior root (the motor) does give filaments to the superior maxillary division of the fifth. PROCHASKA (de Structura Nervorum) gives two views, Tab. ii. fig. v. vi. which represent an actual union of the anterior root and the superior maxillary nerve. In the plate, however, the twigs seem rather to go from the ganglionic into the motor division.

† SANTORINI says, it is a plexus like a ganglion, "in plexum vere ganglioformem mutatur."

Ramus Buccinalis Labialis.

This is a remarkable branch which arises from the same source, and goes to the cheek and lips. This nerve where it lies on the external pterygoid muscle sends one more branch to the temporal muscle; it then divides, one branch enters the buccinator muscle, and another is prolonged forwards. The division to the buccinator muscle is tortuous, which is no doubt a provision for its being undisturbed by the free motion of the cheek; its minute branches may be traced until lost among the muscular fibres, whilst others penetrate to the lining of the cheek. The prolonged branch is the labial division; it runs nearer the alveolar processes of the lower jaw, and becomes so superficial as to admit a union with the portio dura: from thence passing under the facial artery it may be traced into the triangularis or depressor anguli oris, the levator labiorum communis, and the lateral portion of the orbicularis oris.

In the distribution of the buccinalis labialis to the muscles of the mouth, it is joined, as I have said, by branches of the portio dura; and nothing is more striking than the manner in which this latter nerve passes over the masseter, a muscle of the jaw, to be profusely given to the muscles of the lips.

There is one more branch important to the physiology of the fifth nerve. At the root of the mandibulo-labralis (where it is sent off from the junction of the muscular and ganglionic portions), a small nerve takes its origin. This branch runs parallel to the greater nerve till it enters the foramen in the lower jaw; here it seems to enter, but does not; it takes a course on the inside of the jaw to arrive at its final destination, the mylo-hyoideus and the anterior belly of the digastricus, that is, to those muscles which open the mouth by drawing down the jaw.

We may for a moment interrupt our particular inquiry, to notice that all muscular nerves, and consequently the muscular divisions of the fifth nerve, form a plexus. The plexus, formed by the motor and ganglionic divisions of the fifth nerve before they diverge to the muscles of the lower jaw, corresponds with the plexus formed on the nerves sent to other classes of muscles. Even that branch of the third division of the fifth nerve which comes out before the ear, joins the portio dura in a plexus*; and this is the reason of that sensibility evinced in the facial nerve in making experiments upon it.

The form of the fifth nerve, and its resemblance to the spinal nerves, had struck some of the best continental anatomists. But as they had made no distinctions in the functions of the roots of the spinal nerves, so neither did they imagine any difference in the roots of the fifth nerve, and therefore no consequence resulted from having observed this resemblance. This part of the anatomy, together with the whole minute relations of the nerves, was a dead letter, and led to no inference.

But now resuming the course I have hitherto followed, the anatomy of the fifth nerve points to curious results. We see that the motor division of this nerve goes first to the muscles which close the jaw and give it the lateral or grinding motions. Secondly, we see that it is distributed to the muscles of the cheek, which place the morsel under the operation of the teeth; and thirdly, we find it going to the muscles which open the jaws.

We proceed to the second method of proof, by experiment. Does the fifth nerve move the jaw? is it indeed the manducatory nerve as suggested by the anatomy? Let the following experiments determine the fact.

EXPERIMENT I.

The root of the fifth nerve being exposed in an ass and irritated, the jaws closed with a snap.

EXPERIMENT II.

The fifth pair being divided in an ass, the jaw fell relaxed and powerless.

If we consider the action of mastication, we shall see what the consequence would be, were there no accordance between the motions of the lower jaw and the cheeks. Conceiving that there must be such an accordance, and contemplating the roots of the fifth pair and their distinct functions, I had imagined that this office was performed by the branches of the second division of the fifth. But finding that the connection between the motor root and the superior maxillary nerve proved to be only by cellular texture, and considering the affirmation of M. Magendie and those who followed him, that the infra-orbitary branch had no influence upon the lips, I prosecuted with more interest the Ramus Buccinalis Labialis. And nobody, I presume, will doubt that the distribution of this division confirms the notions drawn from the anatomy of the trunk,—not only that the fifth nerve is the manducatory nerve as belongs to the muscles of the jaws, but also that it is distributed to the muscles of the cheek and lips to bring them into correspondence with the motions of the jaws. Let us take in illustration the articulation of the bones. In the joints the muscles are attached to the capsular membrane in such a manner as to draw it from between the bones and adapt it to the degree of flexion of the joint. If the cheek were a passive membrane like the capsule of a joint, it would have required some such mechanical connection with the jaw or its muscles, as might have drawn it from between the teeth in the motions of mastication. But being a muscular part, to bring it into just relation with the motions of the teeth, it must have an accordance through nerves, and act in sympathy;—relax when the jaws are apart, and contract when they are closed. I think therefore we may perceive why a branch of the motor nerve of the muscles of the jaws sends a division to the muscles of the cheek and to the angle of the mouth.

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* See the adjoined plate.

By such a process of reasoning we see also why a branch of the same nerve should prolong its course under the chin to the muscles which are opponents to those which close the jaw.

In short, the motor portion of the fifth nerve sends no twigs with the ophthalmic division, nor the superior maxillary nerve, but only with the lower maxillary nerve. To the muscles of the lower jaw alone which are in action during mastication, and to the muscles necessarily associated in that action, the manducatory nerve is distributed.

It remains only that we observe what takes place in man, and compare the circumstances with experiments on brutes.

I was consulted in the case of a lady with an uncommon disease in the side of the head: the description of her condition puzzled me very much; there was so much said of tumours with pulsation on the head and face. But when I saw and examined her, the mystery disappeared; she had powerful spasms of the temporal and masseter muscles, which rose and swelled, under the excitement of a disease of the cheek, and with a pressure of the jaws so powerful as to displace the teeth. During this violent spasm of the muscles supplied by the fifth nerve, the motions of the features were free and unconstrained under the influence of the portio dura of the seventh nerve.

I have the precise counter-part to this morbid condition of the muscles of mastication in the case of a poor man now under my care. He has a disease affecting the fifth nerve of the left side, attended with the loss of sensibility of the side of the face and of the surfaces of the eye. In him there is no motion of the muscles of the jaw of the affected side. In chewing, the action is only on the right side of the head; the masseter muscle and temporal muscle of the left side do not rise or bulge out as in their natural actions; but his command over his features is perfect through the operation of the portio dura. It appears, therefore, that the disease of the fifth nerve, which has destroyed the sensibility on one side of the face, has caused a loss of motion in the muscles of the jaw on the same side.

A more frequent occurrence establishing the distinction of motions influenced by the fifth and seventh nerves, is presented in the case of paralysis of the portio dura; for then all the muscles waste but those supplied by the fifth. In the case referred to, of the man wounded by the horn of an ox, in whom the portio dura was torn, and who had the skin of his forehead, side of the nose, cheek and lips, deprived of all fleshiness and substance, and in fact wasted to mere skin, the muscles of the jaw were entire and prominent; and on introducing the finger into the mouth and making him imitate the motions of mastication, a weak contraction could be felt in the cheek*.

These facts close the evidence of the fifth nerve being a double nerve; not only the nerve of sensibility to the head and face, but a muscular nerve to the muscles of the jaws, active in mastication, and otherwise useful in all animals whose jaws are prehensile and used as hands. This curious fact, originally drawn from the anatomy and now confirmed by it, had nearly been obscured by experiment; since the external branches of the fifth nerve, those most exposed to the experimenter, are not muscular.

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* How often a question has occurred as to this motion in the cheeks, may be seen on referring to cases, p. 123, Exposition, &c. and p. 57, Appendix, 1st edition.

I am bound to acknowledge here the correction by M. MAGENDIE, in regard to the office of the suborbital division of this nerve, since it has given occasion to the revisal of the anatomy*.

We were involved in great confusion by the discovery of new branches of nerves and of ganglions, through which we had no guide, until we formed a correct arrangement of the whole system. It is satisfactory to find that the ideas first suggested by a comparison between the roots of the nerves and their complex distribution in the face and neck are correct, when tried by a minute investigation of the internal nerves of the head; and that the conclusions drawn from the anatomy, are confirmed both by experiment and by a knowledge of the effects of injuries and of disease in the human frame.

ADDITIONAL NOTE.—As the most important fact in this paper is that ascertained by experiments on the fifth nerve, I am bound to say by whom they were made, and for what purpose.

To my late brother-in-law Mr. JOHN SHAW, whom I educated, I have been indebted through the whole of this inquiry. He had long been acquainted in the most intimate manner with my pursuits. He had repeated my experiments on the roots of the spinal nerves, confirming the results,—that the anterior roots when irritated caused the muscles to contract, and that the posterior roots had no such influence.

He assisted me in my experiments on the nerves of the face, which were for the purpose of establishing that the fifth pair resembled the nerves of the spine, and at the same time proving, what was incomplete from the experiments on the spinal nerves, that a ganglion on one of the roots of a nerve is no cause of interruption to sensation, but the sign that it bestows sensibility; making certain what could be only assumed from the experiments on the spinal nerves.

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* M. MAGENDIE says, "Le résultat que nous avons obtenu s'accorde parfaitement avec celui que nous venons de rapporter, à l'exception toutefois de l'influence de la section de sous-orbitaire sur la mastication, influence qui n'a pas été evidente pour moi."—Journal de Physiologie, 1821.

But he was acquainted also with my opinions drawn from the distribution of the nerves in the body contrasted with the anatomy of their roots. And when the correctness of these opinions was established by experiment, he let no opportunity pass of advocating and supporting them. In collecting information and making dissections he was ever active, as all the real students educated with him will testify. It was in the fervour of his zeal that he went to Paris and explained the arrangement by which I distinguished the nerves, and repeated my experiments with M. Magendie and others at Charenton near Paris in 1821.

At this time an idea was thrown out that the fifth nerve was no more than the sensitive nerve of the face accidentally separated from the muscular nerve (the portio dura). Perceiving that if this notion prevailed we should be thrown back into our former state of confusion, and to put the matter beyond all question, Mr. Shaw performed those experiments which are contained in this paper,—experiments which in the gentleness of his nature he would have hesitated to make from their severity, but for their being imperatively called for.

Had Mr. Shaw lived, this subject would have been further advanced. Whilst his excellent judgement and indefatigable exertions aided me in every difficulty, his gratification in witnessing the progress of these inquiries was a reward beyond what I have now to look for.

Explanation of Plate VIII.

In this figure the superficial nerves of the face are turned off, and the distribution of the third division of the fifth to the muscles of the jaws and cheek exposed.

A. The portio dura of the seventh or respiratory nerve of the face coming out from the stylomastoid foramen; the principal branches are cut and folded forwards.

B. The trunk of the portio dura of the seventh, dissected off the face and pinned out, while it is left at its connections with the branches of the fifth on the cheek and lips.

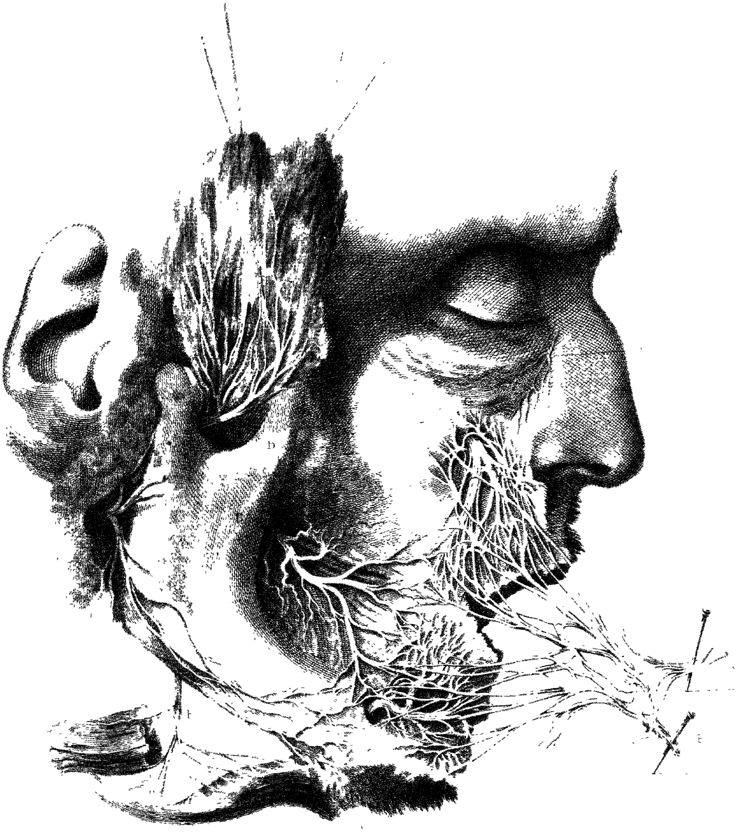

b
f

Fig 3

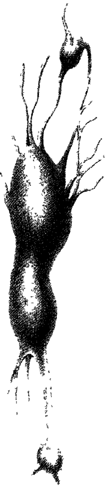


Fig 2

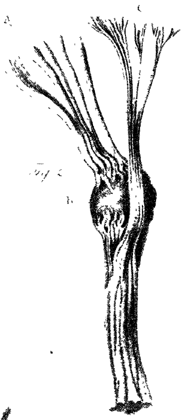
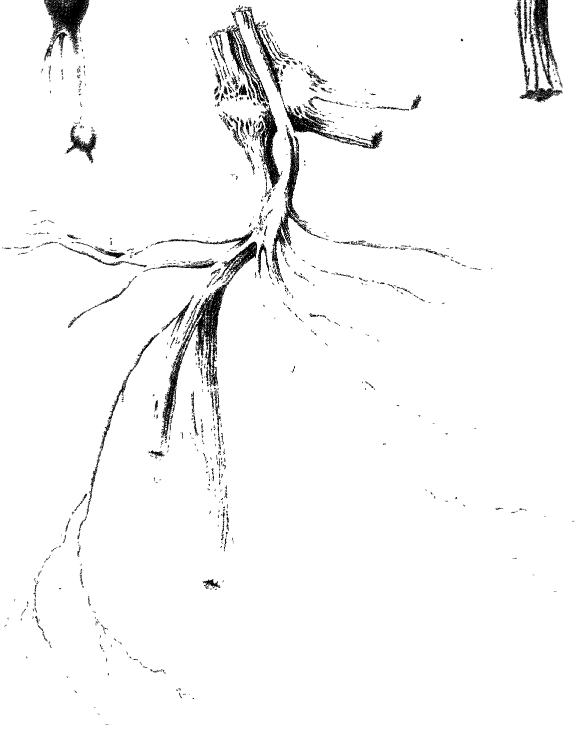


Fig 1



C. The branch of the third division of the fifth nerve, which joins the plexus of the portio dura before the ear. Some experimenters, ignorant of this junction of a sensitive nerve with the muscular nerve, have occupied themselves with experiments to ascertain the degree of sensibility of the portio dura.

D. In this figure the masseter muscle is dissected from the jaw-bone and lifted up to show D, the branch of the fifth pair of nerves going into the muscle.

E. The Ramus Buccinalis-labialis, that branch of the fifth nerve which goes to the buccinator, triangularis, levator labiorum, and orbicularis muscles.

F. That branch of the fifth nerve which separating from the mandibulo-labralis goes to the muscles which depress the lower jaw.

G. The suborbitary nerve, a branch of the fifth nerve.

H. The mandibulo-labralis, a branch of the fifth nerve coming out from the bone to the muscles and integuments of the lip and chin.

I. A branch of the fifth nerve descending from the orbit.

D, E, F, are muscular branches of the fifth nerve, and are motor nerves. C, G, H, I, are sensitive branches of the same nerve which join the branches of the portio dura in its universal distribution; and although these branches of the fifth enter the muscles, they possess no power over their motions. B is the portio dura, which, though taking the same course with the last, is for a different purpose; while it is a motor nerve, by its association with the respiratory nerves, it is enabled to excite those actions of the face and lips which are necessarily connected with the act of breathing.

Explanation of Plate IX.

Fig. 1. Represents the fifth nerve dissected out and seen on its lower surface.

A. The posterior or sensitive root before it forms the ganglion.

B. The Gasserian ganglion.

C. The anterior or motor root of the nerve passing the ganglion.

D. The third or lower maxillary division of the fifth nerve.

E. The motor portion joining the lower maxillary nerve and forming a plexus with it. From this plexus go off the muscular nerves to the muscles of the jaw, viz.

1. Temporalis.

2. Massetericus.
3. Buccinalis labialis.
4. Pterygoideus.
5. Mylo-hyoideus.

F. Division which joins the portio dura.

G. Mandibulo-labralis.

H. Gustatory nerve.

I. The chorda tympani.

Fig. 2. This figure represents the ganglion on one of the spinal nerves, to show its resemblance to the ganglion of the fifth nerve in every particular.

A. The posterior or sensitive root of the nerve.

B. The ganglion formed upon the posterior root.

C. The anterior or motor root of the nerve; this arises in minute branches which join to form the larger subdivisions, whilst the posterior root is composed of simple and abrupt portions. This division joins the sensitive division beyond the ganglion exactly in the same manner that the motor portion of the fifth joins the lower maxillary nerve.

Fig. 3. Represents one of the ganglions of the sympathetic nerve to show how different it is from those on the symmetrical system of nerves. In fig. 1 and 2 the nerve on entering the ganglion and escaping from it, is separated into branches in a manner very different from the mode in which the sympathetic nerve joins or forms its ganglions*.

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* Authors who have treated of the anatomy of the ganglions, have not distinguished between the two classes of ganglions as belonging to the sensitive and sympathetic systems of nerves.

XXVII. *On the reduction to a vacuum of* Captain KATER's *convertible pendulum. By* Captain EDWARD SABINE, *of the* Royal Artillery, *Secretary to the Royal Society.*

Read June 18, 1829.

THE convertible pendulum with which Captain KATER made his celebrated and very admirable experiments, on the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds in vacuo in Portland Place, was deposited, after the completion of those experiments, in the cabinet of the Royal Society.

The experiments of Captain KATER were made, as is well known, in the free air of the ordinary atmosphere; and the influence of the air in retarding the vibrations, and thereby interfering with the simple effect of the earth's attraction on the pendulum, was computed and allowed for on a principle universally received by mathematicians and experimentalists at that period.

It has been shown by recent investigations, theoretical and experimental, that the principle on which the reduction to a vacuum was then computed is erroneous: and it is a consequence of those investigations, that further experiments are necessary with the convertible pendulum employed by Captain KATER, in order that the true vibration in a vacuum, corresponding to the distance between its knife edges, may be known; and that the more correct length of the seconds pendulum, such as Captain KATER would himself have determined it had he been aware in 1817 of what has subsequently been discovered, may be substituted for the result published by him in the Philosophical Transactions for 1818.

The apparatus, of which an account has been presented to the Society in the present session, in which pendulums can be vibrated both in air of ordinary density and in a highly rarefied medium approaching to a vacuum, affords the means of making these further experiments. At the wish of Captain KATER, and in compliance with a request of the council of the Royal Society, I have undertaken to make them; and hope, at the commencement of the next session, to present to the Society the result which shall be obtained, as the result of Captain Kater's pendulum.

From the principles developed in the recent investigation into the action of the air on the vibrations of a pendulum, it was to be inferred that a convertible pendulum, such as the one Captain Kater employed, would in two respects be affected by the medium in a different manner from that which he had supposed: namely, first, in respect to its presumed convertibility; for, since the amount of the retardation occasioned by the air is dependent in part on the external figure of the body vibrating, and as the two ends of the pendulum are not symmetrical, the one being furnished with a large weight, and the other with a much smaller weight and of a different form, the reduction to a vacuum will not be of the same amount when the pendulum is suspended with the great weight uppermost, as when suspended with the great weight below; and consequently the pendulum is erroneously supposed to be convertible when the vibrations in air are identical. And second, in respect to the amount of the retardation produced by the air, which would be considerably greater than the quantity computed on the simple consideration of buoyancy.

The experiments that have already been made with this pendulum in the vacuum apparatus, both in the state in which Captain Kater constructed and employed the pendulum, and with certain alterations which I have found it expedient to make in its tail pieces, have fully confirmed these inferences; and in the opinion of those whose judgement I have reason to respect, possess an interest in the elucidation, and further experimental illustration of the mode in which a medium acts on the pendulum in retarding its vibration, which makes it desirable that I should communicate the present brief account of them to the Society before the recess.

The pendulum having been conveyed to Greenwich, was examined and found in excellent order; the knife edges were as clean and apparently as perfect as when first used; the smaller weight was well secured by its screws, and the slider was at 18.6 divisions towards the greater weight: the rate of vibration on each of the knife edges was then tried by a few coincidences, and found so nearly identical, as to make it probable that little or no alteration had been made in the positions of the weight and slider since Captain Kater's experiments: and as the reduction to a vacuum for each position of the pendulum, which was the present object of inquiry, did not require that the convertibility should be very rigorously established, the following experiments were made to determine the comparative rate, in air of ordinary density, and in highly rarefied air; first with the great weight below; and second, with the great weight uppermost.

Observers.	No. of Coincid.	Standard Therm.	Barom. or Gauge.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 49°.	Corrected Vibrations at 49°.
				Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
Great weight below. April 21, 1829. Clock by Dent making 86466.00 Vibrations.											
				m s	m s	h m s	Div.	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	....	....	34 20	34 33	2 41 38.17	0.68 = 0°.82	432.97	+0.36	+0.24	86067.18
	2	50.0	29.630	41 31	41 45						
	3	....	....	48 42	48 58						
Captain Sabine.	17	....	....	29 35	30 12	4 44 18.6	0.15 = 0.18				
	18	....	....	36 46	37 25						
	19	49.1	29.630	43 58	44 38						
	20	....	....	51 11	51 52						
	21	....	....	58 23	59 06						
		49.55	29.630; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° —0.053; = 29.596.								86067.18
April 22. Clock making 86466.00 Vibrations.											
				m s	m s	h m s	Div.	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	....	....	19 49	19 59	0 27 23	0.92 = 1°.10	449.44	+1.60	—0.24	86082.60
	2	47.7	1.05	27 18	27 28						
	3	....	....	34 47	34 57						
Mr. Taylor.	13	....	....	49 39	49 53	1 57 16.33	0.73 = 0.88				
	14	47.7	1.05	57 10	57 24						
	15	....	....	04 39	04 53						
		47.7; + Index correction for a rarefied medium 0.75; = 48.45. Gauge 1.05.									86082.60
				m s	m s	h m s	Div.	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	....	....	27 19	27 32	2 34 39.33	0.79 = 0°.95	434.28	+0.65	—0.17	86068.26
	2	49.0	29.350	34 33	34 46						
	3	....	....	41 46	42 00						
Captain Sabine.	11	....	....	39 34	39 58	3 47 02.17	0.30 = 0.36				
	12	48.2	29.350	46 49	47 15						
	13	....	....	54 07	54 30						
		48.6	29.350; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° — 0.052; = 29.317.								86068.26

Great weight uppermost. April 23rd. Clock making 86466.00 vibrations.

Observers.	No. of Coincid.	Standard Therm.	Barom. or Gauge.	Times of			Arc registered and true Arc.	Mean Interval.	Correction for Arc.	Reduction to 49°.	Corrected Vibrations at 49°.
				Disapp.	Re-app.	Coincidence.					
				m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	....	....	55 27	55 39			438.484	+0.29	+0.26	86072.15
	2	49.5	29.604	02 42	02 55	1 02 49.17	0.60 = 0.72				
	3	....	....	09 59	10 13						
Captain Sabine.	12	....	....	15 39	16 09						
	13	49.7	29.612	22 55	23 30	2 23 12.5	0.15 = 0.18				
	14	....	....	30 13	30 49						
		49.6	29.608; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.052; = 29.575.								86072.15
				m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Captain Sabine.	1	....	....	18 22	18 31			454.91	+1.04	+0.39	86087.27
	2	49.6	0.90	25 56	26 04	3 26 00	1.20 = 1.44				
	3	....	....	33 29	33 38						
Mr. Taylor.	34	....	....	28 21	28 52						
	35	48.7	3.30	35 58	36 26	7 36 12	0.25 = 0.30				
	36	....	....	43 33	44 02						
		49.15; + Index correction for a rarefied medium 0.75 = 49.9.								Gauge 2.10	86087.27
				m s	m s	h m s	Div. °	s	s	s	
Mr. Taylor.	1	....	....	6 17	6 33			439.1	+0.62	+0.04	86072.84
	2	49.6	29.640	13 34	13 51	8 13 42	0.98 = 1.176				
	3	....	....	20 51	21 06						
Mr. Taylor.	13	....	....	33 59	34 24						
	14	48.6	29.630	41 18	41 44	9 41 31.17	0.17 = 0.20				
	15	....	....	48 38	49 04						
		49.1	29.635; Capill. + 0.019; Reduction to 32° − 0.052; = 29.602.								86072.84

The vibrations in these experiments were as follows.

With the great weight below :

	Vibrations.	
April 21. Previous to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86067.18	Barom. 29.596
April 22. Subsequent to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86068.26	Barom. 29.317
Mean	86067.72	Barom. 29.456
The vibrations in a rarefied medium reduced to the same temperature as those in air of ordinary density	86082.60	Gauge 1.05
Difference	14.88	28.406

Whence there appears, as the result of the experiment with the great weight below, a difference of 14.88 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 28.406 inches of mercury at 32°; the temperature of the air of full pressure being 49.07, and that of the rarefied medium 48.45.

And with the great weight uppermost:

	Vibrations.	
April 23. Previous to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86072.15	Barom. 29.575
April 23. Subsequent to the vibration in the rarefied medium	86072.84	Barom. 29.602
Mean	86072.49	Barom. 29.588
The vibrations in a rarefied medium reduced to the same temperature as those in air of ordinary density	86087.27	Gauge 2.10
Difference . . .	14.78	27.488

Whence, with the great weight uppermost, there is found a difference of 14.78 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 27.488 inches of mercury at 32°; the temperature of the air of full pressure being 49.35, and that of the rarefied medium 49.9.

From these results we obtain 15.7 vibrations per diem as the reduction to a vacuum for the convertible pendulum, as it was used by Captain Kater, vibrating with the great weight below, in air of 49°, under a pressure of 30 inches of mercury at 32°; and 16.1 vibrations per diem, when inverted, or with the great weight uppermost, in air of like temperature and density.

According to the formula by which Captain Kater reduced the vibrations of this pendulum in air to the supposed vibrations in a vacuum, the reduction for each position of the pendulum would be the same, and the amount for air of the named temperature and density would have a little exceeded 7 vibrations per diem.

In the account of Captain Kater's experiments (Phil. Trans. 1818, page 75) it is remarked that on a sudden and considerable change having taken place in the hygrometric state of the atmosphere, vibrations which had been previously identical in each position of the pendulum ceased to be so; an effect which he attributed to an alteration in the weight of the wooden extremities of the pendulum by their loss of moisture as the weather became more dry. As we now know that the general effect of the air in retarding the vibration is more than twice as great as was then imagined, and that the wooden tail pieces, in consequence of their position, have a far greater proportionate influence on the retardation than would be simply due to the diminution which they occasion in the general specific gravity of the pendulum, we perceive increased reason to agree with Captain Kater, and to apprehend so much danger of derangement from this cause, as to make it desirable to avoid altogether the employment of a material susceptible of changes from moisture.

For this reason I determined to substitute tail pieces of brass, with such an alteration in the position or size of the smaller weight as should re-establish the equality of vibration. Previously, however, to this being done, and for the purpose of illustrating more strongly the effect of the wooden tail pieces, I had them reduced to less than half their original length, 10.6 inches being taken off from each, leaving them 6.4 inches from the extremity of the brass bar. By substituting a still smaller weight (of 1925 grains) of the same metal and form, for the smallest weight used by Captain Kater (of 3325 grains), and securing it very nearly in the same position, the pendulum was again rendered nearly convertible, and experiments were made with it in the same succession as before, of which the following are the results.

With the great weight below, there was found a difference of 11.9 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 28.741 inches of mercury at 32°, the temperature of the air of full pressure being 53.2, and of the rarefied air 53.8.

And with the great weight uppermost a difference of 14 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of 28.15 inches of mercury at 32°, the temperature of the air of full pressure being 51.4, and of the rarefied air 53.8.

Whence we obtain 12.4 vibrations per diem as the reduction to a vacuum, when the wooden tail pieces were shortened from 17 inches to 6.4 inches, and the great weight was below, in air of 53°.5, under a pressure of 30 inches of mercury at 32°; and 14.9 vibrations per diem with the great weight uppermost, in air of the same temperature and density.

The wooden tail pieces were then altogether removed, and slips of brass substituted, extending 7 inches from each extremity of the bar. The pendulum was rendered convertible in air by the small weight used by Captain Kater, screwed to the bar at a somewhat greater distance from its knife edge than in his experiments; and coincidences being observed in the usual routine, it appeared that with the great weight below, a difference took place of 11.3 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 28.46 inches of air at 32°, the temperature of the air of full pressure being 58°, and of the rarefied air 55°.5: and with the great weight uppermost, a difference of 12 vibrations per diem, corresponding to a difference of atmospheric pressure of 28.04 inches of air at 32°, the temperature of the air of full pressure being 60°, and of the rarefied air 60°.5.

Whence we obtain when the great weight is below, 11.8 vibrations per diem as the reduction to a vacuum, in air of 60°, under a pressure of 30 inches of mercury at 32°; and 12.8 vibrations per diem when the great weight is uppermost.

Finally, recapitulating the results obtained with the different modifications of the tail pieces, we have

		Vibrations.		Vibrations.
1. With the wooden tail pieces 17 inches in length	Great weight above	16.1;	below	15.7
2. With the wooden tail pieces 6.4 inches in length	————————	14.9;	——	12.4
3. With the brass tail pieces 7 inches in length	————————	12.8;	——	11.8

In comparing Nos. 1 and 2 with each other, and both with No. 3, we perceive the very great effect which the employment of so light a material as wood for the tail pieces of the pendulum produces, in increasing the difference between the vibrations in air and those in a vacuum. When slips of brass were substituted for the slips of deal employed by Captain Kater, the retardation caused by the air was diminished not less than between 3 and 4 vibrations per diem on the one knife edge, and upwards of 4 vibrations per diem on the other. When the wooden tail pieces were reduced to the same length, or nearly so, as those of brass, the retardation with them was still found greater than with the brass tail pieces of similar size and figure, by 2 vibrations per diem on the one knife edge, and 1 vibration per diem on the other. The retardations were in all cases much more considerable than would have been computed on the simple consideration of buoyancy: they were particularly so in those instances in which the extremities of the pendulum were of the lighter material; for the increase in the retardation in those instances much exceeded the proportion due to the diminution of the general specific gravity of the pendulum, occasioned by the addition of the small portions of wood.

In viewing the comparative retardations in the two positions of the pendulum, in each of these experiments, we find a confirmation of the inference, noticed in the earlier part of this paper, that in consequence of the want of symmetry in the two ends, the reduction to a vacuum ought not to be the same in the two positions, of the pendulum. We have also a curious exemplification of the influence of the addition of equal portions of matter at each extremity of the pendulum, in diminishing the difference in the retardation occasioned by the disparity in the form and size of the weights. With the short wooden tail pieces, the difference (which with no tail pieces at all would probably have exceeded 3 vibrations per diem) amounted to 2.5 vibrations. With the brass tail pieces it was lessened to 1 vibration. And with the wooden tail pieces of their original length, the effect of the inequality of the weights was almost altogether counterbalanced, the retardation being within half a vibration the same in each position of the pendulum.

Finally, it is curious to perceive how much the result obtained by Captain Kater, as the length of the seconds pendulum, depended on the mere accidental circumstance of the addition of tail pieces to his experimental pendulum: had the circumstances of the experiment been varied in regard to the tail pieces; had they been of brass for example;—or being of wood, had they been of any other length than that which was determined by the accidental circumstance of the relative heights of the clock, and pendulum support;—or had they been altogether omitted and the coincidences observed by means of the bar itself,—a widely different result would in each of these cases have been arrived at.

XXVIII. *On the geometrical representation of the powers of quantities, whose indices involve the square roots of negative quantities. By the Rev.* JOHN WARREN, *M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, Cambridge. Communicated by the President.*

Read June 4, 1829.

ABOUT three months ago I wrote a paper intitled "Consideration of the objections raised against the geometrical representation of the square roots of negative quantities," which paper was communicated to the Royal Society by Dr. YOUNG, and read on the 19th of February last. At that time I had only discovered the manner of representing geometrically quantities of the form $a + b\sqrt{-1}$, and of geometrically adding and multiplying such quantities, and also of raising them to powers, either whole or fractional, positive or negative; but I was not then able to represent geometrically quantities of the form $a + b\sqrt{-1}^{\,m+n\sqrt{-1}}$, that is, quantities raised to powers, whose indices involve the square roots of negative quantities. My attention, however, has since been drawn to these latter quantities in consequence of an observation which I met with in M. MOUREY's work on this subject (the work which I mentioned in my former paper); the observation is as follows:

"Les limites dans lesquelles je me suis restreint m'ont forcé à passer sous silence plusieurs espèces de formules, telles sont celles-ci

$$a^{\sqrt{-1}},\ a_{\sqrt{-1}},\ \sin(\sqrt{-1})\ \&c., \&c., \&c.$$

Je les discute amplement dans mon grand ouvrage, et je démontre que toutes expriment des lignes directives situées sur le même plan que 1 et 1_1."

where $a_{\sqrt{-1}}$ and 1_1 in M. MOUREY's notation signify respectively $a\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{4}}$ and $\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{1}{4}}$ according to my notation.

From this observation it was evident that M. MOUREY had arrived at the geometrical representation of all algebraic quantities whatever, and that in a larger work he entered fully into the subject; but from his Preface it appeared also, that this larger work existed only in manuscript, and that circumstances would not permit the author to publish it at present. I was induced therefore to pursue my own investigations further; and the result was, that I found (as M. MOUREY had stated) that all algebraic quantities whatever are capable of geometrical representation, and are represented by lines all situated in the same plane: and my view in what I am now writing is to communicate this result to algebraists.

This paper, therefore, is intended as a continuation of my "Treatise on the geometrical representation of the square roots of negative quantities;" and the object of it is to extend the geometrical representation to the powers of quantities, whose indices involve the square roots of negative quantities.

Art. 1. Def.) Mathematicians apply the words 'possible' and 'impossible' to algebraic quantities, the former signifying either positive or negative quantities; the latter, quantities involving the square roots of negative quantities. In this sense, as a matter of convenience, these words will be used in this paper; it being understood at the same time that by the word 'impossible' no impossibility is necessarily implied, but on the contrary, that the quantities called impossible have a real existence, and are capable of geometric representation.

2. Def.) Logarithms, according to the common definition given by mathematicians, must be possible quantities; therefore as a general definition of logarithms will be given in this paper, it will be desirable for the sake of distinction to give a more limited name to the common definition of logarithms, and accordingly they will be called possible logarithms; also for the like reason, the powers of quantities according to the common definition of powers, will be called possible powers.

3. Def.) Let ϱ be any quantity whatever, and let ϱ be inclined to unity at an angle $= \theta$, and let r be a positive quantity equal in length to ϱ, and let the possible hyperbolic logarithm of r be v; then $v + \theta\sqrt{-1}$ is called the general hyperbolic logarithm of ϱ, and expressed thus ϱ'.

4. Cor. 1.) $\int \frac{d\varrho}{\varrho} = \varrho'$

For (by Treatise, Art. 168.) $\int \frac{d\varrho}{\varrho} = v + \theta\sqrt{-1}$.

$\therefore \int \frac{d\varrho}{\varrho} = \varrho'$

5. Cor. 2.) If $v + \theta\sqrt{-1} = \varrho'$; then $v + \overline{\theta + pc}\,\sqrt{-1}$ is also a value of ϱ', where p is any whole number, either positive or negative, and c is the circumference of a circle whose radius $= 1$.

For, since ϱ is inclined to unity at an angle $= \theta$, it is also inclined to unity at an angle $= \theta + p\,c$,

$$\therefore \text{(by Art. 3.) } v + \overline{\theta + p\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1} = \varrho'$$

6. Cor. 3.) Hence, if θ be positive and less than c, $\underset{p}{\varrho'} = v + \overline{\theta + p\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1}$.

7. Cor. 4.) Hence $\underset{p}{\varrho'} = \underset{q}{\varrho'} + \overline{p - q}\,.\,c\sqrt{-1}$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{For} & \underset{p}{\varrho'} = v + \overline{\theta + p\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1}, \\ \text{and} & \underset{q}{\varrho'} = v + \overline{\theta + q\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1}, \\ \therefore & \underset{p}{\varrho'} = \underset{q}{\varrho'} + \overline{p - q}\,.\,c\sqrt{-1}. \end{array}$$

8. Cor. 5.) Hence $\underset{p}{\varrho'} = \underset{0}{\varrho'} + p\,c\sqrt{-1}$.

9. Cor. 6.) If ϱ be a positive quantity, $\underset{0}{\varrho'} =$ possible hyperbolic logarithm of ϱ.

10. Cor. 7.) Hence, if ϱ be any quantity whatever, and r be a positive quantity equal in length to ϱ, and ϱ be inclined to unity at an angle $= \theta$, θ being positive and less than c; $\underset{p}{\varrho'} = \underset{0}{r'} + \overline{\theta + p\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1}$.

11. Def.) Let a and ϱ be any two quantities whatever, then $\frac{\varrho'}{a'}$ is called the general logarithm of ϱ in a system whose base is a.

12. Cor. 1.) If $\underset{p}{a}$ be the base of a system of general logarithms, then the general logarithm of $\underset{p}{a}$ in that system is 1.

13. Cor. 2.) Let E be a quantity such that $\underset{0}{E'} = 1$, and let ϱ be any quantity whatever; then $\varrho' =$ general logarithm of ϱ in a system whose base is $\underset{0}{E}$.

For, let v = general logarithm of ϱ in a system whose base is $\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}$,

then (by Art. 11.) $v = \frac{\varrho'}{\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}'} = \frac{\varrho'}{1} = \varrho'$.

14. Cor. 3.) Hence the quantity $\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}$ in the preceding article is the base of the system of general hyperbolic logarithms.

15. Def.) Let a and m be any quantities whatever, and let ϱ be a quantity such that one of its general logarithms in a system, whose base is a, is m; then ϱ is called the m^{th} general power of a, and expressed thus a^m; and the m^{th} general power of $\underset{p}{a}$ is expressed thus $\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^m$.

16. Cor.) Hence $\varrho' = m\,a'$.

17. Let a be any quantity whatever, and let b be a positive quantity in length equal to a, and let a be inclined to unity at an angle $= \alpha$, where α is positive and less than c the circumference of the circle, and let $\varrho = \left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^m$; then, if m be a possible quantity, ϱ will be in length $= \left(\underset{o}{b}\right)^m$, and will be inclined to unity at an angle $= m\,.\,\overline{\alpha + p\,c}\,.\,\sqrt{-1}$.

For, since $\varrho = \left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^m$, one of the values of ϱ' is $m\,\underset{p}{a}'$,

Let $\underset{q}{\varrho}'$ be that value of ϱ',

$$\text{then } \underset{q}{\varrho}' = m\,\underset{p}{a}'$$

$$= m\,\underset{o}{b}' + m\,.\,\overline{\alpha + p\,c}\,.\,\sqrt{-1};$$

Let r be a positive quantity, in length $= \varrho$, and let ϱ be inclined to unity at an angle $= \theta$, θ being positive and less than c,

$$\text{then } \underset{q}{\varrho}' = \underset{o}{r}' + \overline{\theta + q\,c}\,.\,\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore\ \underset{o}{r}' + \overline{\theta + q\,c}\,.\,\sqrt{-1} = m\,\underset{o}{b}' + m\,.\,\overline{\alpha + p\,c}\,.\,\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore\ \underset{o}{r}' = m\,\underset{o}{b}', \text{ and } \theta + q\,c = m\,.\,\overline{\alpha + p\,c}$$

$$\therefore\ r = \left(\underset{o}{b}\right)^m,$$

$$\therefore\ \varrho \text{ is in length} = \left(\underset{o}{b}\right)^m;$$

But ϱ is inclined to unity at an angle $= \theta + q\,c$,

$\therefore$ ϱ is inclined to unity at an angle $= m\,.\,\overline{\alpha + p\,c}$;

$\therefore$ ϱ is in length $= \left(\underset{0}{b}\right)^m$, and is inclined to unity at an angle $= m\,.\,\overline{\alpha + p\,c}$.

18. Let a be a positive quantity, and let ϱ be the m^{th} possible power of $\underset{0}{a}$; then ϱ will also be the m^{th} general power of $\underset{0}{a}$.

For since a is a positive quantity, and ϱ the m^{th} possible power of $\underset{0}{a}$, (by Treatise, Art. 65.) ϱ is a positive quantity;

Also, from the nature of possible logarithms, since ϱ is the m^{th} possible power of $\underset{0}{a}$; possible hyperbolic logarithm of $\varrho = m \times$ possible hyperbolic logarithm of a,

that is (by Art. 9.) $\underset{0}{\varrho'} = m\,\underset{0}{a'}$,

$\therefore$ (by Art. 15.) ϱ is the m^{th} general power of $\underset{0}{a}$.

19. Let a be any quantity whatever, and let ϱ be the m^{th} possible power of $\underset{p}{a}$, then ϱ will also be the m^{th} general power of $\underset{p}{a}$.

For let b be a positive quantity, in length $= a$,
and let a be inclined to unity at an angle $= \alpha$, α being positive and less than c the circumference of the circle,
then, since ϱ is the m^{th} possible power of $\underset{p}{a}$,
(by Treatise, Art. 59, 60.) length of $\varrho = m^{\text{th}}$ possible power of b

$$= \text{(by Art. 18.)} \left(\underset{0}{b}\right)^m;$$

And (by Treatise, Art. 63, 64.) ϱ is inclined to unity at an angle $= m\,.\,\overline{\alpha + p\,c}$;
$\therefore$ (by Art. 17.) ϱ is the m^{th} general power of $\underset{p}{a}$.

20. Let $\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^m = \left(\underset{q}{a}\right)^m$, where a is any quantity whatever, and m either irrational or impossible; then $p = q$.

For let $\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^m$ or $\left(\underset{q}{a}\right)^m = b$,

then, since $b = \left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^m$, one value of $b' = m\,\underset{p}{a'}$,

let $\underset{x}{b'}$ be that value,

$$\text{then } b'_x = m\,a'_p\,;$$

$$\text{In like manner let } b'_y = m\,a'_q\,;$$

$$\text{then } b'_x - b'_y = m\,a'_p - m\,a'_q,$$

$$\therefore \text{ (by Art. 7.) } \overline{x - y}\,.\,c\sqrt{-1} = m\,.\,\overline{p - q}\,.\,c\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore x - y = m\,.\,\overline{p - q},$$

where m is either irrational or impossible; therefore, since x, y, p, q are either $= 0$ or are whole numbers either positive or negative, the conditions of the equation cannot be satisfied unless $p = q$,

$$\therefore p = q.$$

21. Let $\binom{a}{p}^{m} = b$, and let $\binom{b}{q}^{n} = f$, where a, m, n, are any quantities whatever;

then, if b'_q be that value of b', which is equal to $m\,a'_p$, $\binom{a}{p}^{mn} = f$.

$$\text{For, since } f = \binom{b}{q}^{n}$$

$$f' = n\,b'_q$$

$$= m\,n\,a'_p$$

$$\therefore f = \binom{a}{p}^{mn}.$$

22. $\binom{E}{o}^{m+n\sqrt{-1}} = \binom{E}{o}^{m} \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{n}{c}}$, where m and n are any possible quantities whatever, and c is the circumference of the circle, and E_o the base of the hyperbolic logarithms.

For let $\binom{E}{o}^{m+n\sqrt{-1}} = \varrho$,

then one of the values of ϱ' is $m + n\sqrt{-1}$,

let ϱ'_q be that value of ϱ',

then $\varrho'_q = m + n\sqrt{-1}\,;$

let r be a positive quantity, in length $= \varrho$, and let ϱ be inclined to unity at an angle $= \theta$, θ being positive and less than c the circumference of the circle,

then $\varrho'_q = r'_o + \overline{\theta + q\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1}\,;$

$$\therefore \underset{o}{r'} + \overline{\theta + q\,c} \,.\, \sqrt{-1} = m + n\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore \underset{o}{r'} = m, \text{ and } \theta + q\,c = n,$$

$$\therefore r = \binom{E}{o}^{m};$$

$$\text{But } \varrho = r\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{\theta}{c}} = r\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{\theta + qc}{c}},$$

$$\therefore \varrho = r \,.\, \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{n}{c}}$$

$$= \binom{E}{o}^{m} \,.\, \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{n}{c}}$$

$$\therefore \binom{E}{o}^{m + n\sqrt{-1}} = \binom{E}{o}^{m} \,.\, \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{n}{c}}.$$

23. Cor.) Hence $\binom{E}{o}^{n\sqrt{-1}} = \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{n}{c}}.$

24. $\binom{E}{o}^{m} \,.\, \binom{E}{o}^{n} = \binom{E}{o}^{m+n}$, where m and n are any quantities whatever, and $\underset{o}{E}$ the base of the hyperbolic logarithms.

For let $\left.\begin{array}{r} m = p + q\sqrt{-1} \\ n = s + t\sqrt{-1} \end{array}\right\}$ where p, q, s, t are possible quantities,

$$\text{then } \binom{E}{o}^{m} \,.\, \binom{E}{o}^{n} = \binom{E}{o}^{p + q\sqrt{-1}} \,.\, \binom{E}{o}^{s + t\sqrt{-1}}$$

$$= \binom{E}{o}^{p} \,.\, \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{q}{c}} \,.\, \binom{E}{o}^{s} \,.\, \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{t}{c}}$$

$$= \text{(by Treatise, Art. 88.) } \binom{E}{o}^{p+s} \,.\, \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{q+t}{c}}$$

$$= \binom{E}{o}^{p + s + \overline{q+t}\,.\,\sqrt{-1}}$$

$$= \binom{E}{o}^{m+n}.$$

25. $\binom{a}{p}^{m} \,.\, \binom{a}{p}^{n} = \binom{a}{p}^{m+n}$, where a, m, n are any quantities whatever.

For let $\underset{p}{a'} = s$,

then $\left(\binom{a}{p}^{m}\right)' = m\,s$,

$\therefore \binom{a}{p}^{m} = \binom{E}{o}^{ms}$,

In like manner $\binom{a}{p}^{n} = \binom{E}{o}^{ns}$, and $\binom{a}{p}^{m+n} = \binom{E}{o}^{\overline{m+n}.s}$,

$$\therefore \binom{a}{p}^{m} \cdot \binom{a}{p}^{n} = \binom{E}{o}^{ms} \cdot \binom{E}{o}^{ns}$$

$$= \binom{E}{o}^{\overline{m+n}.s}$$

$$= \binom{a}{p}^{m+n}.$$

26. $\dfrac{1}{\binom{a}{p}^{m}} = \binom{a}{p}^{-m}$, where a and m are any quantities whatever.

For let $\underset{p}{a'} = n$,

then $\left(\binom{a}{p}^{m}\right)' = m\,n$, and $\left(\binom{a}{p}^{-m}\right)' = -\,m\,n$,

$\therefore \binom{a}{p}^{m} = \binom{E}{o}^{mn}$, and $\binom{a}{p}^{-m} = \binom{E}{o}^{-mn}$;

Let $m\,n = s + t\sqrt{-1}$, where s and t are possible quantities,

then $\binom{a}{p}^{m} = \binom{E}{o}^{s+t\sqrt{-1}} = \binom{E}{o}^{s} \cdot \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{t}{c}}$,

$$\therefore \frac{1}{\binom{a}{p}^{m}} = \frac{1}{\binom{E}{o}^{s} \cdot \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{t}{c}}} = \binom{E}{o}^{-s} \cdot \binom{1}{1}^{-\frac{t}{c}} = \binom{E}{o}^{-s-t\sqrt{-1}}$$

$$= \binom{E}{o}^{-mn}$$

$$= \binom{a}{p}^{-m}.$$

27. Let a and b be any quantities whatever, and f a quantity such that $\underset{p}{a'} + \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{s}{f'}$; then $a\,b = f$.

For let $\underset{p}{a'} = x$, and $\underset{q}{b'} = y$,

then $\underset{s}{f'} = x + y$,

$$\therefore\ a = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{x},\ b = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{y},\ f = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{x+y},$$

$$\therefore\ a\,b = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{x} \cdot \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{y} = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{x+y} = f.$$

28. Let a and b be any quantities whatever, and f a quantity such that $\underset{p}{a'} - \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{s}{f'}$; then $\frac{a}{b} = f$.

For, since $\underset{p}{a'} - \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{s}{f'}$,

$$\underset{p}{a'} = \underset{q}{b'} + \underset{s}{f'},$$

$\therefore$ (by preceding Art.) $a = b\,f$,

$$\therefore\ \frac{a}{b} = f.$$

29. Let a and b be any quantities whatever, and let a be inclined to unity at an angle $= \alpha$, and b at an angle $= \beta$, α and β being each positive and less than c the circumference of the circle, and let $a\,b = f$;

then $\underset{p}{a'} + \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{p+q}{f'}$, if $\alpha + \beta$ be less than c,

$= \underset{p+q+1}{f'}$, if $\alpha + \beta$ be not less than c.

For let g be a positive quantity, in length $= a$,

h - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $= b$,

then $a = g\,\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{\alpha}{c}}$,

$b = h\,\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{\beta}{c}}$,

$\therefore f = g\,h\,\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{c}}$;

also $\underset{p}{a'} = \underset{o}{g'} + \overline{\alpha + p\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1}$,

$\underset{q}{b'} = \underset{o}{h'} + \overline{\beta + q\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1}$,

$$\therefore\ \underset{p}{a'} + \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{o}{g'} + \underset{o}{h'} + \overline{\alpha + \beta + \overline{p + q}\,.\,c}\,.\sqrt{-1};$$

but $\underset{0}{g'}$ = possible hyperbolic logarithm of g,

$\underset{0}{h'}$ = - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - h,

$\therefore \underset{0}{g'} + \underset{0}{h'}$ = - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $g\,h$

$$= \left(\underset{0}{g\,h}\right)';$$

$$\therefore \underset{p}{a'} + \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{0}{g\,h'} + \overline{\alpha + \beta + \overline{p + q}\,.\,c}\,.\,\sqrt{-1};$$

but, since $g\,h\,.\left(\underset{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{\alpha+\beta}{c}} = f$,

$\left(\underset{0}{g\,h}\right)' + \overline{\alpha+\beta}\,\sqrt{-1} = \underset{0}{f'}$, if $\alpha + \beta$ be less than c,

$= \underset{1}{f'}$, - - - - - - not less - - ,

$\therefore \left(\underset{0}{g\,h}\right)' + \overline{\alpha + \beta + \overline{p + q}\,.\,c}\,.\,\sqrt{-1} = \underset{p+q}{f'}$, if $\alpha + \beta$ be less than c,

$= \underset{p+q+1}{f'}$, - - - - - not less - - ;

$\therefore \underset{p}{a'} + \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{p+q}{f'}$, if $\alpha + \beta$ be less than c,

$= \underset{p+q+1}{f'}$, - - - - - not less - - .

30. Cor.) Hence if a and b be any quantities whatever, and a be inclined to unity at an angle $= \alpha$, and b at an angle $= \beta$, α and β being each positive and less than c the circumference of the circle, and $\frac{a}{b} = f$;

then $\underset{p}{a'} - \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{p-q}{f'}$, if α be not less than β,

$= \underset{p-q-1}{f'}$, if α be less than β.

31. Let a and b be any quantities whatever, and let a be inclined to unity at an angle $= \alpha$ and b, at an angle $= \beta$, α and β being each positive and less than c the circumference of the circle, and let $a\,b = f$, and let m be any quantity whatever;

then $\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^m \cdot \left(\underset{q}{b}\right)^m = \left(\underset{p+q}{f}\right)^m$, if $\alpha + \beta$ be less than c

$= \left(\underset{p+q+1}{f}\right)^m$, - - - - not less - - .

For, first, let $\alpha + \beta$ be less than c,

then (by Art. 29.) $\underset{p}{a'} + \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{p+q}{f'}$,

$$\therefore m\,\underset{p}{a'} + m\,\underset{q}{b'} = m\,\underset{p+q}{f'} ,$$

$$\therefore \left(\binom{a}{p}^m\right)' + \left(\binom{b}{q}^m\right)' = \left(\binom{f}{p+q}^m\right)',$$

$\therefore$ (by Art. 27.) $\binom{a}{p}^m \cdot \binom{b}{q}^m = \binom{f}{p+q}^m$;

Next, let $\alpha + \beta$ be not less than c

then (by Art. 29.) $\underset{p}{a'} + \underset{q}{b'} = \underset{p+q+1}{f'}$

$$\therefore \binom{a}{p}^m \cdot \binom{b}{q}^m = \binom{f}{p+q+1}^m.$$

32. Let a and b be any quantities whatever, and let a be inclined to unity at an angle $= \alpha$, and b at an angle $= \beta$, α and β being each positive and less than c the circumference of the circle, and let $\frac{a}{b} = f$, and let m be any quantity whatever;

then $\dfrac{\binom{a}{p}^m}{\binom{b}{q}^m} = \binom{f}{p-q}^m$, if α be not less than β,

$= \binom{f}{p-q-1}^m$, if α be less than β.

For this may be proved nearly in the same manner as the preceding article.

33. Let m be any quantity whatever, and $\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}$ the base of the hyperbolic logarithms;

then $\binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^m = 1 + m + \frac{m^2}{1.2} + \frac{m^3}{1.2.3} + \&c.$

For let $m = p + q\sqrt{-1}$, where p and q are possible quantities,

then $\binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^m = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{p+q\sqrt{-1}} = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^p \cdot \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{q}{c}}$

$$= \left(1 + p + \frac{p^2}{1.2} + \&c.\right) \cdot \left(1 + q\sqrt{-1} - \frac{q^2}{1.2} - \&c.\right)$$

$$= 1 + (p + q\sqrt{-1}) + \frac{(p + q\sqrt{-1})^2}{1.2} + \&c.$$

$$= 1 + m + \frac{m^2}{1.2} + \&c.$$

34. Let a be a quantity inclined to unity at an angle less than $\frac{c}{4}$, where c is the circumference of the circle;

then $\underset{0}{a'} = 2\left\{\frac{a-1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^5 + \&c.\right\}$.

For let $a = b\left(\underset{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{c}}$, where b is a positive quantity, and $\frac{\alpha}{c}$ positive and less than $\frac{1}{4}$,

then $\underset{0}{a'} = \underset{0}{b'} + \alpha\sqrt{-1}$;

Now, since $a = b\left(\underset{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{\alpha}{c}}$, we have (by Treatise, Art. 135.)

$$\left(\underset{0}{a}\right)^x = 1 + (\mathrm{B} + \alpha\sqrt{-1})\,x + \frac{(\mathrm{B} + \alpha\sqrt{-1})^2 x^2}{1.2} + \&c.$$

where x is any possible quantity,

and $\mathrm{B} = 2\left\{\frac{b-1}{b+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{b-1}{b+1}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{b-1}{b+1}\right)^5 + \&c.\right\}$

$=$ possible hyperbolic logarithm of b

$= \underset{0}{b'}$;

Also (by Treatise, Art. 132.)

$$\left(\underset{0}{a}\right)^x = 1 + \mathrm{A}\,x + \frac{\mathrm{A}^2 x^2}{1.2} + \&c.,$$

where $\mathrm{A} = 2\left\{\frac{a-1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^5 + \&c.\right\}$,

$\therefore$ equating the coefficients,

$$\begin{aligned} \mathrm{A} &= \mathrm{B} + \alpha\sqrt{-1} \\ &= \underset{0}{b'} + \alpha\sqrt{-1} \\ &= \underset{0}{a'}, \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \underset{0}{a'} = 2\left\{\frac{a-1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^5 + \&c.\right\}$.

35. Let a be a quantity inclined to unity at an angle less than $\frac{c}{4}$, and let $a - 1$ be in length less than unity;

Then $a' = a - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(a-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(a-1)^3 - \&c.$

For this may be proved (by Treatise, Art. 128.) nearly in the same manner as the preceding article.

36. Let a be a quantity inclined to unity at an angle greater than $\frac{3c}{4}$ and less than c;

Then $a'_{-1} = 2\left\{\frac{a-1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^3 + \frac{1}{5}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^5 + \&c.\right\}$.

For this may be proved nearly in the same manner as Art. 34.

37. Let a be a quantity inclined to unity at an angle greater than $\frac{3c}{4}$ and less than c, and let $a - 1$ be in length less than unity;

Then $a'_{-1} = a - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(a-1)^2 + \frac{1}{3}(a-1)^3 - \&c.$

For this may be proved nearly in the same manner as Art. 34.

38. Let a be a quantity inclined to unity at an angle less than $\frac{c}{4}$, and let m be any quantity whatever;

Then $\left({a \atop p}\right)^m = 1 + (\mathrm{A} + pc\sqrt{-1})\,m + \left(\frac{\mathrm{A} + pc\sqrt{-1}}{1.2}\right)^2 m^2 + \&c.$

where $\mathrm{A} = 2\left\{\frac{a-1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^3 + \&c.\right\}$,

or $a - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(a-1)^2 + \&c.$, if $a - 1$ be in length less than unity.

For $a'_{o} = \mathrm{A}$

$\therefore\ a'_{p} = \mathrm{A} + pc\sqrt{-1}$

$\therefore \left(\left({a \atop p}\right)^m\right)' = (\mathrm{A} + pc\sqrt{-1})\,m,$

$\therefore \left({a \atop p}\right)^m = \left({\mathrm{E} \atop o}\right)^{(\mathrm{A} + pc\sqrt{-1})m}$

$= \text{(by Art. 33.) } 1 + (\mathrm{A} + pc\sqrt{-1})\,m + \frac{(\mathrm{A} + pc\sqrt{-1})^2}{1.2} m^2 + \&c.$

39. Let a be a quantity inclined to unity at an angle greater than $\frac{3c}{4}$ and less than c, and let m be any quantity whatever;

Then $\left({a \atop p}\right)^m = 1 + (\mathrm{A} + \overline{p+1}\,.\,c\sqrt{-1})\,m + \frac{(\mathrm{A} + \overline{p+1}\,c\sqrt{-1})^2}{1.2} m^2 + \&c.$,

where $\mathrm{A} = 2\left\{\frac{a-1}{a+1} + \frac{1}{3}\left(\frac{a-1}{a+1}\right)^3 + \&c.\right\}$,

or $a - 1 - \frac{1}{2}(a-1)^2 + \&c.$, if $a - 1$ be in length less than unity.

For this may be proved nearly in the same manner as the preceding article.

40. Let $u = \binom{x}{p}^m$, where x and m are any quantities whatever, and let m remain constant whilst x and u vary,

Then $\frac{du}{dx} = m \binom{x}{p}^{m-1}$.

For, since $u = \binom{x}{p}^m$,

$$u' = m\, x'$$

$$\therefore \text{(by Art. 4.)}\ \frac{1}{u} \cdot \frac{du}{dx} = m \cdot \frac{1}{x},$$

$$\therefore \frac{du}{dx} = m \cdot \frac{u}{x}$$

$$= m \frac{\binom{x}{p}^m}{x}$$

$$= m \binom{x}{p}^{m-1}.$$

41. Let $z = 1 + x$, and let z be inclined to unity at an angle $= \theta$, θ being positive and less than c, and let x be in length less than unity, and let m be any quantity whatever;

then $\binom{z}{p}^m = \binom{1}{p}^m \cdot \left\{1 + m\,x + \frac{m\,.\,\overline{m-1}}{1\,.\,2}\,x^2 + \&\text{c.}\right\}$, if θ be less than $\frac{c}{4}$,

$= \binom{1}{p+1}^m \cdot \left\{1 + m\,x + \frac{m\,.\,\overline{m-1}}{1\,.\,2}\,x^2 + \&\text{c.}\right\}$, if θ be greater than $\frac{3c}{4}$.

For, first, let θ be less than $\frac{c}{4}$,

and let $\binom{z}{p}^m = \text{A} + \text{B}\,x + \text{C}\,x^2 + \&\text{c.}$,

then differentiating

$$m \binom{z}{p}^{m-1} = \text{B} + 2\,\text{C}\,x + \&\text{c.},$$

$$m\,.\,\overline{m-1} \binom{z}{p}^{m-2} = 2\,\text{C} + \&\text{c.},$$

$$\&\text{c.} \qquad = \&\text{c.};$$

now let $x = 0$,

then $\binom{z}{p}^m$ becomes $\binom{1}{p}^m$

$\binom{z}{p}^{m-1}$ becomes $\binom{1}{p}^{m-1} = \binom{1}{p}^m$

&c. becomes &c.

$$\therefore \mathrm{A} = \binom{1}{p}^m$$

$$\mathrm{B} = m \,.\, \binom{1}{p}^m$$

$$\mathrm{C} = \frac{m \,.\, \overline{m-1}}{1 \,.\, 2} \,.\, \binom{1}{p}^m$$

&c. = &c.

$$\therefore \binom{z}{p}^m = \binom{1}{p}^m \,.\, \left\{1 + m\,x + \frac{m \,.\, \overline{m-1}}{1 \,.\, 2}\, x^2 + \&c.\right\};$$

Next, let θ be greater than $\frac{3c}{4}$,

In this case, when $x = 0$,

$\binom{z}{p}^m$ becomes $\binom{1}{p+1}$;

$$\therefore \binom{z}{p}^m = \binom{1}{p+1}^m \,.\, \left\{1 + m\,x + \frac{m \,.\, \overline{m-1}}{1 \,.\, 2}\, x^2 + \&c.\right\}.$$

42. Let $\binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^x \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{m\sqrt{-1}} = \varrho$, where x is a positive quantity, and m a possible quantity, and let x and ϱ vary whilst m remains constant; then ϱ will trace out a logarithmic spiral, which cuts its radii vectors at an angle $= m$.

For let r be a positive quantity in length $= \varrho$,

then, since $\binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{m\sqrt{-1}} = \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{m}{c}} = \cos m + \sin m \,.\, \sqrt{-1}$,

$$\varrho = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{x \cos m + x \sin m \,.\, \sqrt{-1}}$$

$$= \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{x \cos m} \,.\, \binom{1}{1}^{\frac{x \sin m}{c}},$$

$\therefore r = \binom{\mathrm{E}}{o}^{x \cos m}$, and ϱ is inclined to unity at an angle $= x \,.\, \sin m$,

$$\therefore \underset{o}{r'} = x \,.\, \cos m,$$

$\therefore x = \frac{1}{\cos m} \cdot \underset{o}{r'}$,

$\therefore \varrho$ is inclined to unity at an angle $= \frac{\sin m}{\cos m} \cdot \underset{o}{r'} = \tan m \cdot \underset{o}{r'}$,

which is the property of a logarithmic spiral which cuts its radii vectors at an angle $= m$,

$\therefore$ the curve traced out by ϱ is a logarithmic spiral which cuts its radii vectors at an angle $= m$.

43. Cor. 1.) The logarithmic spiral in the last article will cut the positive direction at a distance $= 1$.

For let $x = 0$, then $\varrho = \binom{E}{o}^{0} = 1$,

$\therefore$ one of the values of ϱ is 1,

$\therefore$ the spiral cuts the positive direction at a distance $= 1$.

44. Cor. 2.) When m is such that $\tan m = 0$, the spiral becomes a straight line; and when m is such that $\tan m$ is infinite, the spiral becomes a circle.

45. Let a be any quantity whatever, and x any possible quantity, and let $\binom{a}{p}^{x} = \varrho$, and let ϱ and x vary while a and p remain constant; then ϱ will trace out a logarithmic spiral.

For let $\underset{p}{a'} = n \binom{E}{o}^{m\sqrt{-1}}$, where n is positive and m possible,

then $\left(\binom{a}{p}^{x}\right)' = n\,x \binom{E}{o}^{m\sqrt{-1}}$,

$\therefore \binom{E}{o}^{n x \binom{E}{o}^{m\sqrt{-1}}} = \binom{a}{p}^{x} = \varrho$,

$\therefore$ (By Art. 42.) since m is constant, and $n\,x$ and ϱ variable, ϱ will trace out a logarithmic spiral.

46. Cor. 1.) The spiral will cut the positive direction at a distance $= 1$, and will cut its radii at an angle $= m$.

47. Cor. 2.) ϱ becomes equal to a in its $p + 1^{\text{th}}$ revolution in the spiral, reckoning from the time at which it was equal to 1.

For let b be a positive quantity in length $= a$, and let a be inclined to unity at an angle $= \alpha$, where α is positive and less than c,

then $\underset{o}{b'} + \overline{\alpha + p\,c} \cdot \sqrt{-1} = \underset{p}{a'}$

$$= n \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{m\sqrt{-1}},$$

$$\therefore x \underset{o}{b'} + x . \overline{\alpha + pc} . \sqrt{-1} = nx \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{m\sqrt{-1}} = nx\cos m + nx \sin m . \sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore x . \overline{\alpha + p c} = n x \sin m,$$

but $n x$ sin m is the angle at which ϱ (considered as the radius vector of the spiral) is inclined to unity.

$\therefore x . \overline{\alpha + p c}$ is the angle at which ϱ, as radius vector of the spiral, is inclined to unity;

but when $x = 1$, $\varrho = a$ and angle $x . \overline{\alpha + p c}$ becomes $\alpha + p c$,

and α is less than c,

$\therefore \varrho$ becomes equal to a in its $p + 1$th revolution.

48. Cor. 3.) If a be positive but not $= 1$, and $p = 0$, the spiral becomes a straight line; if $a = 1$, and p be not $= 0$, the spiral becomes a circle; and if $a = 1$, and $p = 0$, the spiral becomes a point.

49. Cor. 4.) If a be any quantity whatever, and $\underset{p}{a'} = n \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{m\sqrt{-1}}$, n being positive and m possible; and if a logarithmic spiral be described having its pole in the origin of a, and cutting the positive direction at a distance $= 1$ and passing through the extremity of a in its $p + 1$th revolution; then the spiral will cut its radii at an angle $= m$.

50. Let $\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^{n} \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{m\sqrt{-1}} = \varrho$, where a is any quantity whatever, and m any possible quantity, and n any positive quantity; and let a logarithmic spiral be described having its pole in the origin of a and ϱ, and cutting the positive direction at a distance $= 1$, and passing through the extremity of a in its $p + 1$th revolution; and let a second logarithmic spiral be described having the same pole with the first spiral, and also cutting the positive direction at a distance $= 1$, and cutting the first spiral at an angle $= m$; then ϱ will be a radius vector of the second spiral.

For let $\underset{p}{a'} = l \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{k\sqrt{-1}}$, where l is positive and k possible,

then (by Art. 49.) the first spiral will cut its radii at an angle $= k$,

and since the second spiral cuts the first at an angle $= m$, the second spiral will cut its radii at an angle $= k + m$;

$$\text{But } \underset{p}{a'} = l \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{k\sqrt{-1}},$$

$$\therefore \left(\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^{n} \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{m\sqrt{-1}}\right)' = n \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{m\sqrt{-1}} . \, l \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{k\sqrt{-1}} = l\,n \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{\overline{k+m}.\sqrt{-1}},$$

$$\therefore \varrho = \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{l n \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{\overline{k+m}.\sqrt{-1}}},$$

∴ (by Art. 42 and 43.) ϱ is a radius vector of a logarithmic spiral which cuts its radii at an angle $= k + m$, and cuts the positive direction at a distance $= 1$, that is, ϱ is a radius vector of the second spiral.

51. Cor. 1.) If $\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^{m\sqrt{-1}} = \varrho$, and m be a possible quantity; ϱ will be a radius vector in a spiral (described as in the preceding article) which cuts the spiral, in which $\underset{p}{a}$ is, at a right angle.

52. Cor. 2.) Hence if a be a positive quantity, and $p = 0$, the spiral, in which a is, will become a straight line, and the spiral, in which ϱ is, will be perpendicular to it, that is, will be a circle; but if $a = 1$, and p be not $= 0$, the spiral, in which a is, will become a circle, and the spiral, in which ϱ is, will be perpendicular to it, that is, will be a straight line, and ϱ will be a positive quantity.

53. Let $a^{m} = \varrho$, and let a and m be any quantities whatever; then the values of ϱ are in geometric progression.

For $\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^{m}$ represents any one value of ϱ,

∴ if we substitute for p successively 0, 1, 2, 3, &c., also -1, -2, -3, &c., we shall obtain all the values of ϱ;

$$\text{Let } \underset{o}{a'} = n,$$

$$\text{then (by Art. 8.) } \underset{p}{a'} = n + p\,c\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore \left(\left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^{m}\right)' = n\,m + p\,c\,m\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore \left(\underset{p}{a}\right)^{m} = \left(\underset{o}{\mathrm{E}}\right)^{nm + pcm\sqrt{-1}},$$

now, if we substitute for p successively 0, 1, 2, &c., also -1, -2, &c., the values of $\binom{E}{0}^{mn+pcm\sqrt{-1}}$ will be in geometric progression,

∴ the values of ϱ are in geometric progression.

54. Cor. 1.) Hence all the values of ϱ are radii vectors of the same logarithmic spiral.

55. Cor. 2.) If m be impossible or irrational, ϱ will have an infinite number of different values; but if m be rational the values will recur, and the number of different values will be equal to the denominator of m, when m is expressed as a fraction in its lowest terms.

56. Any geometric series being given, it is required to find quantities a and m, such that, a^m may have values equal to each of the terms of the series.

Let b be any term of the series, and r the common ratio,

$$\text{and let } b = \binom{a}{p}^m,$$

$$\text{then } b\,r = \binom{a}{p+1}^m = \binom{a}{p}^m \cdot \binom{1}{1}^m,$$

$$\therefore\ r = \binom{1}{1}^m;$$

Now $1'_1 = c\sqrt{-1}$, where c is the circumference of the circle,

$$\therefore\ \left(\binom{1}{1}^m\right)' = m\,c\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore\ r' = m\,c\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore\ m = \frac{r'}{c\sqrt{-1}},\ \therefore\ m \text{ is known};$$

$$\text{Now } b = \binom{a}{p}^m,$$

$$\therefore\ b' = m\,a'_p = \frac{r'}{c\sqrt{-1}} \cdot a'_p,$$

$$\therefore\ a'_p = c\sqrt{-1} \cdot \frac{b'}{r'},$$

$$\therefore\ a = \binom{E}{0}^{c\sqrt{-1}\cdot\frac{b'}{r'}},\ \therefore\ a \text{ is known}.$$

57. Cor.) If the series be of the form $1, r, r^2$, &c., we may take $b = 1$ and $b' = 0$; then we shall have $a = 1$, and $a^m = 1^{\frac{r'}{c\sqrt{-1}}}$.

58. Ex.) Let the series be 1, 2, 4, &c.,

$$\text{then } r = 2,$$

$$\text{and } 1^{\frac{r'}{c\sqrt{-1}}} = 1^{\frac{2'}{c\sqrt{-1}}},$$

$\therefore$ the values of $1^{\frac{2'}{c\sqrt{-1}}}$ are 1, 2, 4, &c., also $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ &c.

59. Let it be required to find the values of $\sqrt{-1}^{\sqrt{-1}}$.

$$\underset{1}{1}' = c\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore \left(\left(\underset{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}\right)' = \frac{c}{4}\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\text{but } \sqrt{-1} = \left(\underset{1}{1}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}},$$

$$\therefore \left(\sqrt{-1}\right)' = \frac{c}{4}\sqrt{-1},$$

$\therefore$ since $\frac{c}{4}$ is less than c, $\left(\sqrt{\underset{o}{-1}}\right)' = \frac{c}{4}\sqrt{-1}$,

$$\therefore \left(\sqrt{\underset{p}{-1}}\right)' = \frac{c}{4}\sqrt{-1} + pc\sqrt{-1} = (\tfrac{1}{4} + p)\,c\sqrt{-1},$$

$$\therefore \left(\left(\sqrt{\underset{p}{-1}}\right)^{\sqrt{-1}}\right)' = (\tfrac{1}{4} + p)\,c\sqrt{-1}\,.\sqrt{-1} = -\,(\tfrac{1}{4} + p)\,c,$$

$$\therefore \left(\sqrt{\underset{p}{-1}}\right)^{\sqrt{-1}} = \left(\underset{o}{E}\right)^{-(\frac{1}{4}+p)c} = \frac{1}{\left(\underset{o}{E}\right)^{(\frac{1}{4}+p)c}},$$

let 0, 1, 2, &c., also $-$ 1, $-$ 2, &c., be successively substituted for p, then we have the values of $\sqrt{-1}^{\sqrt{-1}}$ as follows, viz.

$$\frac{1}{\left(\underset{o}{E}\right)^{\frac{c}{4}}},\ \frac{1}{\left(\underset{o}{E}\right)^{\frac{5c}{4}}},\ \frac{1}{\left(\underset{o}{E}\right)^{\frac{9c}{4}}},\ \text{\&c.},$$

$$\left(\underset{o}{E}\right)^{\frac{3c}{4}},\ \left(\underset{o}{E}\right)^{\frac{7c}{4}},\ \text{\&c.},$$

all in geometric progression.

60. From what has been demonstrated it will be manifest that all algebraic quantities may be geometrically represented, both in length and direction, by lines drawn in a given plane from a given point.

61. With respect to quantities such as sin $(a + b\sqrt{-1})$, cos $(a + b\sqrt{-1})$, &c., quantities strictly speaking not algebraic, it may be observed, that if it be found useful to introduce these quantities into algebra, they may without impropriety be introduced, by giving to sines, cosines, &c., algebraic definitions; thus sin A may be defined to signify

$$\frac{\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{A}{c}} - \binom{1}{1}^{-\frac{A}{c}}}{2\sqrt{-1}} \text{ or } \frac{\binom{E}{o}^{A\sqrt{-1}} - \binom{E}{o}^{-A\sqrt{-1}}}{2\sqrt{-1}}, \text{ and we shall have}$$

$$\sin(a+b\sqrt{-1}) = \frac{\binom{E}{o}^{a\sqrt{-1}-b} - \binom{E}{o}^{-a\sqrt{-1}+b}}{2\sqrt{-1}} = \frac{\binom{E}{o}^{-b}\cdot\binom{1}{1}^{\frac{a}{c}} - \binom{E}{o}^{b}\cdot\binom{1}{1}^{-\frac{a}{c}}}{2\sqrt{-1}},$$

therefore, considering sines, cosines, &c., merely as algebraic quantities, we may make use of the expressions sin $(a + b\sqrt{-1})$, cos $(a + b\sqrt{-1})$, &c., if such expressions be found convenient in algebraic operations.

Jesus College, Cambridge,
April 22, 1829.

J. W.

XXIX. *An experimental examination of the electric and chemical theories of galvanism. By* William Ritchie, *A.M. F.R.S., Rector of the Royal Academy at Tain.*

Read May 7, 1829.

1. THE continental philosophers still continue to adopt the electric theory of galvanism proposed by Volta, whilst those in Britain as uniformly follow some modification of the chemical theory proposed by Dr. Wollaston. From this diversity of opinion we may safely conclude, that the experimental proofs for the truth of either theory are not sufficiently powerful, to command the assent of all capable of appreciating the weight of such evidence. I have therefore ventured to lay before the Society the following experiments and observations; as they appear to me to establish the truth of some modification of the chemical theory, and to demonstrate the fallacy of the principles on which the electric theory rests.

2. The fundamental principle assumed by Volta, and supported by his followers, is, that if dissimilar metals be brought into contact they are instantly thrown into opposite electric states. This he conceives to be a new law of nature, and claims to himself the honour of the discovery. He conceives that its truth is proved by the following experiment.

Let Z be a plate of zinc, and C a plate of copper, soldered together at the line of contact A B. Hold the plate of zinc in the hand, and touch the under plate of a delicate electric condenser (le condensateur à lames d'or) with the copper plate, whilst a moistened finger is applied to the upper plate of the instrument. Remove the compound plate and the moistened finger, and then lift the upper plate of the instrument by its insulating handle, and the slips of gold leaf will be found to diverge. Taking for granted the truth of the experiment, the conclusion which Volta deduced from it by no means follows as a legitimate inference. Dr. Wollaston has shown that a galvanic effect is produced by dissimilar metals with the moist

A

B

air of the atmosphere acting as a chemical agent and an imperfect conductor. The same fact is proved by the electric column of DeLuc. The plate of zinc becomes partially oxidized by the oxygen of the atmosphere, electricity is generated or set at liberty, and the film of moist air in contact with the two metals acts as the fluid conductor in an ordinary voltaic arrangement. If the compound plate be coated with electric cement to exclude the chemical action of the air on the zinc, I will venture to predict that no decided electric effect will take place. Until the supporters of the electric theory show by direct experiment that electric effect does take place with this modification of the apparatus, we must view the whole of their reasoning as founded on a gratuitous supposition. Having thus shown that Volta and his followers have overlooked what appears to me to be the very cause of the disturbance of electric equilibrium in the two metals, I shall now demonstrate that the other principle on which the theory is built is equally unfounded. This will appear obvious from the two following experiments.

Experiment I.

Having poured into a watch glass a quantity of diluted sulphuric acid, I placed on the surface of the fluid a piece of gold leaf, which was connected with one of the cups of a delicate galvanometer. I then placed a disc of platina foil in the fluid below the gold leaf, and connected it with the other cup of the instrument; scarcely any electro-magnetic effect was produced. Having removed the acid, I substituted water containing condensed chlorine: a very decided electro-magnetic effect was produced. A similar effect was produced by using nitro-muriatic acid, or aqua regia as it was formerly called, instead of the chlorine. The needle of the galvanometer in both cases turned round in the same direction as it does when zinc was substituted for the gold leaf and copper for the platina. Having tried, by the common method, the conducting powers of the diluted sulphuric acid and the water containing chlorine, I found that the diluted acid was the most powerful conductor. When the preceding experiment was repeated with discs of zinc and copper instead of discs of gold and platina, I found that the most powerful effect was produced when the diluted sulphuric acid was used. This experiment clearly proves that the interposed fluid does not act merely as a conductor to the electricity excited by the imaginary electro-motive force, since in the first case the electricity generated is greatest when the conducting power of the fluid is least.

Experiment II.

Having made a small rectangular box divided into two equal compartments by a diaphragm of bladder, I introduced into one of them a disc of hard copper, and into the other an equal disc of soft copper. These discs being connected with the cups of the galvanometer, and the chambers filled with water, a considerable galvanic effect was produced, and the needle turned round as it does when the place of the hard copper was supplied with a disc of zinc. I then poured a little nitrous acid into the chamber containing the hard copper, and observed that the effect was diminished. By adding a little more acid the needle turned round several degrees in the opposite direction. This experiment completely overthrows the assumed principle that the galvanic effect increases with the conducting power of the fluid interposed between the metallic plates, since by increasing the conducting power of the fluid the effect was diminished, and by a proper increase was completely destroyed. It is a curious fact, that if nitric, sulphuric, or muriatic acid be used instead of the nitrous, the results will be quite the reverse.

Having thus, I trust, satisfactorily shown that the electric theory is founded on false principles, I shall now very shortly examine the truth of the most generally received chemical theory of galvanism.

3. Dr. Wollaston assumes that positive electricity is set at liberty by the combination of oxygen with one of the metals. This principle is frequently true, but in many cases it is totally false. This will be rendered obvious by the following experiments.

Experiment III.

Immerse two equal discs of zinc, connected by wires with the galvanometer, into the chambers of the rectangular box formerly used, and fill both compartments with water; no action will of course take place. Pour a little sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acids into one of the chambers, a considerable galvanic effect will be produced, and the needle will turn in the same direction as it does when copper is substituted for the plate of zinc immersed in the chamber containing the water alone. This agrees with the chemical theory. Again, instead of the above acids use nitrous acid, and the needle will turn round in the opposite direction. The same thing holds when discs of copper or iron are employed. This is completely at variance with the chemical theory, since that plate is negative, or corresponds with copper in the standard battery, on which the greatest chemical action of the fluid takes place. The following experiment is also hostile to the generally received theory.

EXPERIMENT IV.

Having taken two pieces of block tin, I cut the surface of one of them into ridges by means of a three-cornered file, so that the surface was doubled. With these two pieces I formed a binary combination, and immersed them in diluted nitro-muriatic acid; a very considerable electro-magnetic effect was produced, and the needle turned round in the same direction as it does when a plate of zinc is substituted for the plane disc in the standard battery. It is obvious that there must be a greater chemical action between the acid and the furrowed plate than the other, and yet the furrowed plate corresponds with copper in the standard battery, on which the least chemical action takes place. The results obtained in the following experiment were also unexpected.

EXPERIMENT V.

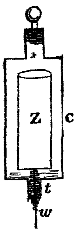
Take equal pieces of soft zinc, copper, iron, or brass, beat one of each pair on a smooth anvil till they are as hard as possible. Form a binary combination with pairs of the same metal, and use diluted sulphuric acid, and it will be found by the galvanometer that the hard metal in each case corresponds with zinc in the standard battery. If two pieces of steel be employed, one of them soft, and the other tempered, a galvanic effect will be produced, but of a contrary character. The soft steel will correspond with zinc, and the hard with copper, in the battery of comparison. The result of the following experiment seems also at variance with previous notions on the subject.

EXPERIMENT VI.

Having procured two small iron bars, with the ends made bright with a file, and copper wires connected with the other ends, I heated the end of one of them, connected the wires with the galvanometer, and then immersed the hot and cold ends in water; a considerable action took place, and the cold iron was found to correspond with zinc in the standard battery. Since oxygen combines more rapidly with hot than with cold iron, positive electricity ought, according to the received opinions, to have appeared at the hot iron, whereas the contrary was actually the case. The following experiment is not only at variance with the theory of Dr. Wollaston, but seems also hostile to some of the generally received notions of chemists.

Experiment VII.

Let C be a cylinder of copper, about an inch in diameter, and two inches long, having a small copper tube *t* soldered in one end, whilst the other end is left open. Let Z be a small cylinder of zinc, having a copper wire *w* soldered to the lower end. The wire, being covered with a thread and passed through the tube, is firmly cemented with electric cement, metallic contact being carefully avoided. Another end having a strong brass tube with an internal screw is now soldered in the top of the copper cylinder. The interior surface of the cylinder of zinc is covered with electric cement to prevent the acid acting on it. The whole is now nearly filled with water, and a little sulphuric acid is introduced into the zinc cylinder by means of a very slender glass funnel. The whole is now completely filled with water, and a solid screw dipped in electric cement, and screwed into the top of the brass tube, whilst it is heated, renders the whole completely air-tight. The acid is now to be mixed with the water by frequently inverting and shaking the cylinder. If the copper and zinc cylinders be connected with the galvanometer, the battery will continue to act for a day or two with the same energy as if the whole had been left exposed to the air. As there is no room for the disengagement of hydrogen, the oxygen of the water cannot combine with the zinc to convert it into an oxide; nevertheless chemical action goes on, and the zinc is dissolved in the acid. From this experiment it is obvious that the oxidation of the zinc and the combination of nascent hydrogen with the electric fluid, as Dr. Bostock supposes, has nothing to do with the production or transfer of the electricity which appears at the surface of the zinc. The metal is still, however, dissolved or reduced from



a solid to a fluid state; and as its capacity for caloric has undergone a change, may not its capacity for the electric fluid have also undergone a certain change? Hence it is possible that the true theory of galvanism may be more intimately connected with that of latent heat than has yet been supposed. Since the zinc is dissolved without the assistance of oxygen from the water, it appears that the atoms of the acid have combined with the pure brilliant atoms of the metal, without the necessity of the metal being first converted to an oxide.

From the short view that I have taken of this interesting subject, it appears that the electric theory is quite unfounded, and that the chemical theory will require some modification to embrace the facts contained in the last experiments. This I shall not, however, attempt at present; as my object in this paper is rather to demolish old fabrics and collect new materials, from which a more substantial edifice may be raised.

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June 26, 1828.—The following alteration in the Statutes, having been duly proposed, was put to the Ballot, and carried:—

> That at the end of the 3rd Section of the 1st Chapter of the Statutes, which relates to the Election of a Prince of the Blood Royal, or a Peer of the United Kingdom, or one of His Majesty's Privy Council, or for a Prince, or the son of a Sovereign Prince, be added the following words:—viz.
>
> "Notice of such intention having been publicly announced by a Member at the preceding Meeting of the Society."

June 29, 1829.—The following alteration in the Statutes, having been duly proposed at a former Meeting, was this day declared by Ballot in the Affirmative; namely, Sections II, III, IV and V of Chapter III, were repealed, and the following Sections substituted, leaving Section I of the same Chapter unaltered.

SECTION II.

"Every person elected a Fellow on the Home List, shall, besides the Admission Money, further contribute to the use of the Society, previous to his Admission, the sum of *Forty Pounds,* excepting in cases wherein the Council shall grant leave for the substitution of a payment after the rate of *One Pound per Quarter* to the Society as long as he shall continue a Fellow thereof; such payments to commence and become payable on the quarter day next succeeding the time of his election."

SECTION III.

"Every Fellow paying Annual Contributions, may at any time compound for his future contributions, by paying a sum equal to ten times the amount of his annual contribution."

SECTION IV.

"For greater convenience in receiving and collecting the periodical contributions from Fellows, the same shall be paid yearly to the twenty-fifth day of March; and in proportion for a part of a year, by any person elected after the beginning, or withdrawing from the Society before the end, of the year."

SECTION V.

"Every Fellow of the Society liable to the payment of Annual Contributions, shall, previously to the twenty-fifth day of March in every year, bring or send to the Treasurer, or his Deputy, his yearly Contribution, or such proportion of it as shall be then due. And if any such Fellow shall fail to bring or send in the same as aforesaid before the first day of May next following, his name shall be suspended in the Public Meeting Room of the Society, as being in arrear of Contribution, and shall continue so suspended until the Contribution so due be paid. And if any such Fellow shall fail to bring or send in his arrears for the preceding year on or before the Meeting of the Society next preceding St. Andrew's Day, and if no satisfactory reason be then assigned to the President and Council for the non-payment of such arrears, he shall cease to be a Fellow of the Society. Provided, nevertheless, that on a solicitation for re-admission being addressed to the President and Council, by an individual so circumstanced, within the space of three months following St. Andrew's Day, the case of the individual so soliciting shall be stated by the President from the Chair at one of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and the question of his re-admission decided by Ballot, according to the majority of votes, at the next Meeting of the Society."

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KEPT BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

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BY ORDER OF

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	Barom	Attach Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
♂ 1	29.951	76.4	29.933	74.2	61	72.7	70.8	63.3	74.8		SSW	Fine—partially lowering.
☿ 2	29.909	71.6	29.895	74.3	65	67.4	74.2	65.0	75.4		SSW	A.M. Light rain. P.M. Fine and clear—light clouds.
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☽ 7	29.900	69.3	29.859	73.3	60	64.7	70.8	58.3	74.7		SSE	Clear—cloudy
♂ 8	29.705	72.0	29.641	75.0	71	71.4	77.7	61.8	79.6		ENE	Fine—cloudy.
☿ 9	29.545	67.8	29.583	69.8	66	66.0	66.4	63.6	67.8	0.086	NW	Dark and overcast. Heavy showers. Distant thunder
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☉ 27	29.797	70.7	29.832	68.8	57	64.8	66.4	54.8	68.3	0.058	S	Fine—cloudy.
☽ 28	30.013	62.2	30.016	66.9	52	58.7	65.0	54.5	67.3		N	Brisk wind. A.M. Cloudy. P.M. Fine
♂ 29	29.921	67.3	29.868	66.7	50	62.5	64.0	54.2	67.6		NNW	Fine and clear—light wind.
☿ 30	29.923	63.6	29.952	64.8	49	59.8	61.9	46.8	63.8		NNW	A.M. Fine & cloudless. P.M Overcast.
♃ 31	30.036	60.6	30.022	64.5	50	58.7	65.3	48.8	67.5		W	Fine—light clouds
	Mean 29.737	Mean 68.3	Mean 29.733	Mean 70.0	Mean 59.3	Mean 65.2	Mean 68.9	Mean 58.3	Mean 71.5	Sum 4.147		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr. .... { 9 A.M. 29.648 | 3 P.M. 29.640 }

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge........................ =83 feet 2½ in.

.... above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) .... =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House .... =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

1828. August.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
♀ 1	29.938	64.5	29.954	66.5	53	64.1	66.1	56.7	68.8	0.075	W	Fine—light clouds—brisk wind.
♄ 2	29.728	63.8	29.674	65.4	61	63.2	61.9	58.8	65.0		SSW	Dark & cloudy—strong wind. Heavy showers.
☉ 3	29.673	67.2	29.573	68.5	58	62.9	67.1	56.3	70.4	0.125	SW	A.M. Fine—brisk wind. P.M. Heavy showers.
☽ 4	29.588	66.0	29.582	67.6	58	63.4	68.4	55.7	69.7	0.496	W	Fine—light clouds.
♂ 5	29.628	67.2	29.633	69.1	54	64.1	69.3	54.5	72.9	0.100	WNW	Fine and clear—light wind.
☿ 6	29.489	63.7	29.386	66.2	57	61.8	63.1	56.9	66.5		SSE	Light rain continued. Thunder and lightning at 7h 10m P.M.
♃ 7	29.459	67.5	29.468	69.4	59	66.1	69.2	57.7	71.7	0.291	SW	Fine—showery. Heavy rain at 8h P.M.
♀ 8	29.649	68.8	29.649	69.7	62	67.6	70.5	59.8	71.9	0.321	SW	Fine—light clouds—brisk wind.
♄ 9	29.470	68.2	29.426	68.7	64	65·9	64.4	59.3	67.8	0.094	SSW var.	Strong unsteady wind. A.M. Fine. P.M. Overcast.
● ☉ 10	29.658	68.7	29.656	68.5	58	66.3	67.4	56.7	69.3		SSW	Fine & clear—showery. Strong wind.
☽ 11	29.726	67.7	29.699	67.6	54	65.3	67.9	56.1	68.4	0.035	SW	Fine—light clouds. Evening, rain with strong wind.
♂ 12	29.822	65.8	29.843	68.4	61	63.4	68.7	56.3	69.3	0.258	W	Fine—light clouds. P.M. Showery
☿ 13	29.834	63.2	29.754	65.7	60	59.4	61.8	54.5	66.8	0.025	NW	Cloudy—continued rain.
♃ 14	29.535	59.9	29.557	60.2	56	56.4	55.8	55.2	56.9	0.938	NE	Strong fog—brisk wind.
♀ 15	29.858	57.9	29.910	63.0	50	56.4	61.7	50.1	63.9	0.063	NW	Cloudy. Evening fine and clear.
♄ 16	29.973	63.4	29.956	62.8	55	55.1	66.3	50.3	67.6		W	Fine—cloudy.
☉ 17	29.909	63.6	29.874	66.3	61	64.2	67.1	55.1	69.5		SW	Cloudy—brisk wind. Light showers.
☽ 18	29.942	64.7	29.965	67.5	58	62.9	67.3	54.4	68.9		WSW	Fine and clear—cloudy.
♂ 19	30.136	60.7	30.157	66.1	57	60.1	68.2	53.6	69.8		W	Fine and clear—light clouds.
☿ 20	30.109	63.2	30.024	66.5	59	62.7	69.2	54.9	70.3		S	Fine and clear—light clouds.
♃ 21	29.876	64.9	29.808	66.7	57	63.3	63.5	58.0	65.9		SW	A.M. Fine. P.M. Lowering—light rain.
♀ 22	29.724	60.7	29.736	64.3	59	58.6	63.1	53.1	64.3	0.035	WSW	Fine—cloudy. Showers.
♄ 23	30.047	60.4	30.103	64.8	57	59.8	65.1	52.0	66.1	0.086	NW	A.M. Fine and clear. P.M. Overcast.
☉ 24	30.211	59.3	30.196	65.5	53	60.4	70.2	49.8	71.8		W	Fine—nearly cloudless.
○ ☽ 25	30.315	66.9	30.313	70.3	66	67.5	72.2	60.9	74.5		NW	Overcast.
♂ 26	30.355	64.8	30.328	68.7	63	62.9	69.5	58.8	70.9		SE	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Fine & cloudless.
☿ 27	30.315	63.1	30.280	67.1	62	63.5	69.2	54.0	70.7		E	Fine and cloudless.
♃ 28	30.225	64.4	30.200	68.6	64	63.6	71.7	57.9	72.7		E	Cloudless and very clear.
♀ 29	30.202	64.5	30.184	69.1	63	63.2	69.8	57.6	71.4		NNE	A.M. Cloudy—brisk wind. P.M Fine.
♄ 30	30.196	65.1	30.170	69.8	64	63.5	67.9	59.8	70.5		NNE	Fine—cloudy.
☉ 31	30.113	62.8	30.041	64.7	58	60.1	61.8	56.9	62.2		NNE	Lowering—brisk wind.
	Mean 29.894	Mean 64.3	Mean 29.874	Mean 66.9	Mean 58.7	Mean 62.5	Mean 66.6	Mean 55.9	Mean 68.6	Sum 2.942		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr. …………	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	29.815	29.780

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge ……………………. =83 feet 2½ in.

……………………………………… above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) ………… =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House ……………………… =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

1828. Septemb.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
☽ 1	30.011	61.9	29.982	65.5	59	60.0	65.2	57.0	68.1		NE	A.M. Lowering. P.M. Fine—cloudy.
♂ 2	30.049	62.8	30.047	66.0	56	61.3	66.1	54.9	67.6		NE	A.M. Fine and clear—light breeze. P.M. Overcast.
☿ 3	30.077	59.5	30.075	64.4	57	57.7	64.1	54.2	64.6		NE	Dark and cloudy.
♃ 4	30.065	62.1	30.012	65.2	55	61.5	64.4	55.9	68.1	0.005	NE	A.M. Fine and clear. P.M. Overcast.
♀ 5	30.023	60.7	30.010	64.0	58	58.5	64.3	54.4	65.4		NE	Fine—cloudy.
♄ 6	30.090	58.9	30.053	64.8	58	58.0	65.1	51.6	66.1		E	Fine and clear—light clouds.
☉ 7	30.049	64.6	30.039	67.2	61	64.4	70.1	58.1	73.0		SE	Fine and very clear—light wind.
☽ 8	29.976	67.2	29.872	69.4	61	67.7	72.1	60.5	73.9		E	Clear & cloudless. Heavy rain at night.
● ♂ 9	29.864	68.3	29.907	70.5	64	66.4	69.9	62.9	72.6	0.141	WSW	A.M. Cloudy. P.M. Fine and clear.
☿ 10	29.802	67.0	29.599	68.1	66	66.2	65.6	57.8	67.9		E	Lowering. Heavy rain P.M.
♃ 11	29.612	67.7	29.598	69.0	64	64.9	67.3	58.9	68.5	0.351	SW	A.M. Fine. P.M. Heavy showers & strong wind.
♀ 12	29.473	66.0	29.431	68.5	64	62.4	67.8	61.3	68.6	0.243	SW	A.M. Heavy rain. P.M. Fine and clear—brisk wind.
♄ 13	29.605	65.2	29.641	67.8	62	62.9	65.9	57.1	67.8	0.121	SW	Fine and clear. Heavy rain in the evening.
☉ 14	29.956	55.6	30.031	59.1	53	53.2	55.4	48.9	56.1	0.216	NE	Lowering. Light rain P.M.
☽ 15	30.304	55.4	29.400	61.2	49	55.0	60.1	48.5	62.7	0.018	N	Fine and clear—light clouds.
♂ 16	30.576	52.8	30.550	58.2	47	51.7	58.9	44.9	59.6		NNE	Fine and clear—light clouds.
☿ 17	30.382	53.9	30.261	59.4	52	54.2	60.2	45.7	61.9		E	Fine and clear—brisk wind.
♃ 18	30.038	58.2	30.014	61.8	54	58.2	62.7	53.4	63.7		E	Fine and cloudless.
♀ 19	30.081	56.1	30.103	61.9	55	55.5	65.8	49.4	66.0		ESE	Clear and cloudless.
♄ 20	30.207	55.8	30.190	62.1	52	55.1	63.8	47.3	65.7		SE	Fine and clear. Strong fog A.M.
☉ 21	30.133	57.1	30.067	62.2	55	56.2	63.1	48.7	64.1		E	Fine and clear.
☽ 22	29.981	58.5	29.964	62.1	57	58.2	65.0	52.1	65.5		SW	Fine—cloudy.
○ ♂ 23	30.128	59.3	30.128	64.1	57	57.8	66.1	54.4	67.0		SW	A.M. Cloudy. P.M. Fine.
☿ 24	30.178	62.2	30.087	65.1	61	62.8	64.9	55.0	67.9		SSW	A.M. Fine. P.M. Overcast.
♃ 25	29.956	64.2	29.891	66.2	61	62.9	68.1	57.8	69.2		SSE	Fine & nearly cloudless—light breeze.
♀ 26	29.810	64.9	29.796	68.1	63	63.8	71.1	58.9	72.8		S	Fine and clear—light clouds.
♄ 27	29.883	60.7	29.829	61.5	57	57.3	59.0	56.2	60.4	0.250	NW	A.M. Heavy rain. P.M. Fine.
☉ 28	29.813	60.1	29.737	64.6	57	58.2	63.7	49.7	64.8	0.285	SSW	A.M. Fine and clear. P.M. Heavy showers.
☽ 29	29.578	63.8	29.537	66.1	62	62.7	65.0	57.6	66.8	0.203	WNW	Lowering—boisterous wind. Heavy rain P.M.
♂ 30	29.703	60.2	29.684	64.2	56	57.8	60.8	52.9	65.4	0.233	WSW	Fine and clear—light clouds.
	Mean 29.980	Mean 61.0	Mean 29.918	Mean 64.6	Mean 57.8	Mean 59.7	Mean 64.7	Mean 54.2	Mean 66.4	Sum 2.066		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	29.909	29.830

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge........................ =83 feet 2¼ in.

.... above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) .... =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House .... =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

1828. October.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
☿ 1	29.603	58.9	29.629	61.2	55	55.1	58.1	50.8	59.9	0.101	WSW	A.M. Lowering. P.M. Fine & clear.
♃ 2	29.831	53.9	29.879	59.6	51	51.8	59.1	47.1	60.9		WSW	Fine—cloudy.
♀ 3	29.946	50.4	29.861	58.2	47	47.1	58.1	44.2	60.2		SW	Fine and nearly cloudless. Dense fog A.M.
♄ 4	29.556	58.1	29.604	61.5	56	56.7	61.9	46.6	63.3	0.013	S	A.M. Dark and hazy. P.M. Fine—cloudy.
☉ 5	29.607	58.3	29.566	61.2	57	57.4	61.1	51.3	62.7		SSE	Fine—cloudy.
☽ 6	29.364	58.8	29.461	61.3	55	56.7	59.0	52.8	62.2	0.333	SW	Fine and clear—light wind.
♂ 7	29.646	56.6	29.569	60.8	53	54.7	59.8	48.7	60.7		W	Fine and clear—light clouds.
● ☿ 8	29.560	55.7	29.631	59.6	53	54.8	57.7	50.2	59.4	0.011	WSW	Fine—cloudy.
♃ 9	29.994	55.0	30.076	58.8	51	53.5	58.3	47.8	58.7		WNW	Fine—light clouds.
♀ 10	30.163	54.7	30.102	58.3	52	55.3	58.8	46.3	59.3		SW	Fine—cloudy.
♄ 11	30.325	55.4	30.381	59.6	52	53.7	60.3	49.3	61.1		W	A.M. Fine—light haze. P.M. Cloudy.
☉ 12	30.449	56.7	30.449	60.3	55	55.7	62.0	50.3	63.0		SW	Clear and cloudless.
☽ 13	30.415	53.0	30.347	59.4	50	50.7	63.1	47.2	63.4		SW	A.M. Fine—hazy. P.M. Cloudy.
♂ 14	30.381	57.2	30.374	59.6	54	54.7	58.2	50.5	58.5		N	Fine—cloudy.
☿ 15	30.378	52.7	30.329	56.9	50	50.0	54.7	46.0	55.6		NW	Cloudy and hazy
♃ 16	30.336	54.3	30.297	56.8	50	52.8	55.0	49.7	54.8		N	Hazy.
♀ 17	30.170	54.3	30.118	57.7	52	54.3	57.4	50.4	57.4		WNW	Cloudy.
♄ 18	30.322	50.0	30.310	55.3	40	47.8	52.7	43.8	54.0		NNE	Fine and nearly cloudless—hazy
☉ 19	30.234	50.0	30.156	53.7	43	49.0	51.7	43.8	51.7		SE	Fine and cloudless—light haze.
☽ 20	30.125	44.3	30.119	50.5	41	42.8	51.9	37.7	51.9		NNE	A.M. Strong haze P.M. Fine—cloudy
♂ 21	30.135	50.3	30.085	53.6	47	47.7	55.8	42.2	57.3		S	A.M. Dense fog. P.M. Fine—partially overcast.
☿ 22	29.908	54.7	29.852	58.4	55	57.2	61.0	47.2	62.2		S	A.M. Fine & cloudless P.M. Cloudy.
○ ♃ 23	29.734	58.4	29.822	56.3	55	55.3	52.7	55.0	55.3	0.014	NNW	A.M. Foggy—light wind. P.M Rain
♀ 24	30.152	47.8	30.152	54.2	43	44.8	52.2	40.3	52.2	0.222	WSW	Fine and cloudless—hazy
♄ 25	30.223	52.4	30.260	55.6	48	50.3	55.0	44.2	55.4		SE	Fine and cloudless
☉ 26	30.296	47.2	30.226	51.0	41	41.8	51.6	40.5	51.6		S	A.M. Cloudless—strong haze. P.M. Light rain.
☽ 27	30.198	51.6	30.233	54.0	49	50.2	52.6	41.2	53.3	0.028	N	Cloudy and foggy.
♂ 28	30.442	52.3	30.449	53.7	50	51.0	51.0	48.8	51.7	0.055	NNE	A.M. Foggy. P.M. Cloudless—light wind.
☿ 29	30.460	46.3	30.382	51.4	44	44.7	52.8	39.3	52.8		N	Fine and cloudless—hazy.
♃ 30	30.302	46.3	30.288	48.8	41	43.8	47.0	41.3	48.2		NNE	Fine—light clouds—hazy.
♀ 31	30.282	42.3	30.250	47.7	41	42.6	48.3	36.5	48.3		W	A.M. Strong haze. P.M. Fine—light clouds.
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Sum		
	30.082	52.8	30.073	56.6	49.4	51.1	56.1	46.2	57.0	0.777		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	30.033	30.014

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge........................ =83 feet 2½ in.

....above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) .... =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House.......................... =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR NOVEMBER, 1828.

1828. Novemb.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
♄ 1	30.274	48.0	30.222	50.4	46	48.3	51.6	41.8	51.8		WSW	Cloudy and hazy.
☉ 2	30.243	49.2	32.247	51.6	45	48.3	53.3	46.6	53.3		WSW	Cloudy.
☽ 3	30.348	49.6	30.317	52.0	46	46.5	51.7	44.3	51.7		N	A.M. Strong haze. P.M. Fine—cloudy
♂ 4	30.247	46.7	30.196	51.5	44	44.4	50.2	40.7	51.4		NE	Fine.—A.M. Strong haze. P.M. Light clouds.
☿ 5	30.170	46.7	30.162	49.7	42	42.7	48.5	39.3	48.5		ESE	Fine—light clouds.
♃ 6	30.121	47.3	30.082	48.7	45	45.4	48.4	39.6	48.4		ESE	A.M. Fine. P.M. Overcast.
● ♀ 7	30.029	48.7	29.937	49.7	45	45.2	46.4	43.7	47.2		E	Fine and cloudless. Haze and light wind P.M.
♄ 8	29.935	41.1	29.879	41.3	27	36.3	37.6	34.8	38.2		ESE	Overcast—light wind.
☉ 9	29.699	39.6	29.648	43.7	37	37.5	44.4	33.7	44.4		N	Dull—haze and light wind.
☽ 10	29.511	40.3	29.458	41.5	38	37.7	38.8	35.3	39.1		N	Strong fog.
♂ 11	29.550	36.4	29.560	38.3	30	31.6	34.2	29.7	34.2		NW	Strong haze.
☿ 12	29.597	30.8	29.589	35.6	26	27.4	36.7	25.7	40.6		N	Very dense fog.
♃ 13	29.666	37.8	29.661	42.0	41	41.5	49.3	26.3	49.7		S	Fine and clear—light clouds.
♀ 14	29.510	43.8	29.364	45.3	43	44.1	46.2	40.8	48.7		E	Foggy—light rain.
♄ 15	29.351	47.3	29.361	48.8	47	49.4	50.8	43.7	51.5	0.142	E	A.M. Light rain. P.M. Fine & clear.
☉ 16	29.284	50.4	29.237	52.3	51	51.8	52.3	48.9	53.3	0.236	SSE	Showers with boisterous wind.
☽ 17	29.645	50.7	29.718	49.0	48	48.7	49.8	46.8	49.8	0.194	NW	Light clouds—hazy.
♂ 18	29.931	49.3	29.987	50.8	45	45.0	47.0	42.5	47.3		WSW	Fine—hazy.
☿ 19	29.983	48.8	30.144	50.4	45	47.4	48.6	40.8	49.2	0.112	NNW	A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine.
♃ 20	30.143	48.2	30.084	51.7	48	48.6	51.8	43.4	52.3		WNW	Overcast.
○ ♀ 21	29.971	53.0	29.918	54.8	50	52.8	54.7	47.8	55.8		WSW	A.M. Cloudy—light wind. P.M. Fine and clear.
♄ 22	29.860	54.2	29.861	54.9	51	51.8	52.8	48.1	53.7		S	Cloudy. Light rain P.M.
☉ 23	30.013	47.8	29.889	52.3	42	42.8	50.3	40.3	50.7		WSW	Fine and cloudless—light haze.
☽ 24	29.715	51.7	29.729	53.6	49	49.3	51.3	41.9	51.9		SSE	A.M. Fine. P.M. Overcast.
♂ 25	29.929	51.7	29.940	53.9	49	49.2	53.0	45.9	53.3		S	Fine and cloudless—light haze.
☿ 26	29.890	53.8	29.878	55.6	53	53.4	54.8	48.2	55.8		SSW	Cloudy—light wind. Rain P.M.
♃ 27	29.994	52.9	30.097	55.3	47	47.7	52.6	46.3	55.4	0.125	WSW	Fine—light clouds and haze.
♀ 28	30.095	56.4	30.106	58.6	55	55.7	57.5	47.0	58.4		SSW	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Fine.
♄ 29	30.129	56.7	30.102	58.7	54	55.7	56.3	50.7	57.8		SW	A.M. Cloudy. P.M. Fine.
☉ 30	30.146	55.8	30.071	57.1	52	52.4	53.7	49.2	54.4		SW	Overcast.
	Mean 29.899	Mean 47.8	Mean 29.881	Mean 50.0	Mean 44.7	Mean 46.0	Mean 49.2	Mean 41.8	Mean 49.9	Sum 0.809		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	29.863	29.839

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge .... = 83 feet 2¼ in.

.... above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) = 95 feet.

The external Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House .... = 79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

1828. Decemb.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
☽ 1	29.828	54.3	30.046	49.8	42	49.3	44.5	48.3	48.7		NW	Fine and clear—light wind.
♂ 2	30.455	44.7	30.367	45.4	25	37.4	39.7	33.8	41.7		ESE	Fine—light clouds.
☿ 3	30.170	44.8	30.108	47.3	41	43.0	49·0	36.3	50.0		SSW	A.M. Fine—brisk wind. P.M. Overcast.
♃ 4	30.199	48.8	30.217	50.7	50	50.4	53.1	42.3	53.2		WSW	Light clouds—foggy.
♀ 5	30.185	51.1	30.088	51.8	50	50.7	48.7	48.7	50.7		SSE	Overcast and foggy.
♄ 6	29.932	49.0	29.869	51.2	46	46.5	50.8	40.3	50.8		S	Fine—lightly overcast.
● ☉ 7	29.590	51.7	29.690	52.8	50	50.4	50.8	45.7	51.4	0.036	SSW	Fine and cloudless. Strong wind early A.M. Thunder with rain at night.
☽ 8	29.389	50.4	29.200	50.8	46	46.9	46.7	44.2	47.7	0.231	SW	Cloudy. Thunder and lightning with heavy rain and brisk wind at 1 P.M.
♂ 9	29.668	44.9	29.833	47.8	39	39.8	42.7	37.4	43.7	0.278	SW	Fine and cloudless.
☿ 10	30.160	45.7	30.149	48.0	43	44.3	46.7	37.8	50.0		WSW	Fine and clear—light clouds.
♃ 11	29.953	49.8	30.141	51.8	49	50.7	50.8	43.8	52.3		SSW	A.M. Cloudy. P.M. Fine and clear.
♀ 12	30.388	48.6	30.349	51.7	46	46.4	51.7	41.6	51.7		SW	Overcast and foggy.
♄ 13	30.380	52.3	30.379	53.8	50	50.8	52.6	45.8	52.7		SSW	Overcast and foggy.
☉ 14	30.444	52.0	30.401	52.1	48	48.3	47.0	47.3	48.3		ESE	Fine and cloudless.
☽ 15	30.288	46.3	30.219	47.8	41	41.3	45.0	39.3	47.5		ESE	Overcast and foggy.
♂ 16	30.106	50.0	30.039	51·2	46	48.4	49.2	40.2	51.2		SSE	A.M. Fine—cloudy. P.M. Overcast.
☿ 17	29.856	51.8	29.836	53.2	50	50.2	52.3	47.0	55.0	0.083	SSW	Overcast and foggy. Rain early A.M.
♃ 18	29.446	54.5	29.573	55.3	55	55.3	51.6	49.2	55.3		SSW	A.M. Violent wind early. Heavy rain. P.M. Fine and cloudless.
♀ 19	29.745	50.3	29.878	52.3	45	46.4	49.8	42.0	51.5	0.075	WSW	Fine—light clouds.
♄ 20	29.999	52.8	30.011	54.0	51	52.2	53.4	45.3	53.4		NNW	Overcast.
○ ☉ 21	30.088	54.0	30.071	55.3	52	52.7	55.0	51.3	55.0		WSW	Overcast.
☽ 22	30.120	54.3	30.046	55.8	51	52.3	54.7	50.7	54.7		SW	Overcast.
♂ 23	29.970	53.8	29.884	55.0	51	50.9	51.4	48.8	46.5		SW	Overcast and foggy.
☿ 24	29.676	52.4	29.570	53.8	47	47.7	51.3	46.4	51.3		WSW	Overcast and foggy. Evening rainy.
♃ 25	29.446	49.7	29.484	51.0	45	45.0	45.7	43.7	45.7	0.186	SW	A.M. Foggy. P.M. Fine—lightly overcast.
♀ 26	29.590	45.0	29.561	47.8	38	38.6	43.0	35.8	44.3		S	Fine and cloudless—light haze
♄ 27	29.682	44.3	29.744	45.8	39	39.0	42.3	36.8	42.3		ESE	Fine and cloudless.
☉ 28	29.887	44.6	29.967	46.3	39	39.8	44.6	38.0	44.6		ESE	A.M. Strong fog. P.M. Overcast—rain.
☽ 29	30.346	44.7	30.382	45.0	41	41.4	40.6	39.3	41.4		ESE	A.M. Strong white fog. P.M. Overcast.
♂ 30	30.377	42.3	30.312	45.9	40	40.7	44.7	34.5	44.7		ESE	Overcast—light fog.
☿ 31	30.064	45.7	29.959	47.0	43	44.4	47.4	39.8	47.7		SSW	Overcast. Light rain P.M.
	Mean 29.981	Mean 49.2	Mean 29.980	Mean 50.6	Mean 45.1	Mean 46.5	Mean 48.3	Mean 42.6	Mean 49.2	Sum 0.889		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	29.942	29.936

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge .... =83 feet 2¼ in.

.... above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about)............... =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House .... =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

KEPT BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY

AT THE APARTMENTS OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY,

BY ORDER OF

THE PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

MDCCCXXIX.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JANUARY, 1829.

1829. January.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
♃ 1	29.854	44.0	29.822	46.8	40	40.8	45.7	37.2	45.7	0.008	WSW	Fine and clear—light brisk wind.
♀ 2	29.860	43.2	29.917	45.1	37	38.7	43.0	36.8	43.0		NNW	Fine—faint haze, and light wind.
♄ 3	29.916	42.8	29.921	43.8	38	38.8	41.5	35.3	41.5		WSW	A.M. Strong haze. P.M. Fine.
☉ 4	29.578	43.7	29.453	45.7	42	42.2	42.8	37.9	43.7	0.219	WSW	A.M. Foggy—rain. P.M. Cloudless—brisk wind.
● ☽ 5	29.704	40.2	29.814	40.3	34	35.8	36.0	34.4	36.7	0.008	N	Fine and cloudless—light wind.
♂ 6	29.976	35.8	29.973	38.0	31	31.0	35.2	29.3	35.2		N	A.M. Cloudless—light wind. P.M. Hazy. Snow at night.
☿ 7	30.011	37.2	29.951	38.6	34	35.4	37.3	30.2	37.3		NNE	A.M. Foggy. P.M. Fine.
♃ 8	29.872	36.7	29.856	37.3	32	33.3	34.7	31.8	34.7		N	Foggy. P.M. Snow.
♀ 9	29.795	37.6	29.707	39.0	33	34.8	36.7	32.5	36.7		N	Foggy—light wind.
♄ 10	29.624	38.7	29.656	39.9	35	36.0	38.3	33.8	38.3		N	Light clouds—foggy.
☉ 11	29.878	38.3	29.910	37.3	30	30.6	31.3	29.8	32.6		E	Overcast and hazy.
☽ 12	29.989	37.4	29.971	37.8	32	36.7	36.2	29.3	36.7		N	Overcast and hazy.
♂ 13	30.090	37.3	30.076	38.8	32	35.9	37.8	34.0	37.8		E	Overcast and foggy.
☿ 14	30.049	37.7	30.026	38.9	34	34.7	37.3	32.7	37.3		N	Lightly overcast and foggy. Snow at noon.
♃ 15	29.924	38.8	29.809	39.7	35	36.3	37.4	34.0	37.4	0.014	NNE	Overcast and foggy.
♀ 16	29.631	37.4	29.609	36.3	25	32.2	30.2	31.0	32.2		NNE	Overcast and foggy.
♄ 17	29.762	33.7	29.807	35.2	21	30.0	32.0	27.3	32.0		N	Overcast and foggy.
☉ 18	29.967	33.5	29.999	34.7	25	27.8	31.7	25.8	31.7		N	Dense fog—dark.
☽ 19	30.130	32.8	30.117	33.7	25	27.7	33.7	25.7	33.7		N	A.M. Very dense fog. P.M. Fine and clear. Evening foggy.
○ ♂ 20	30.032	31.3	29.971	33.6	24	27.7	31.4	22.7	31.4		N	A.M. Fog and hoar frost. P.M. Fine—strong haze.
☿ 21	29.893	32.7	29.829	32.6	22	28.4	29.3	26.3	29.3		E	Overcast and foggy. Light snow.
♃ 22	29.673	29.7	29.635	30.6	18	25.2	29.5	22.3	29.5		ESE	Fine and cloudless—light wind.
♀ 23	29.547	29.8	29.489	28.7	16	25.3	22.8	23.4	25.3		E	Light clouds and haze. Snow P.M.
♄ 24	29.524	25.5	29.559	28.6	22	22.7	27.7	19.5	27.7		NNW	Overcast and hazy—light wind. Snow.
☉ 25	29.641	27.6	29.606	28.3	22	22.6	24.4	21.3	33.0		W	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Fine & cloudless.
☽ 26	29.041	30.8	29.100	34.4	35	35.2	43.2	20.7	43.2	0.042	E	A.M. Foggy.
♂ 27	29.113	36.7	29.131	39.7	38	38.3	41.4	34.2	41.4		S	Fine—lightly cloudy.
☿ 28	29.377	37.7	29.517	40.8	35	35.1	41.6	33.4	41.6		SW	A.M. Cloudless. P.M. Overcast and hazy.
♃ 29	29.517	37.7	29.473	40.8	34	35.2	40.3	32.7	40.3	*	NE	Overcast. Strong fog A.M.
♀ 30	29.526	39.4	29.664	42.2	35	34.8	40.4	32.2	40.4		N	Lightly overcast. Fine at noon.
♄ 31	30.141	40.3	30.230	38.7	37	37.4	38.7	34.1	38.7		N	Cloudy—light wind.
	Mean 29.763	Mean 36.3	Mean 29.761	Mean 37.6	Mean 30.7	Mean 33.1	Mean 35.8	Mean 30.1	Mean 36.3	Sum 0.291		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	29.755	29.750

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge........................ =83 feet 2½ in.

.... above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) .... =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House .... =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY, 1829.

1829. February	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at9A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
☉ 1	30.449	36.3	30.474	38.3	24	32.3	35.7	29.3	35.7		N	Lightly cloudy—light wind.
☽ 2	30.575	33.3	30.565	35.8	22	25.7	33.4	23.2	33.4		ESE	Fine and cloudless.
♂ 3	30.593	32.4	30.566	35.3	24	27.0	34.8	23.9	34.8		S	A.M. Fog and hoar frost. P.M. Fine and cloudless.
● ☿ 4	30.417	34.8	30.321	36.7	32	34.4	38.3	25.7	43.6		SSW	Foggy—rain.
♃ 5	30.145	39.7	30.230	42.8	44	44.5	43.7	33.6	44.5	0.125	NNW	Cloudy—light wind.
♀ 6	30.341	42.7	30.285	45.7	39	39.0	43.7	37.5	43.7		W	Foggy. P.M. Very light rain.
♄ 7	30.163	44.7	30.129	46.7	42	42.8	46.3	38.3	46.3		W	Overcast and foggy.
☉ 8	30.312	44.2	30.381	43.8	41	41.3	39.4	40.1	41.3		N	Overcast. Foggy A.M.
☽ 9	30.325	42.2	30.290	44.4	34	39.2	43.5	34.0	43.5		W	A.M. Foggy. P.M. Fine—cloudy—light wind.
♂ 10	30.426	42.5	30.428	42.2	35	37.6	38.8	36.5	41.0		E	Overcast.
☿ 11	30.339	43.7	30.300	46.2	42	42.3	47.3	36.7	47.3		SW	Overcast and foggy—light rain.
♃ 12	30.273	46.2	30.221	48.2	42	42.8	45.8	41.2	46.3	0.050	S	Overcast and foggy—light rain.
♀ 13	30.181	49.6	30.163	50.5	45	45.3	47.8	41.8	47.8	0.014	W	A.M. Foggy. P.M. Fine—light wind.
♄ 14	30.175	47.7	30.149	50.4	40	43.7	48.3	42.1	48.3		W	Lightly cloudy—hazy.
☉ 15	30.108	48.3	30.086	51.3	45	45.3	49.4	43.3	49.7		WSW	A.M. Fine. P M. Foggy—very light rain.
☽ 16	30.026	49.3	29.949	51.8	44	46.8	50.4	44.5	50.8	0.008	SW	Fine—lightly overcast.
♂ 17	29.801	47.7	29.834	50.3	42	42.7	47.7	40.2	47.7		WSW	Lightly overcast and hazy.
○ ☿ 18	29.886	46.3	29.860	46.8	38	38.3	37.5	36.0	38.7		SE	A.M. Fine & cloudless. P.M. Overcast.
♃ 19	29.646	43.7	29.569	47.7	37	39.6	49.4	35.3	49.4		ESE	Fine—lightly cloudy.
♀ 20	29.641	48.3	29.620	50.3	44	44.9	49.6	38.8	49.6		SSW	Fine—cloudy.
♄ 21	29.198	48.8	29.122	51.3	47	47.5	50.7	42.7	50.7		SSE	Cloudy—light rain.
☉ 22	29.147	48.8	29.244	49.4	46	46.3	43.6	43.7	46.3	0.156	WNW	Overcast and foggy.
☽ 23	29.529	43.8	29.525	45.8	28	37.4	39.3	36.3	39.3		E	A.M. Cloudy. P.M. Fine and clear. Light wind.
♂ 24	29.434	41.5	29.448	43.2	35	35.7	39.7	32.5	39.7		E	Overcast and foggy.
☿ 25	29.905	41.3	29.998	44.3	35	38.3	41.2	34.8	41.3		ESE	Overcast and foggy.
♃ 26	30.098	42.8	30.028	43.9	39	39.3	40.3	35.7	41.3		ESE	Overcast and foggy. P.M. Rain.
♀ 27	30.118	45.3	30.221	46.3	41	41.7	41.6	38.4	41.7	0.389	NNE	Overcast and foggy—light wind.
♄ 28	30.385	42.7	30.335	44.0	29	34.8	39.2	32.3	39.2		ESE	Fine and cloudless—light wind
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Sum		
	30.058	43.5	30.048	45.5	37.7	39.9	43.1	36.4	43.7	0.742		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	30.032	30.018

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge........................ =83 feet 2½ in.

....above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) .... =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House........................... =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MARCH, 1829.

1829. March.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
☉ 1	30.173	36.3	30.131	38.7	32	32.7	33.3	27.0	34.7		E	A.M. Fine—light wind. P.M. Overcast.
☽ 2	30.173	36.9	30.204	38.6	33	35.0	36.7	31.2	35.7		ENE	Overcast and foggy.
♂ 3	30.338	37.7	30.331	39.3	35	35.6	37.2	32.8	40.3		NNE	Overcast and foggy.
☿ 4	30.167	40.7	30.133	42.8	41	41.1	41.9	34.7	42.3		NNE	Cloudy—light wind.
● ♃ 5	30.215	39.3	30.156	42.6	36	36.8	42.7	32.3	42.7		ENE	A.M. Foggy. P.M. Fine—lightly cloudy. Light wind.
♀ 6	30.090	43.6	30.031	46.0	41	41.6	43.5	36.2	44.6		N	Overcast and foggy.
♄ 7	29.987	43.7	29.981	46.7	41	41.0	45.7	38.7	45.7		N	Overcast and foggy—light wind.
☉ 8	29.993	45.7	29.980	47.8	44	45.4	46.0	40.3	46.0		NNE	Cloudy and foggy. Light rain A.M.
☽ 9	29.883	45.2	29.832	47.6	41	41.7	48.3	40.2	48.3	0.036	W	Lightly cloudy and foggy.
♂ 10	29.872	44.4	29.859	47.3	36	40.0	45.0	37.0	45.0		N	A.M. Cloudless. P.M. Cloudy—light wind.
☿ 11	29.850	42.9	29.804	45.2	36	38.7	42.3	32.5	42.3		NNE	Overcast and hazy—light wind.
♃ 12	29.763	41.7	29.703	44.7	32	37.8	39.9	33.7	41.3		NE	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Fine and clear. Light wind.
♀ 13	29.644	42.3	29.703	45.0	38	38.7	43.5	34.6	43.5		NNE	Lightly cloudy—brisk wind.
♄ 14	29.873	41.8	29.867	44.3	24	37.6	41.3	34.3	41.3		NNW	A.M. Fine. P.M. Overcast—light wind.
☉ 15	29.916	39.4	29.892	41.2	27	33.7	39.8	26.8	39.8		WSW	Fine—light clouds and haze.
☽ 16	29.775	37.8	29.662	41.7	29	34.6	40.3	27.8	40.3		E	Clear and cloudless—light wind.
♂ 17	29.497	38.7	29.476	42.8	29	37.7	46.5	28.7	46.5		S	Fine—lightly cloudy.
☿ 18	29.710	40.7	29.721	47.3	41	41.4	51.3	33.0	52.4		SSE	Lightly overcast and foggy. Fine at noon.
♃ 19	29.657	48.7	29.573	53.9	43	51.4	58.3	40.6	58.4	0.014	SSE	Fine—light clouds—brisk wind. Light rain early A.M.
○ ♀ 20	29.668	55.2	29.796	57.4	51	53.4	57.6	50.2	58.6		SW	Fine and clear—light brisk wind.
♄ 21	30.114	54.3	30.094	57.3	44	49.8	55.3	45.7	55.4		E	Lightly cloudy—light wind.
☉ 22	29.917	49.6	29.825	53.7	45	45.3	48.6	38.4	51.7		ENE	Fine—lightly cloudy—light wind.
☽ 23	29.817	51.0	29.884	52.7	41	47.6	47.1	42.8	49.4		E	Fine—light clouds—brisk wind.
♂ 24	29.912	46.6	29.876	48.6	32	40.3	44.7	37.5	44.7		NNE	Fine and clear—light wind.
☿ 25	29.939	41.1	29.910	45.3	30	36.8	45.7	27.6	45.7		ENE	Fine and cloudless—light brisk wind.
♃ 26	29.983	44.3	29.965	47.2	31	42.2	45.7	34.8	45.7		NNE	Lightly cloudy.
♀ 27	29.952	46.8	29.872	48.9	28	42.0	45.7	37.7	45.7		ESE	Clear and cloudless.
♄ 28	29.660	44.3	29.531	48.7	39	42.9	50.7	33.6	50.7		E	Fine and cloudless—light wind.
☉ 29	29.290	46.6	29.279	47.8	44	44.5	46.3	41.6	46.3	0.542	NNE	Thickly overcast and foggy. Heavy rain at 1 A.M. and afterwards.
☽ 30	29.231	46.3	29.202	48.6	42	42.8	46.7	39.8	47.2		NNE	Overcast and foggy.
♂ 31	29.221	46.0	29.230	48.0	41	41.7	44.3	39.7	44.3		NE	Overcast—light wind.
	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Mean	Sum		
	29.848	43.9	29.823	46.7	37.0	41.0	45.2	35.9	45.7	0.592		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	29.821	29.790

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge .... =83 feet 2¼ in.

.... above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) .... =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House .... =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR APRIL, 1829.

1829. April.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at9A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
☿ 1	29.416	44.3	29.426	47.5	31	39.8	45.3	34.7	45.8		NNW	Lightly cloudy.
♃ 2	29.507	41.9	29.547	45.7	32	36.4	43.6	30.7	45.7	0.047	NW	Fine—cloudy. Light snow at 7 A.M.
● ♀ 3	29.678	44.2	29.699	48.4	31	39.6	48.3	31.8	48.3		NW	Fine—light clouds.
♄ 4	29.700	48.3	29.609	51.7	41	47.8	51.3	36.8	52.3		S	A.M. Clear. P.M. Soft clouds. Evening rainy. Light wind.
☉ 5	29.375	50.7	29.280	53.6	44	49.0	52.7	43.8	53.6	0.034	SSE	Fine and clear—light broken clouds. Brisk wind.
☽ 6	29.179	52.0	29.121	54.8	45	50.3	51.7	44.2	53.8		S	Soft broken clouds. Evening rainy.
♂ 7	29.161	49.6	29.203	52.3	44	44.8	50.3	41.6	51.2	0.161	SW	A.M. Thickly overcast. P.M. Fine and clear. Evening rainy.
☿ 8	29.418	49.0	29.411	52.5	43	46.0	49.2	37.6	51.2	0.056	S	Lightly cloudy—showery.
♃ 9	29.206	47.8	29.222	50.3	43	43.1	46.2	37.5	47.2	0.367	ESE	Cloudy and foggy. Rain A.M.
♀ 10	29.450	52.6	29.476	55.3	43	48.5	52.0	39.8	53.3	0.172	WSW	Fine—lightly cloudy.
♄ 11	29.632	52.6	29.593	55.7	40	47.8	53.7	38.8	56.1		SW	Fine—lightly overcast. Rain at night.
☉ 12	29.237	53.3	29.211	57.3	51	51.8	56.8	47.3	57.6	0.158	S	Brisk wind. A.M. Lowering. P.M. Clear. Evening rainy.
☽ 13	29.143	56.7	29.159	55.6	48	54.4	51.3	48.5	55.3	0.055	SSW	A.M. Fine—brisk wind. P.M. Rain.
♂ 14	29.291	55.3	29.096	57.2	46	51.7	54.1	42.7	57.3	0.136	SSE	A.M. Fine. P.M. Rain. Evening heavy rain and brisk wind.
☿ 15	29.137	56.4	29.246	56.6	43	50.5	54.0	47.4	54.4	0.217	S var.	Strong wind A.M. Lowering. P.M. Fine. At noon heavy rain and boisterous wind.
♃ 16	29.231	52.3	29.281	52.5	47	47.3	47.6	44.7	49.7	0.033	NNE	Overcast and foggy—rain.
♀ 17	29.656	53.7	29.706	55.2	49	49.7	54.2	39.4	56.3	0.152	WSW	Fine—soft clouds. Evening showery.
♄ 18	29.834	54.3	29.815	56.3	45	51.8	55.7	44.8	59.2	0.028	WSW	Fine—light clouds and wind.
○ ☉ 19	29.699	55.3	29.636	56.3	42	51.2	51.3	42.3	59.3		WSW	A.M. Fine. P.M. Lowering—rain—strong wind.
☽ 20	29.742	51.3	29.820	54.6	40	47.7	53.0	39.7	53.3	0.130	NW	Cloudy.
♂ 21	29.840	51.7	29.691	54.7	41	50.7	53.5	39.3	56.4		ESE	A.M. Cloudy. P.M. Clear—brisk wind.
☿ 22	29.430	51.3	29.474	51.9	47	47.4	47.6	45.9	47.7		E	Overcast—light rain—brisk wind.
♃ 23	29.692	51.2	29.725	55.2	43	48.3	56.6	44.4	56.7	0.033	E	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Fine.
♀ 24	29.742	51.1	29.792	52.8	48	48.3	48.7	44.7	50.0		NW	Cloudy.
♄ 25	29.792	49.7	29.896	47.2	46	45.8	40.3	43.5	46.7	0.200	N	Rain—light wind.
☉ 26	30.118	50.2	30.088	51.7	35	46.8	50.5	35.4	51.4	0.213	E	Fine—lightly cloudy.
☽ 27	29.775	48.5	29.585	50.8	39	45.3	51.0	39.5	51.7		SSW	A.M. Fine. P.M. Showery.
♂ 28	29.675	49.4	29.315	50.7	38	44.7	50.7	39.5	52.3	0.094	WSW	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Fine and clear—violent wind.
☿ 29	29.687	47.6	29.757	49.4	29	43.7	43.7	37.8	46.3		W	A M. Fine—brisk wind. P.M. Overcast.
♃ 30	29.906	44.7	29.873	48.7	27	44.7	45.8	34.2	52.2		NNW	Cloudy
	Mean 29.545	Mean 50.6	Mean 29.525	Mean 52.7	Mean 41.4	Mean 47.2	Mean 50.4	Mean 40.6	Mean 52.4	Sum 2.286		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr. .... { 9 A.M. 29.502 — 3 P.M. 29.477 }

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge........................ = 83 feet 2¼ in.

.... above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) .... = 95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House .... = 79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR MAY, 1829.

1829. May.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
						Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
♀ 1	29.641	49.9	29.654	53.9	47	52.7	56.7	44.3	57.3		NNE	Fine—lightly cloudy—light wind.
♄ 2	29.690	56.7	29.678	57.7	45	56.5	58.8	46.8	61.3		WSW	Fine and clear—lightly cloudy.
● ☉ 3	29.702	56.3	29.610	58.8	50	55.0	57.6	47.8	59.4		WSW	Soft broken clouds—light wind. Evening rainy.
☽ 4	29.822	58.3	29.921	59.4	37	52.8	59.7	46.3	61.2	0.019	NNW	Fine and clear—light clouds.
♂ 5	30.044	59.0	30.029	59.0	46	56.6	58.6	45.3	60.3		S	Fine—diffused clouds. Strong wind.
☿ 6	29.962	57.6	29.973	61.8	55	54.7	62.3	53.6	62.7		WSW	Overcast—broken clouds. Light deposition A.M.
♃ 7	30.007	58.7	29.992	60.7	51	55.3	58.3	44.4	59.7		W	A.M. Lowering. P.M. Fine—nearly cloudless.
♀ 8	30.185	61.8	30.161	62.7	53	58.7	63.6	45.3	64.6		E	Fine—cloudy.
♄ 9	30.163	60.7	30.114	63.3	49	57.7	63.5	48.4	64.4		NW	Fine—light clouds.
☉ 10	30.092	64.3	30.052	65.4	52	60.6	66.5	49.7	69.2		W	Clear and cloudless—light breeze.
☽ 11	30.067	65.7	30.011	65.3	52	60.0	62.3	51.5	62.8		ESE	Fine—diffused clouds—light wind.
♂ 12	29.978	65.7	29.941	65.8	51	61.3	61.7	52.5	65.2		E	Fine and clear—light brisk wind.
☿ 13	29.978	65.6	29.954	64.7	50	61.3	63.7	46.8	64.6		ESE	Clear and cloudless—light wind.
♃ 14	29.990	63.4	29.933	65.7	51	58.5	68.7	49.6	69.7		W	Fine and clear—light clouds.
♀ 15	30.001	68.2	29.982	67.6	47	62.7	69.5	51.7	70.3		NNW	Fine—light clouds.
♄ 16	30.094	61.0	30.095	64.3	55	55.7	60.4	52.4	61.0	0.097	E	A.M. Overcast. P.M. Fine.
☉ 17	30.171	66.4	30.137	65.7	51	60.8	64.8	47.7	65.4		E	Fine and cloudless—light wind.
○ ☽ 18	30.081	65.7	30.018	64.5	49	61.7	62.7	46.2	63.7		ESE	Fine and cloudless—light wind.
♂ 19	29.925	66.7	29.908	65·5	54	62.3	65.3	47.6	66.7		E	Clear and cloudless—light breeze.
☿ 20	29.961	65.3	29.957	66.3	49	62.3	69.0	50.5	69.8		E	Clear and cloudless—brisk wind.
♃ 21	30.117	69.7	30.091	68.3	50	64.2	68.6	51.3	70.6		NE	Fine and clear—light clouds—brisk wind.
♀ 22	30.163	62.7	30.135	65.8	47	55.5	67.9	44.7	69.3		N	Fine and clear—light clouds and wind.
♄ 23	30.232	69.0	30.185	69.0	54	62.8	72.9	49.4	74.7		NNE	Fine—light clouds.
☉ 24	30.220	74.2	30.184	68.7	52	65.7	60.0	52.3	68.8		W	A.M. Broken clouds. P.M. Rain. Evening Fine.
☽ 25	30.409	62.3	30.414	62.3	46	53.4	57.6	46.6	58.2	0.197	NNE	Lightly cloudy—brisk wind.
♂ 26	30.395	58.8	30.327	62.8	44	54.0	63.7	46.9	64.2		NNE	Brisk wind. A.M. Cloudy. P.M. Cloudless.
☿ 27	30.292	64.7	30.248	64.2	49	59.6	66.8	46.7	67.7		N	Clear and cloudless—brisk wind.
♃ 28	30.219	66.3	30.169	66.2	53	62.3	69.3	48.8	69.7		NNE	Clear and cloudless—light brisk wind.
♀ 29	30.191	61.7	30.201	65.7	53	57.5	64.0	49.4	65.2		N	Cloudy—brisk wind.
♄ 30	30.189	59.7	30.183	62.8	44	56.3	57.5	49.6	59.4		N	Interfused clouds—light wind.
☉ 31	30.212	62.7	30.163	63.8	46	56.0	63.0	46.2	64.2		W	Lightly overcast.
	Mean 30.071	Mean 62.9	Mean 30.046	Mean 63.8	Mean 49.4	Mean 58.5	Mean 63.4	Mean 48.4	Mean 64.9	Sum 0.313		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr. ………… { 9 A.M. 29.995 | 3 P.M. 29.968 }

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge …………………… =83 feet 2½ in.

……………………………………………… above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about)…………… =95 feet.

The External Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House ……………………… =79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR JUNE, 1829.

1829. June.	9 o'clock, A.M.		3 o'clock, P.M.		Dew Point at 9 A.M. in degrees of Fahr.	External Thermometer.				Rain, in Inches. Read off at 9 A.M.	Direction of the Wind at 9 A.M.	Remarks.
	Barom.	Attach. Therm.	Barom.	Attach. Therm.		Fahrenheit.		Self-registering.				
						9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Lowest.	Highest.			
● ☽ 1	30.246	60.3	30.273	64.8	51	58.3	61.7	51.7	65.0		NNW	Cloudy—light wind.
♂ 2	30.329	69.6	30.280	67.8	51	64.7	71.6	50.4	72.3		NW	Fine—light clouds and wind.
☿ 3	30.236	69.3	30.175	71.3	58	71.3	77.1	60.2	77.8		WNW	Fine—light clouds. Rain at night.
♃ 4	30.152	74.2	30.075	72.3	50	66.8	71.7	60.6	73.2	0.011	NW	Fine—light clouds.
♀ 5	30.034	73.3	30.063	69.8	45	62.3	64.8	55.5	65.8		NNW	Fine and clear—light clouds and wind.
♄ 6	30.263	69.6	30.250	64.6	37	55.5	56.5	45.0	58.8		NNE	Fine and clear—cloudy—light wind.
☉ 7	30.350	65.9	30.352	59.6	40	52.9	56.9	41.1	58.2		NNE	Fine & clear—light clouds—light wind.
☽ 8	30.333	59.5	30.336	62.1	51	55.9	58.9	49.1	61.3		NW	A.M. Thickly overcast—light rain. P.M. Fine.
♂ 9	30.337	57.8	30.307	62.3	48	54.5	61.7	45.9	62.6	0.016	NNE	Fine and clear—light wind.
☿ 10	30.394	63.7	30.368	64.2	47	60.3	65.7	46.3	66.8		N	Fine and clear—light wind.
♃ 11	30.426	62.3	30.355	63.8	47	55.3	66.2	46.8	68.5		E	Fine and clear—lightly cloudy—light wind.
♀ 12	30.355	62.2	30.308	65.4	54	58.7	69.0	51.4	69.8		ESE	Fine—light clouds.
♄ 13	30.341	73.6	30.234	69.5	55	69.2	74.6	53.7	76.6		SW	Fine—light clouds.
☉ 14	30.248	70.3	30.175	71.3	60	68.6	76.5	58.7	78.3		SW	Fine and clear—light clouds.
☽ 15	30.115	67.9	30.045	71.0	55	65.3	72.7	56.3	74.2		WSW	A.M. High clouds. P.M. Clear and cloudless.
♂ 16	29.860	71.5	29.860	67.3	50	60.4	59.7	56.3	65.3		NW	Cloudy. Rain at noon.
○ ☿ 17	29.883	72.8	29.834	69.8	47	63.8	65.3	48.7	68.7	0.019	W	Fine and clear. Rain at night.
♃ 18	29.912	67.0	29.973	67.3	47	58.7	61.5	52.1	65.2	0.111	NNW	Clear—cloudy—light wind. Thunder P.M.
♀ 19	30.064	70.7	30.010	68.8	48	62.9	67.3	53.0	70.5		SW	Fine—lightly cloudy.
♄ 20	29.906	74.7	29.828	69.7	48	69.8	69.8	55.3	71.2		SE	Fine and clear—light clouds and wind. Rain at night.
☉ 21	29.807	74.5	29.822	72.0	53	67.5	69.2	60.3	70.7	0.114	SE	Fine—interfused clouds—light breeze.
☽ 22	29.829	67.5	29.812	68.5	57	62.7	64.7	58.3	71.3	0.111	SE	Lowering—frequent showers.
♂ 23	29.945	75.2	29.963	72.3	55	69.7	72.7	57.3	74.3	0.047	S	Fine—light diffused clouds. Rain at night.
☿ 24	30.070	77.9	30.072	74.3	59	72.5	72·4	61.7	74.6	0.350	S	Fine—very clear—light wind.
♃ 25	30.104	76.9	30.017	75.7	56	72.3	71.3	58.2	74.7		ESE	A.M. Cloudless—light wind. P.M. Broken clouds.
♀ 26	29.963	75.1	29.910	74.8	59	69.5	71.8	60.6	74.6		W	Fine and clear—light clouds. Evening rainy.
♄ 27	29.654	70.8	29.545	74.0	60	66.4	70.4	60.3	73.3	0.153	SSE	Cloudy—light showers.
☉ 28	29.454	70.5	29.490	72.8	62	66.7	70.4	61.5	72.3	0.156	SSE	Interfused clouds—light wind. Thunder P.M. Rain at night.
☽ 29	29.680	65.5	29.739	66.9	58	57.7	59.0	55.4	63.7	0.305	NNW	Cloudy and foggy—light rain.
♂ 30	29.766	66.8	29.750	70.2	53	63.7	67.3	52.6	69.3	0.008	WSW	A.M. Fine. P.M. Cloudy—rain.
	Mean 30.069	Mean 69.2	Mean 30.041	Mean 68.8	Mean 52.0	Mean 63.5	Mean 67.3	Mean 54.1	Mean 69.6	Sum 1.401		

Monthly Mean of the Barometer, corrected for Capillarity and reduced to 32° Fahr.	9 A.M.	3 P.M.
	29.978	29.950

OBSERVANDA.

Height of the Cistern of the Barometer above a Fixed Mark on Waterloo Bridge .... = 83 feet 2½ in.

.... above the mean level of the Sea (presumed about) = 95 feet.

The external Thermometer is 2 feet higher than the Barometer Cistern.

Height of the Receiver of the Rain Gauge above the Court of Somerset House .... = 79 feet 0 in.

The hours of observation are of Mean Time, the day beginning at Midnight.

The Thermometers are graduated by Fahrenheit's Scale.

The Barometer is divided into inches and decimals.

PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

ROYAL SOCIETY

OF

LONDON.

FOR THE YEAR MDCCCXXIX.

PART III.

CONTAINING

ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS

MADE AT THE OBSERVATORY AT PARAMATTA;

By CHARLES RUMKER, Esq.

Printed at the Expense of His Majesty's Colonial Department.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY RICHARD TAYLOR, RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET.
MDCCCXXIX.

PREFACE.

THE principal instruments in the Observatory at Paramatta are,

A 5½-feet transit by TROUGHTON.

A 2-feet mural circle by the same.

A 16-inch repeating circle by REICHENBACH.

A 3½-feet telescope with equatorial motion and wire micrometer by BANKS.

Two instruments for observing the variation and dip of the magnetic needle.

The observations made with these instruments were planned with particular respect to the place of the Observatory, and confined to what could be done in the southern hemisphere alone.

The first are magnetic observations. After these follows the geographical position of the Observatory. Observations of latitude in the southern hemisphere could best prove whether the difference usually found between the results derived from stars north of the zenith and those derived from stars south of the zenith, arise from local causes or from imperfections of the instruments. In the reductions of these observations, I have partly made use of the formula given by BOHNENBERGER in his "*Geographische Ortsbestimmung*," § 153. The repeating circle has been in constant use for twenty years, and the nonius of the smaller circle could not be made to close sufficiently to the greater circle. I ascribe it to this cause that the latitudes deduced from some of the observations made with this instrument deviate rather from the truth, the greater part of them having moreover been made without an assistant. The observations made alternately direct and by reflection show on the other hand great consistency; and as the results of these agree with the mean of the observations made with the former instrument on northern and southern stars, there is no doubt of this being the true latitude.

I might have rejected those observations with the repeating circle that deviated much from the mean; but I was of opinion that the true latitude was not the sole object of importance, but that it was also desirable to investigate the errors arising from flexibility, or causes not sufficiently known, to which repeating instruments are subject in the southern hemisphere in comparison with those that have been observed in the northern, which could only be effected by a thorough detail of the observations. The longitude of Paramatta is sufficiently known for geographical purposes; and having always objects of more immediate importance in hand, I was unwilling to devote much time to occultations of fixed stars, there being but little chance of corresponding ones being made in other places. But the occultations of the principal stars and planets have been attended to, as well as eclipses and observations of moon-culminating stars.

I have next introduced the solstices observed with the repeating and mural circles at Paramatta. The vicinity of the sun to the zenith at the southern solstice rendered the usual methods of reduction insufficient, and a more correct one became necessary, which has already been partly published in the Memoirs of the Astronomical Society. In the observations of the solstices, I had it also in view to ascertain whether the latitude derived from observations with the repeating circle with the known obliquity from the northern and southern solstice, would exhibit similar anomalies to those observed in Europe. The latitude of Paramatta by the northern solstice is about 4″ less than what the southern gives, and the mean obliquity of the ecliptic as ascertained there by the repeating circle is 1″.7 less than that found by the mural circle, which latter corresponds as nearly as possible with the solar tables.

The use of observations of the inferior conjunction of Venus and the opposition of Mars in that part of the world, as well as the culminations of the moon for determining their respective parallaxes, is obvious.

Observations in the southern hemisphere of those errant bodies that cross our system in all directions from the arctic to the antarctic pole, are during this latter part of their orbit the more interesting, as they complete the series of observations made of them by European astronomers, to whom they are then invisible, or whose notice they may have entirely escaped. It was therefore south of the equator that I chiefly searched for comets. Much time was thus unsuccessfully spent, which I hope will not be perceived in the regular observations with the transit and mural circle. The observations of the comet of 1825 have already appeared in the Memoirs of the Astronomical Society, where its positions are given according to La Caille's places of the compared stars. In the present work I have reduced them afresh by means of the places of these stars determined from my own observations, being desirous of giving here a complete view of the principal observations made at Paramatta.

The determination of the right ascensions of some of the principal stars of the southern hemisphere by equal as well as by absolute altitudes, has been the most laborious part of my observations. I have omitted the particulars, which would have filled pages void of interest to those who are in possession of more perfect transit instruments, or have the means at hand of correcting their defects. I am, however, not without hopes that the few right ascensions given by me, and which are independent of one another, are free from those small constant errors that cannot easily be discovered in transit instruments.

Next follow the south polar distances of the circumpolar stars deduced from their upper and lower culminations. Of these I have given the original observations, in order to enable others to recompute them, to which they are in my opinion well entitled by their importance. The south polar distance of η Argus, β Crucis, and α Eridani, would probably be more correctly deduced from their upper culminations only, with the polar point derived from the other stars, whilst their lower culminations may serve to establish the law of refraction in the southern hemisphere. It would seem that the effects of the temperature and density of the atmosphere upon the refraction exceed the tabular corrections, which may be owing to a greater elasticity of the air in this warm climate. The conclusion makes a catalogue of the south polar distances of these stars with their constants of aberration and nutation.

A future volume will contain a catalogue of the stars of the southern hemisphere, deduced from the observations with the transit and mural circle.

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PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

Astronomical Observations made at the Observatory at Paramatta in New South Wales. By Charles Rumker, *Esq. Astronomer.*

I. *Magnetic Observations made at Paramatta.*

Variation of the Needle observed with Dollond's Magnetic Transit.

Day of the Month.	Magnetic Meridian.	True Meridian.	Variation of the Needle.
1822. Oct. 23	282° 24′ 30″	273° 40′ 40″	8° 43′ 50″
1823. Feb. 10	„ 29 7	„ 42 20	„ 46 47
12	„ 29 20	„ 46 20	„ 43 0
13	„ 30 15	„ 54 20	„ 36 0
14	„ 24 20	„ 50 20	„ 34 0
15	„ 28 10	„ 50 20	„ 37 50
17	„ 26 40	„ 51 41	„ 35 0
March 2	„ 18 23	„ 46 17	„ 32 6
10	„ 36 40	„ 45 10	„ 51 30
14	„ 24 20	„ 47 8	„ 37 12
19	„ 24 33	„ 45 55	„ 38 38
20	„ 25 7	„ 45 0	„ 40 7
21	„ 37 0	„ 43 20	„ 53 40
22	„ 20 10	„ 40 20	„ 39 50
26	„ 32 17	„ 45 45	„ 46 32
27	„ 30 40	„ 40 7	„ 50 33
31	„ 21 50	„ 38 23	„ 43 27
April 19	„ 20 30	„ 33 27	„ 47 3
May 3	„ 16 55	„ 35 0	„ 41 55
9	„ 20 7	„ 34 0	„ 46 7
June 14	„ 25 43	„ 34 7	„ 51 36
Mean for March 1823 ……..			8 42 43

Observations made after reversing the instrument 180° in Azimuth.

Day of the Month.	Magnetic Meridian.	True Meridian.	Variation of the Needle.
1823. May 7	102° 18′ 13″	93° 28′ 37″	8° 49′ 36″
10	„ 27 0	„ 28 50	„ 57 40
31	„ 18 30	„ 28 50	„ 50 40
Mean for May after Reversion ..			8 52 39
Mean for March before Reversion.			8 42 43
Variation, April 1823 ……….			8 47 41

For the information of persons who are not acquainted with the nature of the instrument, it is necessary to add that the transit of the sun was observed with the same tube with which, after an application of a microscope, the position of the needle, or magnetic meridian, could be read off the limb surrounding it, whilst three nonii gave the division corresponding to the true meridian on that day.

Not considering the magnetic observations of sufficient importance to neglect on their account the observations of the sun with the regular transit and mural circle, I left an assistant to observe its culmination with the magnetic transit; and as this instrument could not be kept permanently in the same position, I directed him to turn the tangent screw of the azimuth circle so as to bring the first wire in contact with the sun's preceding limb at a second of a chronometer, computed for that purpose, with the declination for the interval of wires and semidiameter. For any difference found after the reduction of the wires, a correction of the azimuth remained to be made. With more attention greater accuracy might have been obtained, although the application of the microscope to the tube could not fail of displacing the optical axis.

Dip of the Needle observed with a Dipping Compass made by GAMBEY of Paris.

By direct Observation.

Date.	Dip.
November 1821	62° 36′ 19″
March 21, 1823	62 18 40

In five minutes the Needle made in November 1821,

In the magnetic meridian .. 128.0 vibrations.

In the magnetic prime vertical 120.8 ———

Therefore $\left(\frac{T}{T'}\right)^2 = \cos \text{dip} = 62^\circ\ 57'$.

II. *Latitude of the Observatory.*

Observations for determining the latitude have not merely a local interest. The differences between the latitudes derived from stars north and south of the zenith, as well as from upper and lower solstices, have long been an object of speculation by astronomers; so that a series of observations for the latitude of any place on the surface of the earth is valuable: and if the anomalies alluded to should not originate in the defects of the instruments alone, but in hitherto unknown laws of Nature, observations in the Southern hemisphere will be doubly interesting.

1. *Latitude by Repetitions on Circumpolar Stars in their upper and lower Culminations.*

Superior Culmination of β Argus.

Day of the Month.	Observed Zen. Distances or Simple Arc.	Barom.	Therm. Fahr.	Refraction.	Redⁿ to the Meridian.	True Meridian Zenith Distance.
1822.	° ′ ″	inches.	°	″	′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 1	35 15 28.3	29.89	60	40.2	−5 56.9	35 10 11.6
3	" 14 33.4	29.80	64	39.6	5 2.85	" " 10.2
5	" 13 35.0	29.56	67	39.4	4 5.3	" " 9.1
5	" 16 13.55	......	....	39.1	6 50.5	" " 2.1
12	" 15 20.2	30.03	58	41.6	5 58.5	" " 3.3
14	" 14 49.0	29.38	63	39.2	5 22.9	" " 5.3
14	" 14 47.5	......	....	......	5 24.0	" " 2.7
16	" 14 13.9	29.87	54	40.0	4 46.0	" " 8.0
16	" 16 13.6	......	54.3	40.1	6 43.5	" " 10.2
17	" 18 17.6	29.92	57.0	40.5	8 57.15	" " 1.03
18	" 13 42.9	29.84	59.7	40.0	4 16.7	" " 6.2
18	" 17 40.7	......	....	40.0	8 20.4	" " 0.7
19	" 13 18.6	29.56	70.5	38.7	3 56.6	" " 0.77
22	" 10 30.0	29.57	65	39.2	1 2.46	" " 6.76
22	" 18 19.7	......	....	39.4	8 56.5	" " 2.58
23	" 13 26.3	29.60	62	39.6	3 55.1	" " 10.8
24	" 18 23.0	29.82	70	39.3	9 9.9	" 9 52.4
25	" 14 55.5	29.91	65.5	39.8	5 24.2	" 10 11.0
26	" 15 21.0	29.77	61.5	40.0	−5 58.0	" " 3.0
Mean corresponding to September 16 (True Declin. 68° 59′ 2″.22)						35 10 4.88

Inferior Culmination of β Argus.

	° ′ ″	inches.	°	′ ″	′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 16	77 5 59.9	29.89	43	4 12.0	+1 44.1	77 11 55.8
21	" 3 27.8	29.39	57	3 59.7	4 32.9	" 12 0.4
23	" 7 29.6	29.72	59.8	4 2.6	28.8	" 12 1.0
23	" 0 58.8	......	....	4 0.2	7 0.1	" 11 59.1
24	" 3 32.5	29.92	50	4 7.9	+4 14.5	" 11 54.9
Mean of the inferior passages corresponding to September 21						77 11 58.2
Mean of the superior passages reduced for Aberration, Nutation, and Precession, September 21						35 10 04.33
Latitude by upper and lower culmination of β Argus						33 48 58.73

The inferior culminations were here unavoidably interrupted on account of the comet in Ophiucho. The repetitions on β Argus in the star's superior passage were observed in the day-time.

2. *Latitude by repetitions on Stars North and South of the Zenith.*

a. Repetitions on Stars South of the Zenith.

Canopus.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Simple Arc Cor. for Level.	Refraction.	Reduction to Meridian.	True Merid. Zenith Dist.	True Declination.	Latitude.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	″	′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Jan. 16	....	....	19 2 38.3	+19.3	−15 47.26	18 47 10.84	52 36 6.86	33 48 56.02
18	....	....	„ 3 41.4	19.3	16 58.54	„ „ 2.17	„ „ 7.2	„ 49 5.03
18	....	....	18 49 17.4	19.0	2 28.22	„ „ 8.18	....	„ 48 59.02
23	30.00	75	„ 58 52.13	18.9	11 58.54	„ „ 12.5	„ „ 8.8	„ „ 56.3
26	30.02	74	19 13 47.6	19.3	27 15.3	„ 46 51.6	„ „ 10.0	„ 49 18.4
27	29.93	75	18 51 10.5	18.9	4 9.04	„ 47 20.36	„ „ 10.29	„ 48 49.93
							Mean	33 49 0.8

α Trianguli Australis.

Aug. 14	30.112	46	34 53 18.74	+41.11	− 1 27.91	34 52 31.94	68 41 33.44	33 49 1.5
			34 55 49.25	41.16	4 5.44	„ 52 24.97	....	„ „ 8.5
							Mean	33 49 5.0

β Argus.

Oct. 21	29.72	60.3	35 16 7.44	+39.96	− 6 42.6	35 10 4.8	68 58 58.33	33 48 53.53
21	....	....	„ 16 20.41	......	7 3.1	„ 9 57.27	....	„ 49 1.06
22	30.01	60.0	„ 15 16.66	40.34	5 53.1	„ 10 3.9	....	„ 48 54.43
22	....	....	„ 15 14.03	......	5 54.2	„ 10 0.09	....	„ 48 58.24
23	30.16	59.0	„ 17 12.87	40.67	7 48.4	„ 10 5.14	....	„ „ 53.19
23	....	....	„ 16 11.10	40.67	6 55.2	„ 9 56.57	....	„ 49 1.76

Mean of the latitude by β Argus (weight 3)	33 48 57.03
Canopus (weight 3)	„ 49 0.8
α Trianguli (weight 1)......................	„ 49 5.0
Mean of the latitude deduced from observation of stars south of zenith..	33 48 59.8

b. Repetitions on Stars North of the Zenith.

α Ceti.

1821.	Barom.	Therm.	Simple Arc Cor. for Level.	Refraction.	Reduction to Meridian.	True Merid. Zenith Dist.	True Declination.	Latitude.
Dec. 22	....	....	37 33 57.6	+42.9	−22 32.15	37 12 8.35	3 23 13.9	33 48 54.4
	....	....	„ 12 22.4	42.3	0 53.09	„ 12 11.61	....	„ „ 57.7
	....	....	„ 18 30.7	42.3	7 15.66	„ 11 57.74	....	„ „ 43.8
	....	....	„ 38 43.6	43.0	27 33.55	„ 11 53.05	....	„ „ 39.1

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Simple Arc Cor. for Level.	Refraction.	Reduction to Meridian.	True Merid. Zenith Dist.	True Declination.	Latitude.
Aldebaran.								
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Jan. 17	30.10	70	50 30 18.1	+1 7.9	−34 0.6	49 57 25.4	16 8 46.1	33 48 39.3
Rigel.								
1822. Jan. 20	29.90	75	25 25 23.9	+26.16	− 1 53.28	25 23 56.78	8 24 46.6	33 48 43.4
α Orionis.								
1822. Feb. 1	30.17	70	41 39 16.9 „ 11 37.1	+49.9 49.1	−29 18 1 40.1	41 10 48.8 „ 10 46.1	7 22 1.2	33 48 47.6 „ 48 44.9
Procyon.								
1822. Feb. 3	30.135	73	40 15 16.9 39 30 43.9	+47.1 45.83	−46 56.65 2 13.33	39 29 6.25 „ 29 16.4	5 40 28.7	33 48 37.5 „ 48 47.7

The following observations of the sun were made during the Northern Solstice 1822, by Sir Thomas Brisbane, with a reflecting circle of Troughton, excepting the last, which was made by him with a reflecting circle of Jecker of Paris.

1822.	True Zenith Distance of Sun's Centre.	Correction for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	Apparent Zenith Distance of Tropic.
	° ′ ″	″	′ ″	° ′ ″
June 20	57 15 47.10	−0.22	+0 48.43	57 16 35.3
21	„ 16 21.22	0.12	0 11.77	„ „ 32.9
23	„ 16 24.8	+0.17	0 13.07	„ „ 38.0
23	„ 16 31.35	0.17	0 13.07	„ „ 44.6
Mean				57 16 37.7
Apparent obliquity				23 27 53.0
Latitude (with the weight 4) ..				33 48 44.7

Combining this latitude by the sun with the preceding observations of stars north of the zenith, we have on a mean the latitude 33° 48′ 45″.3.

With these latitudes should be classed the

c. Latitude by Solstices*.

Southern Solstices.

	December 1821.	December 1822.	December 1823.	December 1826.	December 1827.
Tropic Zenith Distance	10° 21′ 2″.23	10° 20′ 58″.2	10° 21′ 4″.02	10° 20′ 57″.9	10° 21′ 4″.2
Mean obliquity	23 27 45.70	23 27 45.3	23 27 44.90	23 27 43.7	23 27 43.3
Latitude............	33 48 47.9	33 48 43.5	33 48 48.92	33 48 41.6	33 48 47.5

Northern Solstices.

	June 1822.	June 1823.	June 1826.	June 1827.	June 1828.
Zenith Dist. of Tropic.	57 16 25.9	57 16 27.0	57 16 30.9	57 16 23.0	57 16 22.8
Mean obliquity	23 27 45.5	23 27 45.1	23 27 43.9	23 27 43.5	23 27 43.1
Latitude............	33 48 40.4	33 48 41.9	33 48 47.0	33 48 39.5	33 48 39.7

Latitude by a mean of the Southern Solstices	33 48 45.9
by a mean of the Northern Solstices	33 48 41.7
by Northern Stars as before..............	33 48 45.3
by repetitions North of Zenith............	33 48 44.3
ditto South as above	„ „ 59.3
by a mean..........................	33 48 51.8
Difference between observation N. and S...........	„ „ 15.0

This shows that the zenith distances have been observed too small; and the solstice moreover seems to indicate that the error increases with the zenith distance. Without investigating the cause of this error, we may suppose equal zenith distances on either side of the zenith equally influenced by it. Calling therefore δ and z the declination and observed zenith distance of the northern, and δ' and z' those of the southern star in his superior culmination, and x the correction of the zenith distance, we have, if both stars have south declination (in general if latitude and declination are of the same name)

$$z + x + \delta = \text{latitude}$$

$$\text{and } \delta' - z' - x = \text{latitude}$$

$$\text{whence } \frac{z - z'}{2} + \frac{\delta + \delta'}{2} = \text{latitude}.$$

And thus the error x of the instrument is eliminated.

---

[*] The solstices of 1821 and 1822 were observed by Sir Thomas Brisbane and myself conjointly; those in 1823, by Sir Thomas Brisbane; and the remainder by myself alone.

If one of the stars has north declination, the formula is $\frac{z - z'}{2} + \frac{\delta' - \delta}{2}$ = latitude.

Thus in the mean of the zenith distances of

α Ceti, Procyon, α Orionis, and Rigel .... $z = 35^\circ\ 48'\ 59''.56$ Declinat. $\delta = 2^\circ\ 0'\ 14''.3$ N.
and the zenith distance of β Argus, 6th Oct. $z' = 35\ 10\ 3.08$ ——— $\delta' = 68\ 59\ 0.3$ S.

$\frac{1}{2}(z - z') = 0\ 19\ 28.24$ $\frac{1}{2}(\delta' - \delta) = 33\ 29\ 22.98$
$\frac{1}{2}(z - z') = 0\ 19\ 28.24$

Latitude $= 33\ 48\ 51.22$

The mean of the zenith distances of the

Tropic of Capricorn is.................. $z = 10^\circ\ 21'\ 1''.31$ Obliquity $\delta = 23\ 27\ 44.58$ N.
Zenith distance of Canopus.............. $z' = 18\ 47\ 7.61$ Declinat. $\delta' = 52\ 36\ 8.39$ S.

$\frac{1}{2}(z' - z) = 4\ 13\ 3.15$ $\frac{1}{2}(\delta' + \delta) = 38\ 1\ 56.48$
$\frac{1}{2}(z' - z) = 4\ 13\ 3.15$

Latitude $= 33\ 48\ 53.33$

The zenith distance of the

Tropic of Cancer is..................... $z = 57^\circ\ 16'\ 25''.3$ Obliquity $\delta = 23\ 27\ 44.22$ N.
α Trianguli.......................... $z' = 34\ 52\ 28.4$ Declinat. $\delta' = 68\ 41\ 33.44$ S.

$\frac{1}{2}(z - z') = 11\ 11\ 58.4$ $\frac{1}{2}(\delta' - \delta) = 22\ 36\ 54.61$
Hence, Latitude $33\ 48\ 53.03$

If one of the stars is below the pole, and the other below the equator, the formula becomes .... Colatitude $= \frac{1}{2}(z' - z) + \frac{1}{2}(\delta' + \delta)$.

Thus the zenith distance of

Tropic of Cancer...................... $z = 57^\circ\ 16'\ 25''.3$ Obliquity $\delta = 23^\circ\ 27'\ 44''.22$
β Argus, S. P......................... $z' = 77\ 11\ 58.2$ Declinat. $\delta' = 68\ 59\ 2.22$

$\frac{1}{2}(z' - z) = 9\ 57\ 46.45$ $\frac{1}{2}(\delta' + \delta) = 46\ 13\ 23.22$
Hence, Latitude $33\ 48\ 50.33$

The mean of the latitudes thus found is .... $33\ 48\ 52.0$

3. *Latitude by* REICHENBACH'S *Circle without Repetitions.*

In the following observations, the level has been kept invariably in the same position to the great circle, which has never been revolved about its axis. But the circle has been alternately revolved 180° in azimuth, in order to observe one and the same star on the meridian right and left of the division answering to the zenith. The great circle being at the same time kept by means of the level constantly in the same position to the horizon, so that half the sum of the readings R and L is the zenith point, and half their difference the star's zenith distance.

Canopus.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Readings.	
			R.	L.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July 4	30.152	58	18 47 5.75	
6	30.02	55	....	341 12 20
9	29.74	56	„ 47 0.5	
11	30.05	49.3	....	„ 12 15
12	29.96	52	„ 46 55	
13	29.91	47.2	„ 47 1.0	
14	30.05	56.0	....	„ 12 18.5
16	29.703	65.6	„ 47 3.7	
17	29.85	64.5	....	„ 12 10.7
18	30.025	55	„ 47 0.2	
20	29.622	55.8	„ 46 56.4	
21	29.60	56.2	....	„ 12 12.0
22	29.94	54.5	„ 46 23.2	
23	30.15	50.7	„ 46 36.0	
24	30.07	48.5	....	„ 12 15
25	30.21	52	„ 46 29.5	
28	30.24	47	....	„ 12 16.0
30	30.26	45.5	....	„ 12 38.0
Aug. 1	30.25	53	....	„ 12 33.0
2	30.25	49.4	„ 46 48.9	
3	30.233	47.5	....	„ 12 41.5
11	30.18	49.3	....	„ 12 30.5
13	30.062	50	„ 46 33.5	
14	29.87	50.8	„ 46 34.0	
15	29.62	57.0	....	„ 12 31.0
16	29.65	57.3	„ 46 39.0	
19	30.102	47.2	„ 46 43.0	
20	30.09	48	....	„ 12 32.5
July 27	29.956	53.4	18 46 47.81	
	30.04	52.1	....	341 12 24.12
Refraction........			„ + 19.4	„ − 19.4
			18 47 7.2	341 12 4.72
½ Differ. = true Mer. Zen. Dist. =				18 47 31.25
True Declination				52 36 15.35
Latitude......................				33 48 44.1
Zenith = − 24″.3				

Sirius.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Readings.	
			R.	L.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July 11	30.05	49.3	....	17 18 24.5
12	29.96	52	342 40 35	
13	29.91	47.2	„ 40 34.5	
14	30.05	56.0	....	„ „ 38.0
15	29.99	57.0	„ „ 34.5	
16	29.703	65.6	„ „ 39.0	
17	29.85	64.5	....	„ „ 46
18	30.02	55	„ „ 30	
20	29.62	55.3	„ „ 25.2	
21	29.60	56.5	....	„ „ 37.5
22	29.94	54.5	„ „ 32.2	
23	30.15	50.7	„ „ 8.3	
25	30.21	53.7	„ „ 45.0	
26	30.38	55	....	„ „ 51.5
27	30.24	47.0	....	„ „ 40.0
30	30.26	46	....	„ „ 50
31	30.24	49.3	„ „ 26	
Aug. 1	30.25	51.3	....	„ „ 42
2	30.23	49	....	„ „ 53.8
3	30.25	49.4	„ „ 29.2	
13	30.06	50	„ „ 15.5	
14	29.87	51	„ „ 27.5	
15	29.62	57	....	„ „ 52
16	29.65	57.3	„ „ 18.7	
19	30.10	47.2	„ 39 57.7	
20	30.09	48.0	....	„ „ 52.0
July 28	29.972	53.1	342 40 26.55	
	30.074	52.7	....	17 18 44.33
Refraction........			„ − 17.91	„ + 17.97
			342 40 8.64	17 19 2.3
True Meridian Zenith Distance..				17 19 26.83
Declinat. from Nautical Almanac				16 29 17.7
Latitude =				33 48 44.5
Zenith = − 24.53				

α Eridani.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Readings.	
			R.	L.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July 6	30.05	36.5	....	335 42 20.0
12	29.93	37.5	....	„ „ 20.0
13	29.91	33.0	24 16 36.5	
14	29.99	40.0	....	„ „ 31.0
18	29.56	41.0	„ „ 36.0	
20	29.99	39.0	....	„ „ 27.2
12	29.905	37.8	24 16 36.2	335 42 24.6
Supplement of L ..			24 17 35.4	
Half Sum			24 17 5.8	
Refraction			„ „ 26.85	Zenith — 29.6
			24 17 32.65	
True Declination ..			58 6 19.5	
Latitude			33 48 47.0	

Aldebaran.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Readings.	
			R.	L.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July 18	30.02	45.2	....	310 2 12.0
20	29.62	55.3	....	„ „ 27.0
22	29.94	48.0	49 56 34.3	
23	30.15	41.2	....	„ „ 15.0
24	30.07	41.3	„ „ 49.0	
25	30.18	40.0	....	„ „ 29.0
Aug. 1	30.23	34.5	„ „ 34.0	
July 23	30.08	41.3	49 56 39.1	
	29.99	45.4	....	310 2 21.0
Refraction..			+ 1 9.87	— 1 9.8
Zenith — 30.0				
			49 57 49.0	310 1 11.2

Hence true Meridian Zenith Dist. 49 58 18.9
Declin. 16° 9′ 17″.8. Lat. 33° 49′ 1″.1

Canopus.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Readings.	
			R.	L.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 8	29.90	56	18 46 25.4	
9	29.86	55.4	....	341 12 37.7
10	30.00	44.5	„ „ 26.8	
11	30.28	46	....	„ „ 22.0
15	29.84	63.3	„ „ 32.6	
23	30.30	50	„ „ 30.0	
24	30.35	60	....	„ „ 18.8
25	30.35	52	....	„ „ 36.0
26	30.17	48	„ „ 26.5	
31	29.88	56	....	„ „ 38.5
Sept 18	30.093	53.1	18 46 28.3	341 12 28.7
Supplement of L ..			18 47 28.7	
Half Sum			18 46 58.5	
Refraction			+ 19.6	
True Mer. Zen. Dist.			18 47 18.1	
True S. Pol. Dist...			37 23 52.6	
Latitude			33 48 49.3	
Zenith			„ „ 30.2	

β Argus.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Readings.	
			R.	L.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 9	29.864	55.4	....	324 48 12.7
10	30.04	54.5	35 10 34.8	
11	30.30	55.3	....	„ „ 5.0
15	29.84	63.3	„ „ 38.0	
17	30.10	57	....	„ „ 23.5
25	30.37	66.5	....	„ „ 20.6
27	30.05	65.5	„ „ 45	
28	29.92	71.7	„ „ 50.0	
Oct. 1	29.50	66	....	„ „ 11.0
2	30.18	57	....	„ „ 26.5
6	30.16	56	....	„ „ 17.2
Sept 21	30.09	60.7	35 10 41.95	324 48 16.64
Supplement of L ..			35 11 43.36	
			35 11 12.65	
Refraction			„ „ 40.29	
True Mer. Zen. Dist.			35 11 52.94	
True Declination..			69 0 38.55	
Latitude			33 48 45.61	
Zenith			„ „ 30.7	

Latitude by a mean of these Observations = 33° 48′ 48″.55

Remarks.—These results are somewhat contradictory to the last, the southern stars giving rather less for latitude than the northern, which would prove that the zenith distances had been observed too great.

When a method leaves us in uncertainty, we must resort to another that is independent of those errors that vitiated the former. One of the effects of gravity is, that it causes eccentricity in the repeating circle when used in the manner last described, by depressing the small circle, which carries the tube, below the centre of the great circle's division; so that the optical axes, or radii of the double zenith distances, are removed downwards parallel to themselves, and thus subtending a greater arc of the limb, make the observed zenith distance too great. The observations alternately direct and by reflection, are free of these errors, for the displaced vertex of the observed arc remains in the diameter that is parallax to its chord.

In the preceding observations, the refraction corresponding to the mean height of the barometer and thermometer has been applied to the mean of the zenith distances. There is no error in this, the change of the refraction being in all tables assumed proportional to that of the barometer and thermometer in so small limits. But I have also employed the true south polar distance corresponding to the mean date, instead of correcting it for each particular day. The error thence resulting is within the probable limits of the steadiness of the level, from its being differently influenced by temperature on different days.

IV. *Latitude by Observations alternately direct, and by Reflection from Mercury.*

1. Observations of the Sun with the Mural Circle near the Southern Solstice, December 1827.

Limb.	1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Observation.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Parall.
					I.	II.	III.	IV.		
		inches.	°		° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″	″
L	Dec. 25	29.71	102	direct	67 4 31.6	4 48.6	4 46.5	4 45.8	9.53	1.6
L	28	30.03	83.3	direct	67 10 22.2	10 25.6	10 18.3	10 28.0	10.19	1.6
L	Jan. 1	30.05	85	by reflection.	225 26 50.0	26 58.0	27 7.5	26 50.3	10.4	1.65
U	2	30.044	89	by reflection.	225 54 47.0	54 58.0	55 1.0	54 53.3	9.83	1.6
L	4	30.114	86	by reflection.	225 11 13.7	11 24.7	11 30.3	11 20.5	10.70	1.7
L	10	29.758	80.	direct	68 22 38.9	22 54.5	22 49.8	22 52.3	11.40	1.8

Reduction.

Direct.							By Reflection.						
Date.	Mean of Four Microscopes.	Refr. Paral.	Semidiameter.	Reduction to Solstice.	Corr. for Sun's latitude.	South Pol. Distance per Microscope.	Date.	Mean of Four Microscopes.	Refr. Paral.	Semidiameter.	Reduction to Solstice.	Corr. for Sun's Lat.	South Pol. Distance per Microscope.
Dec. 25	67° 4′ 43″.1	7″.93	16′ 17″.67	0° 1′ 29″.78	−0″.36	66° 47′ 3″.22	Jan. 1	225° 26′ 56″.4	8″.75	16′ 17″.8	21′ 23″.26	−0″.61	226° 4′ 28″.1
28	„ 10 23.5	8.6	„ 17.85	0 71 0.84	+0.05	„ 47 3.46	2	„ 54 54.8	8.2	16 17.8	26 0.3	−0.70	„ „ 28.4
10	„ 22 48.9	9.6	„ 17.5	0 19 50.85	+0.30	„ 46 50.45	4	„ 11 22.3	9.0	16 17.75	36 45.9	−0.78	„ „ 16.17
					Mean......	66 46 59.04						Mean......	226 4 24.22

Half Difference = true Altitude = 79° 38′ 42″.59 of Tropic.
Apparent Obliquity 23 27 34.7

Latitude 33 48 52.1

2. Southern Solstice, December 1828, observed alternately direct and by Reflection, with the Mural Circle.

1828.	Direct.				Refract. Parallel applied.	By Reflection.			
	South Polar Distance of Tropic from the Zero of the Circle per Microscope.					South Polar Distance of Tropic from the Zero of the Circle per Microscope.			
	I.	II.	III.	IV.		I.	II.	III.	IV.
Dec. 13	66° 46′ 44″.7	46′ 59″.7	46′ 53″.7	46′ 56″.5	8″.8				
14	„ „ 31.2	„ 53.0	„ 41.5	„ 45.2					
15	„ „ 40.03	„ 49.33	„ 41.03	„ 52.03	8.2				
16	....	....	....	....	7.6	226° 4′ 9″.4	4′ 16″.6	4 24″.1	4′ 15″.1
17	„ „ 42.2	„ 47.4	„ 37.2	„ 40.4	7.5				
18	....	....	....	....	8.1	„ „ 4.72	4 14.3	„ 16.9	„ 7.8
19	....	....	....	....	8.1	„ „ 8.3	„ 11.8	„ 19.0	„ 13.6
20	„ „ 38.7	„ 48.6	„ 43.2	„ 45.6	7.4				
21	....	....	....	....	7.8	„ „ 8.6	„ 9.3	„ 14.8	„ 12.0
Mean ..	66 46 39.31 226 4 8.4	46 51.6 4 13.0	46 43.3 4 18.7	46 47.94 4 12.1		226 4 8.4	4 13.0	4 18.7	4 12.1
½ Differ.	79 33 44.55	38 40.7	38 47.7	38 42.08					

Half Difference by Mean of 4 Microscopes = true Alt. 79° 38′ 43″.75
Apparent Obliquity .... = 23 27 33.1

Latitude 33 48 49.35

Remarks.—The same Reductions to Solstice and Corr. for Sun's Latitude as above, have been applied to the following, but no Correction for Polar point.

3. Southern Solstice, December 1828, observed alternately direct and by Reflection, with the Repeating Circle.

1828.	True Zenith Distance of Sun's apparent place.	Reduction to Solstice.	Correction for Sun's Latitude.	True Zenith Distance of Tropic of Capricorn.
Dec. 14	10° 35′ 17″.34	−14′ 2″.37	−0″.32	10° 21′ 14″.65
15	„ 31 53.9	10 38.92	−0.19	„ 21 14.80
16	„ 29 1.96	7 43.36	−0.05	„ 21 18.55
17	„ 26 34.9	5 15.73	+0.08	„ „ 19.25
18	„ 24 29.9	3 16.41	0.24	„ „ 13.73
19	„ 22 56.43	1 45.20	0.38	„ „ 11.61
20	„ 21 54.93	42.15	0.50	„ „ 13.28
21	„ 21 19.77	7.48	0.59	„ „ 12.88
				10 21 14.83
Both Nutations				−9.8
Mean Zenith Distance of Tropic of Capricorn				10 21 5.03
Mean Obliquity				23 27 42.78
Latitude				33 48 47.81

Latitude of the Observatory, by Observations direct and by Reflection, of Stars made with the Mural Circle.

Sirius.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Observations.	Micrometer not corrected.				Refraction.
				I.	II.	III.	IV.	
	inches.							
Feb. 17	29.92	70°.2	direct	111° 26′ 16″.49	27′ 14″.2	26′ 55″.7	26′ 38″.9	16″.3
18	29.97	71.0	by reflect.	256 46 56.5	47 49.4	47 47.5	47 26.9	
Horizon = half Sum				184 6 36.5	7 31.8	7 21.6	7 2.9	
Apparent altitude = half Differ...				72 40 20.0	40 17.6	40 25.9	40 24.0	

Mean of the 4 Microscopes	72° 40′ 21″.9
Refraction	− 16.3
True Altitude	72 40 5.6
True Declination	16 28 50.6
Latitude	33 48 45.0

Canopus (Mean of several Observations about February 21).

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Observations.	Micrometer not corrected.				Refraction.
				I.	II.	III.	IV.	
	inches.	°		° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
Feb. 21	30.00	69.3	direct	75 19 27.8	20 22	19 57.4	19 47.1	18.9
	29.83	74.5	by reflect.	292 53 49	54 38.7	54 25.3	54 11.8	18.5
Half sum = Horizon				184 6 38.1	7 30.1	7 11.15	6 59.2	
Half Diff. = Altitude				71 12 49.4	12 51.65	12 46.05	12 47.65	

From Mean of 4 Microscopes. True Alt. 71° 12′ 29″.99. True Dec. 52° 36′ 20″.75.
Lat. 33° 48′ 50″.7.

2 α Centauri and β Centauri.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Star observed.	S. Pol. Dist. corrected for Polar point.			
				I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°		° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 20	30.02	43	β Centauri by reflect.	261 53 53.6	53 46.2	54 2.0	54 7.5
		42	2 α Centauri by reflect.	262 28 36.6	28 42.2	28 49.5	28 48.1
21	29.80	58	β Centauri direct	30 28 21.1	28 19.9	28 23.7	28 20.6
		57.5	2 α Centauri direct	29 53 32.1	53 28.2	53 35.7	53 29.9
22	29.93	53	β Centauri by reflect.	261 53 52.6	54 0.2	53 58.7	54 0.4
		47	2 α Centauri	262 28 39.6	28 46.7	28 46.5	28 46.4
23	29.98	44	β Centauri direct	30 28 23.6	28 16.2	28 29.5	28 22.6
			2 α Centauri	29 53 30.6	53 30.2	53 36.5	53 34.4
24	29.70	48	β Centauri by reflect.	261 53 54.6	53 58.2	54 3.9	54 3.0
		47	2 α Centauri	262 28 38.6	28 39.2	28 46.7	28 48.5

	Barom.	Therm.	Mean of 4 Micros.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″
Hence mean of the { Observat. of β Centauri direct	29.89	51	30 28 22.13
Do. Do. Do. by reflect....	29.88	48	261 53 58.4
Half Sum = Horizon			326 11 10.25
Supplement = Latitude			33 48 49.75
Hence mean of the { Observat. of 2 α Centauri direct......	29.89	51	29 53 32.7
Do. Do. Do. by reflect..	29.88	45.3	262 28 44.9
Half Sum = Horizon			326 11 8.85
Supplement = Latitude			33 48 51.15

2 α Centauri.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Stars observed.	S. Pol. Dist. corrected for Polar point. I.	II.	III.	IV.	Refraction.
	inches.	°		° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	
July 11	29.74	43	direct	30 34 17.0	34 9.6	34 16.0	34 18.0	
13	30.06	46.5	direct	„ 34 17.0	„ 8.0	......	......	
14	30.17	39.0	by reflect.	263 9 25	9 26.0	9 31.0	9 37.3	
15	30.13	42	by reflect.	„ 9 25	„ 25	„ 28.0	„ 38.3	
17	30.08	38	by reflect.	„ 9 32	„ 36	„ 33.5	„ 39.0	
19	30.10	46	direct	30 34 12	34 5.7	34 14.8	34 16.0	
25	29.84	46	direct	„ 34 17	„ 13.5	„ 18.0	„ 20.5	
17	29.93	45.4	direct	30 34 15.8	34 9.2	34 16.3	34 13.6	28.65
Mean 15.3	30.13	39.7	by reflect.	263 9 27.3	9 29.0	9 30.8	9 38.2	

	° ′ ″
Half Differ. by a mean of the 4 Microscopes	116 17 38.8
Middle of the Refraction	„ „ 28.65
True Zenith Distance	26 18 7.45
Apparent Declination	60 6 54.17
Latitude	33 48 46.72

Canopus.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Stars observed.	S. Pol. Dist. corrected for Polar point. I.	II.	III.	IV.	Refraction.
	inches.	°		° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	
March 4	29.71	82	direct	37 37 23	37 23	37 36.5	37 30.3	
5	29.51	66	by reflect.	255 12 14.7	12 36.2	12 32.7	12 35.0	
8	29.89	62.5	by reflect.	„ 12 14.7	12 33.0	12 29.0	12 28.4	
11	29.92	66.5	by reflect.	„ 12 11.0	12 29.3	12 27.7	12 24.2	
12	29.98	67.2	direct	37 37 1.8	37 16.0	37 21.6	37 11.0	
13	29.88	71.0	by reflect.	255 12 14.0	12 33.8	12 26.5	12 3.3	
14	29.87	77	direct	37 37 7.3	37 15.0	37 24.3	37 10.3	
16	30.19	68	direct	„ 37 11.2	37 15.0	37 21.1	37 11.0	
18	30.06	81	direct	„ 37 7.0	37 13.5	37 25.5	37 13.9	
12.8	29.96	75.04	direct	37 37 10.06	37 13.9	37 25.8	37 13.3	18.6
9.2	29.80	66.5	by reflect.	255 12 13.6	12 33.1	12 29.0	12 22.7	18.87

	° ′ ″
Half Differ. by a mean of the 4 Microscopes	108 47 34.42
Middle of the Refraction	+ 18.7
	108 47 53.12
True Altitude	71 12 6.88
Apparent South Polar Distance	37 23 14.67
Latitude	33 48 52.2

β Crucis.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Stars observed.	S. Pol. Dist. corrected for Polar point.				Refraction.
				I.	II.	III.	IV.	
	inches.	°		° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	
July 3	29.69	56	direct	31 28 31.5	28 33	28 36.7	28 34.5	
5	30.134	58.5	direct	„ 28 32.0	28 35	28 38.3	28 35.0	
6	30.20	49.2	direct	„ 28 32.2	28 34	28 39.8	28 39.0	
10	29.815	57.0	by reflect.	261 20 30.4	20 37.5	20 29.0	20 41.0	
11	30.035	48.5	by reflect.	„ 20 25.7	20 34.3	20 27.0	20 35.0	
12	29.980	51	direct	„ 28 34.0	28 33.0	28 37.0	28 34.0	
14	29.96	49	direct	„ 28 32.0	28 39.2	28 36.0	28 35.0	
Means { 8	29.993	52.74	direct	31 28 32.34	28 34.8	28 37.6	28 35.5	26.96
10.5	29.925	52.7	by reflect.	261 20 28.05	20 35.9	20 28.0	20 38.0	

	° ′ ″
Half Difference by a mean of the 4 Microscopes	114 55 58.71
Middle of the Refraction	„ „ 26.96
	114 56 25.67
True Zenith Distance	24 56 25.67
Apparent Declination	58 45 13.40
Latitude	33 38 47.73

Each of these observations separately gives the points of the division of the mural circle answering to the horizon, so that the latitude may be derived from every observation made at those periods on stars of a known declination.

The southern solstice, December 1827, observed alternately direct and by reflection with the repeating circle, whereof the abstract is given page 39, gives for the

	° ′ ″
Mean Zenith Distance of the Tropic of Capricorn	10 21 4.2
Mean Obliquity of the Ecliptic	23 27 43.3
Latitude	33 48 47.5

Summing up, therefore, the latitudes found by observations alternately direct and by reflection, we have

	Latitude.
	° ′ ″
By Solstice, December 1827, with Repeating Circle	33 48 47.50
Near the same Solstice, six observations with Mural Circle	„ „ 52.10
Solstice, December 1828, with Repeating Circle	„ „ 47.81
Ditto Ditto Mural Circle	„ „ 49.35

	Latitude.		
	°	′	″
Feb. 1823, Sirius.—Two observations mural circle	33	48	45.00
———, Canopus	„	„	50.74
June 1826, β Centauri	„	„	49.75
———, 2 α Centauri	„	„	51.15
July 1826, 2 α Centauri	„	„	46.72
March 1828, Canopus	„	„	52.20
July 1828, β Crucis	„	„	47.73
Mean of all the latitudes observed alternately direct and by reflection	33	48	49.1

And assembling all the observations for the latitude, we find

	°	′	″
With Repeating Circle, by repetitions on stars north and south of zenith	33	48	51.72
Ditto without repetitions Ditto	„	„	48.55
With Mural and Repeating Circle alternately direct and by reflection	„	„	49.10
Latitude of the Observatory at Paramatta	33	48	49.79

III. *Longitude of the Observatory.*

The great distance of the meridian of the Observatory at Paramatta from that of any other established Observatory, renders the determination of its longitude more than usually difficult. Corresponding observations of occultations and eclipses cannot be obtained, so that the longitudes deduced from this kind of observations must depend upon the correctness of the lunar tables, and must therefore deviate from the truth considerably more than they would were they compared with corresponding observations. On the same account the uncertainty of the moon's horary motion during intervals of fifteen hours and upwards, must introduce inaccuracies in the longitudes derived from the transits of the moon and stars in her parallel, even if compared with corresponding observations made in Europe.

The number of observations instituted for the longitude is, however, sufficiently great to establish this point with nicety when they are all computed. In a geographical view, the longitude of Paramatta and Sydney is well enough known already; and in an astronomical view, the longitude is an object of much less importance than the latitude.

1. Lunar Observations.

The following distances of the sun from the moon were observed by Sir

Thomas Brisbane, K.C.B. and myself, and are carefully calculated upon the hypothesis of $\frac{1}{503}$ of the earth's flatness.

1821.	Apparent Time at Paramatta.	Apparent Altitudes Sun's Centre.	Apparent Altitudes Moon's Centre.	Apparent Distances of Centres.	Longitude East from Greenwich.
Nov.	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
15	20 15 59.5	38 11 6	27 9 30	98 36 50.3	10 4 10.0
	20 23 17.5	39 42 0	26 10 6	34 18.9	„ 4 21.0
16	19 30 30.9	28 50 36	41 0 12	87 5 37.0	„ 3 57.0
	19 34 49.7	29 45 2	40 41 58	87 4 35.0	„ 4 24.7
18	21 10 45.5	49 52 12	50 18 26	63 56 50.5	„ 3 31.0
	21 16 16.5	50 59 40	49 41 29	63 55 36.2	„ 4 16.5
	21 43 27.0	56 49 2	47 35 54	63 47 20.5	„ 3 11.0
19	21 20 53.9	52 3 38	58 23 9	52 52 54.7	„ 4 26.9
	21 18 12.4	53 32 48	57 44 31	52 51 1.8	„ 5 17.4
	21 35 32.4	55 1 00	57 4 28	52 48 51.0	„ 3 26.4
	21 47 39.8	57 28 0.0	55 41 5	52 45 22.5	„ 4 3.4
	21 51 47.0	58 16 0.0	55 16 47	52 44 11.0	„ 3 0.4
	21 56 41.4	59 14 30.0	54 39 18	52 43 12.0	„ 5 1.4
				Mean..	10 4 5.0

2. Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

1821.	December	8.	Emersion of	I. Satellite	12^h	20^m	$25^s.5$	Mean Time at Paramatta.
		14.	....	II. Satellite	12	5	13 .3	
1822.	January..	8.	....	II. Satellite	9	11	42 .8	
		9.	....	I. Satellite	9	1	17 .2	
	August ..	16.	Immersion..	II. Satellite	15	21	44 .85	
		16.	....	I. Satellite	18	16	31 .8	
	December	13.	Emersion ..	I. Satellite	10	13	55	

3. Occultations of fixed Stars and Eclipses of the Sun by the Moon.

Year.	Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Phase.	Mean Time at Paramatta.
				h m s
1821.	Dec. 14	ϱ Leonis	Immers....	14 47 9.1
			Emersion	15 45 57.0
	29	7.8 Magnit.	Immers....	8 36 47.0
	29	7.8	Immers....	8 46 47.0
1822.	Jan. 16	7.8 Mag. Canceris	Immers....	16 8 6.9
		6.7 Canceris	Immers....	16 54 19.9
	March 28	7 Tauri	Immers....	6 54 30.2
	30	5.6 Geminorum ...	Immers....	9 19 28.5
	April 1	6 Anon.	Immers....	8 58 21.8
	10	Antares	Immers....	18 35 47.4
			Emersion	19 14 27.9
				Sidereal Time.
	July 11	5.6 Mag.	Immers....	2 1 0.4
				Mean Time.
	Aug. 16	Sun	Beginning	19 35 36.32
			End	22 8 40.6
				Sidereal Time.
	Oct. 22	✱ Sagittarii.........	Immers....	22 29 9.8
1823.	Jan. 20	1 θ Arietis	Immers....	5 47 55.75
	Feb. 4	Antares	Immers....	17 56 9.88
			Emersion	19 17 57.38
	March 21	82 Geminorum ...	Immers....	9 52 11.6

Year.	Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Phase.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.
				h m s
1826.	Dec. 23	Spica	Immers....	11 27 42
	Nov. 6	Anon.	Immers....	23 49 20.5
	July 17	μ 2 Sagittarii	Immers....	19 1 0.0
1827.	Oct. 23	Anon.	Immers....	22 27 20.2

Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon.

Year.	Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Phase.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.
1828.	June 24	4th Satellite ...	Immers.	Cloudy.
		3rd Satellite ...		12 47 28.5
		2nd Satellite ...		„ 50 36.5
		1st Limb of ♃...		„ 54 31.5
		1st Satellite......		„ 55 56.5
		2nd Limb of ♃...		„ 56 33.8
		1st Limb of ♃...	Emers.	14 5 19.5
		2nd Limb of ♃...		„ 7 30.5

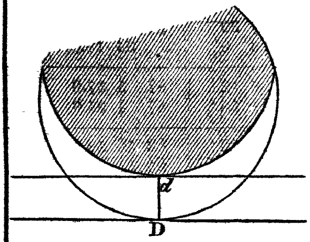
It was too cloudy during the Emersion to see the Satellites.

Year.	Day of the Month.	Star's Name.	Phase.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.
	Oct. 8	Sun	Begin.	21 0 37.0
			End. ...	22 50 13.8

Micrometrical Mensurations during the Solar Eclipse's Transit of ☿ &c. &c.

Eclipse of the Sun observed August 16, 1822, at Paramatta.

	h	m	s	
Beginning	5	14	30	Sidereal Time.
End	7	47	54.3	



Measurement of the Difference D*d* of Declination between the Sun's and Moon's Southern Limbs.

Sidereal Time.	D*d*.
h m s	′ ″
6 2 53	13 39.6
„ 4 9	13 25.2
„ 4 50	13 15.5
„ 5 23	13 6.4
„ 6 2	13 6.4
„ 6 45	12 56.5
„ 7 14	12 49.3
„ 7 47	12 43.4
„ 8 25	12 42.8
„ 9 6	12 25.8
„ 10 11	12 18.0
„ 10 54	12 8.2
„ 11 31	11 58.4
„ 12 15	11 46.7
„ 12 49	11 45.5
„ 13 34	11 31.6
„ 14 31	11 23.8
„ 15 14.0	11 14.0
„ 15 51	11 13.4
„ 16 42	11 1.0
„ 17 31	10 49.9
„ 18 9	10 42.6
„ 18 52	10 29.9
„ 19 27	10 29.6
„ 20 1	10 18.7
„ 20 56	10 13.3
„ 21 46	10 5.4
„ 22 14.0	9 55

Measurement of the Chords.

Sidereal Time.	Chord.
h m s	′ ″
7 6 40	25 57
„ 7 46	25 46
„ 8 21	25 37
„ 9 9	25 17
„ 10 4	25 10
„ 11 1	24 54
„ 12 1	24 35
„ 13 55	24 17
„ 14 58	23 55
„ 15 38	23 36
„ 17 20	22 58
„ 18 16	22 46
„ 18 53	22 33
„ 19 46	22 22
„ 20 16	22 11
„ 20 49	22 0
„ 21 37	21 43
„ 22 15	21 30
„ 23 20	21 10
„ 24 55	20 25
„ 25 55	19 59
„ 26 48	19 45
„ 27 33	19 25
„ 28 18	19 15
„ 30 28	18 40
„ 30 4	18 19
„ 31 7	17 54
„ 31 50	17 29
„ 32 51	16 58
„ 33 47	16 34
„ 35 34	15 55
„ 35 50	15 24.5
„ 37 37	14 15.5
„ 38 17	13 47.5
„ 38 57	13 18
„ 39 46	12 55
„ 40 28	12 16.7
„ 41 5	11 45.3
„ 41 38	11 10.1
„ 42 12	10 33.5
„ 42 45	10 4.8
„ 43 22	9 26.2
„ 43 58	8 54.2
„ 44 39	8 0.7

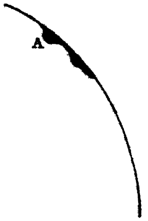
This eclipse will have been total at Cape Bedford in	lat........	15° 27′ S.
	and long.	145 30 E.

Solar Eclipse, October 8, 1828.

h m s
Beginning 21 1 37 uncert. } Mean Time at Paramatta.
End .... 22 50 13.8 }

Mean Time at Paramatta.	Chord in Area.	Mean Time at Paramatta.	Chord in Area.	Mean Time at Paramatta.	Chord in Area.	Mean Time at Paramatta.	Chord in Area.
h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″
21 6 1	8 31.37	21 36 14	17 2.07	21 59 36	17 39.96	22 19 54	15 46.33
,, 8 26	9 14.47	,, 36 45	,, 2.07	,, 59 57	,, 39.96	,, 20 34	,, 39.14
,, 9 7	,, 36.02	,, 37 21	,, 2.73	22 0 17	,, 37.36	,, 21 17	,, 31.30
,, 9 50	,, 46.50	,, 37 47	,, 2.63	,, 0 42	,, 37.36	,, 22 35	,, 16.29
,, 10 22	10 17.17	,, 38 27	,, 5.35	,, 1 27	,, 37.36	,, 23 31	,, 15.84
,, 10 57	,, 30.89	,, 39 4	,, 5.35	,, 2 30	,, 36.70	,, 24 3	14 59.29
,, 11 24	,, 48.85	,, 39 39	,, 4.05	,, 3 4	,, 36.70	,, 24 42	,, 39.29
,, 11 55	,, 56.36	,, 40 18	,, 15.79	,, 3 52	,, 32.79	,, 25 25	,, 35.79
,, 12 24	11 11.37	,, 40 47	,, 15.79	,, 5 2	,, 36.70	,, 26 13	,, 35.13
,, 12 55	,, 29.66	,, 41 4	,, 15.14	,, 5 48	,, 30.17	,, 26 47	,, 24.69
,, 14 8	,, 55.78	,, 41 37	,, 17.74	,, 6 19	,, 20.38	,, 27 21	,, 18.82
,, 14 59	,, 55.78	,, 42 29	,, 34.07	,, 6 45	,, 21.00	,, 27 50	,, 18.82
,, 15 34	12 23.21	,, 43 4	,, 31.48	,, 7 18	,, 21.0	,, 28 22	,, 6.41
,, 16 10	,, 39.54	,, 43 35	,, 33.42	,, 7 52	,, 16.46	,, 28 50	13 54.34
,, 17 2	13 5.00	,, 44 23	,, 28.87	,, 8 12	,, 16.46	,, 29 13	,, 50.73
,, 17 40	,, 5.0	,, 45 59	,, 30.83	,, 8 57	,, 9.27	,, 29 44	,, 48.77
,, 18 10	,, 15.47	,, 46 37	,, 37.35	,, 9 30	,, 0.12	,, 30 14	,, 30.48
,, 19 5	,, 34.41	,, 47 14	,, 40.62	,, 10 0	,, 0.12	,, 30 40	,, 30.48
,, 20 19	,, 57.27	,, 47 47	,, 40.62	,, 10 25	16 55.55	,, 31 27	,, 16.77
,, 21 4	14 3.78	,, 48 29	,, 40.62	,, 11 0	,, 55.55	,, 32 10	12 57.18
,, 21 38	,, 7.7	,, 49 12	,, 43.22	,, 11 52	,, 49.02	,, 32 52	,, 49.35
,, 22 57	,, 41.66	,, 49 44	,, 49.99	,, 12 22	,, 49.02	,, 33 28	,, 39.54
,, 23 36	,, 41.66	,, 50 26	,, 50.41	,, 12 59	,, 36.60	,, 35 25	,, 1.01
,, 24 19	,, 50.17	,, 51 15	,, 45.2	,, 13 35	,, 31.38	,, 35 49	11 35.54
,, 25 0	15 9.75	,, 51 42	,, 45.18			,, 37 47	,, 21.16
,, 25 26	,, 9.75	,, 52 37	,, 47.80	,, 14 6	,, 31.38	,, 40 11	10 6.07
,, 26 7	,, 22.15	,, 53 49	,, 51.72	,, 14 28	,, 23.54	,, 40 0	9 43.87
,, 26 56	,, 39.14	,, 54 28	,, 45.84	,, 14 52	,, 22.25	,, 42 12	,, 24.26
,, 27 42	,, 35.22	,, 55 7	,, 47.80	,, 15 23	,, 23.54	,, 43 17	8 32.03
,, 30 47	16 17.01	,, 55 39	,, 47.80	,, 15 55	,, 23.54		
,, 32 7	,, 18.32	,, 56 24	,, 47.8	,, 16 31	,, 19.63		
,, 33 12	,, 20.94	,, 57 17	,, 47.8	,, 17 9	,, 16.36		
,, 33 52	,, 27.46	,, 57 53	,, 47.14	,, 17 47.0	,, 3.96		
,, 35 22	,, 39.89	,, 58 40	,, 39.31	,, 18 27	15 58.74		
,, 35 47	,, 43.79	,, 59 12	,, 39.96	,, 19 21	,, 50.24		

REMARKS on the preceding Eclipse.



Before the end of the eclipse I distinctly saw, on that part of the sun from which the moon parted, this appearance, which could have only arisen from projecting points on the moon's surface.

The vanishing of the last black spot A was equal to the immersion of a fixed star.

Owing to the oblique direction in which the moon traversed the sun, the diminution of the shade was very slow, so that this eclipse is not well qualified for deducing the geographic longitude, which would be greatly influenced by any small error of the moon's tables in latitude, or an erroneous assumption of the ratio of the earth's axes. Whereas, on the contrary, this ratio might with considerable accuracy be deduced from the preceding micrometrical measurements, if compared with any corresponding observations made in any part of Asia.

I take this opportunity of recording the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk, as observed by me the 5th November, 1822.

	h m s		h m s	
Immersion of ☿'s first limb ……	13 59 27.0	Emersion of first limb	16 44 23	Sid. Time.
Complete Immersion …………	14 2 8	Complete Emersion ..	16 47 22	———
The sun's centre passed over the meridian at ……………………			14 38 39.41	———
Mercury culminated ………………………………………			14 38 29.9	———

The declination of ☿ observed with the mural circle whilst the planet passed upon the sun's disk over the meridian was,

	° ′ ″
	15 43 49.24
Refraction	− 17.80
	15 43 31.44

Parallax is not applied.

I subjoin the micrometrical observations; first in right ascension, or the passages over the middle wire of the micrometer of the sun's limb and centre of ☿ in sidereal time.

Sun's 1st Limb.	Mercury.	Sun's 2d L.	Sun's 1st Limb.	Mercury.	Sun's 2d L.	Sun's 1st Limb.	Mercury.	Sun's 2d L.
h m s	m s	m s	h m s	m s	m s	h m s	m s	m s
14 2 4.65	3 58	5 2.5	14 27 40	28 42.5	29 55.5	15 8 30.7	9 18.2	10 46.2
„ 5 56.5	7 7	8 12.5	„ 44 2.7	44 58.5	46 27.7	„ 11 50.2	12 37.7	……
„ 8 46.5	9 56	11 2.0	„ 47 10	48 5.0	49 26.0	„ 15 13.7	15 59.2	17 30.2
„ 11 43.5	12 52	13 59.5	„ 49 55	50 50	52 11	„ 18 12.7	18 56.7	……
„ 14 51.2	15 58.5	17 6.5	„ 55 4.3	50 57	57 19.7	„ 21 59.9	22 42.7	……
„ 17 45	18 51	20 0.5	„ 57 58.7	58 50.7	0 14.7	„ 24 18.2	25 0.7	……
„ 22 39.7	23 46	……	15 0 57.2	1 48.2	3 12.7	„ 26 42.4	28 23.9	……
„ 24 31	25 35	26 46.5	„ 5 25.7	6 14.7	7 41.2			

Sun's 1st Limb.	Mercury.	Sun's 1st Limb.	Mercury.	Sun's 1st Limb.	Mercury.	Sun's 1st Limb.	Mercury.	Sun's 1st Limb.	Mercury.
h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″
15 28 37.3	29 17.7	15 48 53.5	49 26	16 1 3.0	1 31.2	16 13 18.5	13 42.5	16 26 1.1	26 21.1
„ 32 56	33 35	„ 51 9.5	51 41.5	„ 3 29.3	3 57.0	„ 15 9.2	15 32.2	„ 28 5.1	28 24.1
„ 35 45.2	36 22.5	„ 51 28.2	53 0.5	„ 5 49.7	6 16.5	„ 17 28.8	17 51.1	„ 30 54.6	30 11.1
„ 38 49.0	40 25.5	„ 54 34	55 4.7	„ 7 57.8	8 23.5	„ 19 31.2	19 53.2	„ 31 54.1	32 11.1
„ 44 35.5	45 10.0	„ 56 19.5	56 49.5	„ 11 23.5	11 48.3	„ 23 56.1	24 16.1	„ 36 10.1	36 26.1
„ 45 22.5	46 56.5	„ 58 54.5	59 23.9						

Differences of Declinations of the Planet and Sun's Southern Limb.

Sidereal Time.	Diff. of Declin.	Sidereal Time.	Diff. of Declin.	Sidereal Time.	Diff. of Declin.	Sider. Time.	Diff. of Declin.	Sider. Time.	Diff. of Declin.
h m s	″	h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″	h m s	′ ″
14 5 56.5	23.84	14 48 30	2 10.4	15 22 18	3 44.1	15 51 56	4 58.3	16 23 7	6 9.5
„ 7 7	30.82	„ 50 25	2 13.5	„ 23 4	3 42.8	„ 53 16	4 52.5	„ 24 39	6 16.0
„ 9 2	31.49	„ 51 11	2 11.4	„ 24 17.5	3 38.0	„ 55 20	5 5.9	„ 25 5	6 13.7
„ 12 2	35.85	„ 53 10	2 24.0	„ 25 41	3 50.1	„ 57 13	5 14.1	„ 26 41	6 19.9
„ 12 36	40.69	„ 53 51	2 23.4	„ 26 41.7	3 46.4	„ 59 39	5 12.6	„ 28 41	6 32.3
„ 13 12	42.78	„ 54 22	2 24.5	„ 27 48	3 49.3	16 0 15	5 18.7	„ 29 14	6 31.1
„ 15 26	42.25	„ 55 29	2 38.2	„ 28 36.6	3 50.5	„ 1 55	5 25.5	„ 30 31	6 28.1
„ 16 24	43.11	„ 56 30	2 36.0	„ 31 12	4 2.8	„ 2 22	5 26.7	„ 31 4	6 29.1
„ 18 4	52.25	„ 59 24	2 41.5	„ 31 55	4 4.1	„ 4 14	5 32.1	„ 32 36	6 35.5
„ 18 28	55.51	15 1 15	2 44.5	„ 33 13	4 10.0	„ 4 47	5 31.3	„ 36 39	6 47.6
„ 19 10	1 0.28	„ 2 8	2 44.6	„ 33 52	4 11.1	„ 6 32	5 25.4	„ 37 39	6 54.8
„ 21 12	1 3.35	„ 5 26	2 57.8	„ 34 24	4 14.8	„ 8 44	5 37.1	„ 38 19	6 57.5
„ 23 2	1 16.09	„ 6 36	3 0.2	„ 36 7	4 16.5	„ 12 9	5 45.0	„ 39 5	6 55.9
„ 24 54	1 10.34	„ 8 31	3 4.8	„ 36 51	4 17.5	„ 14 6	5 51.8	„ 39 44	7 1.3
„ 26 4	1 14.45	„ 9 40	3 7.6	„ 39 3	4 19.7	„ 15 49	5 59.0	„ 40 31	7 2.3
„ 27 59.7	1 21.12	„ 12 10	3 20.7	„ 40 58	4 29.3	„ 16 21	6 0.0	„ 41 13	7 2.5
„ 29 0.7	1 25.42	„ 13 11	3 21.4	„ 41 14	4 29.9	„ 18 6	5 56.7	„ 41 58	7 8.4
„ 44 18.7	1 59.2	„ 15 14	3 18.7	„ 43 15	4 35.4	„ 18 32	5 58.9	„ 42 26	7 8.4
„ 45 17	2 2.0	„ 16 18	3 21.7	„ 43 52	4 35.9	„ 20 16	6 9.5		
„ 46 51	2 2.2	„ 18 12	3 28.1	„ 47 16	4 44.6	„ 20 45	6 12.0		
„ 47 32	2 9.9	„ 19 23	3 25.9	„ 49 47	4 49.3	„ 22 33	6 11.6		

Lunar Eclipses observed at Paramatta.

Lunar Eclipse, January 26, 1823.

Number and Name of spot.	Immersions. Enters the shade. Mean Tim.	Immersions. Is perfectly eclipsed. Mean Tim.	Number and Name of spot.	Emersion. Mean Tim.
	h m s	h m s		h m s
2 Gallileus	13 48 13		5 Gassend.	16 30 35
4 Kepler.	,, 51 50		4 Kepler.	,, 31 15
3 Aristar.	,, 53 48	13 54 45	24 Manilius	,, 50 35
14 Bulliald.	,, 55 13		25 Menel.	,, 53 11
10 Reinold.	,, 58 32		28 Dion...	,, 55 21
11 Coperni.	,, 59 10	14 0 5	29 Plinius	,, 57 38
21 Ticho.	14 0 48		27 Posidon.	,, 59 33
16 Timoch.	,, 10 25	,, 11 39		
18 Archim.	,, 13 55			
24 Manil...	,, 14 29	,, 14 55		
17 Plato ..	,, 14 42	,, 15 45		
28 Dion. ..	,, 16 21	,, 16 26		
25 Menela.	,, 17 33			
29 Plinius	,, 20 35			
22 Eudoxus	,, 21 45			
23 Aristot.	,, 22 21			
32 Censor.	,, 23 38			

Lunar Eclipse, May 21, 1826.

Spot.	Immersion. Mean Tim.	Spot.	Emersion. Mean Tim.
	h m s		h m s
Beginning	11 37 37	1 Grimald.	14 5 43
2 Gallileus	,, 39 18	2 Gallileus	,, 8 43
1 Grimald.	,, 41 30	5 } Gassen.	,, 9 30
3 Aristar.	,, 41 30	5	,, 11 29
7 Harpal.	,, 46 39	3 Aristar.	,, 14 48
5 Gassend.	,, 50 23	4 Kepler.	,, 15 29
9 Lansber.	,, 50 23	9 Lansber.	,, 18 7
10 Reinold.	,, 52 56	14 Bulliald.	,, 19 18
11 Coperni.	,, 52 56	21 Tycho.	,, 20 58
15 Eratosth.	,, 55 14	8 Heraclid.	,, 20 58
14 Bulliald.	,, 59 27	20 Pitatus	,, 22 13
19 In.sin.me.	12 0 37	7 Harpal.	,, 23 4
22 Eudoxus	,, 2 53	11 Coperni.	,, 23 38
23 Aristot.	,, 2 53	15 Eratosth.	,, 24 55
25 Manil...	,, 4 39	12 Helicon.	,, 25 51
20 Pitatus	,, 6 26	16 Timoch.	,, 28 41
25 Menela.	,, 7 54	19 In.sin.me.	,, 29 52
27 Posid...	,, 10 43	17 Plato ..	,, 31 23
29 Plinius	,, 11 11	31 Fracast.?	,, 37 16
21 Tycho.	,, 12 23	30 Teophi?	,, 37 16
32 Censori.	,, 18 5	24 Manil...	,, 38 19
30 Theoph.	,, 18 53	22 Eudoxus	,, 40 34
40 Tarunt.	,, 20 28	23 Aristot.	,, 40 34
31 Fracast.	,, 21 12	28 Dionis.	,, 41 30
39 Langr.	,, 29 17	25 Menela.	,, 41 30
38 Petaolus	,, 29 17	29 Plinius	,, 45 12
		31 Fracast.?	,, 46 34
		30 Theoph.?	,, 46 34
		27 Posidon.	,, 47 33
		32 Censor.	,, 48 48
		40 Tarunt.	,, 53 15
		34 Prom.So.	,, 53 15
		36 Cleome	,, 53 51
		35 Proclus.	,, 54 49
		39 Langre	,, 55 18
		End....	15 1 54

Remark.—During the total eclipse (May 21, 1826,) the darkness was so complete, that occultations of stars of the eighth magnitude behind the eclipsed moon could conveniently be observed. I observed only one, as follows:

	h m s
Immersion	12 34 38
Emersion	12 48 41

The position of this star is about . } Æ 236° 44′, Decl. 19 46

Aristarchus was towards the latter part of the eclipse as brilliant as a star of the first magnitude. In the beginning I found nothing particular about him.

Lunar Eclipse, November 14, 1826.

Immersions.		Emersions.		Immersions.		Emersions.	
Spot.	Sid. Time.	Spot.	Sid. Time.	Spot.	Sid. Time.	Spot.	Sid. Time.
	h m s		h m s		h m s		h m s
Beginning ..	3 37 16	End of total obscuration	6 21 27	28 Dionisi ..	4 19 9	16 Timocharis	6 45 56
5 Gassendus	„ 43 20			18 Archim. ..	„ 19 9	18 Archimed.	„ 49 5
2 Gallileus..	„ 43 47	1 Grimaldus	„ 25 8	17 Plato	„ 20 23	21 Tycho. ..	„ 51 25
4 Keplerus	„ 51 25	2 Gallileus..	„ 26 13	25 Menela. ..	„ 21 22	22 Eudoxus	„ 53 1
9 Lansber...	„ 52 53	3 Aristarch.	„ 28 57	29 Plinius ..	„ 24 50	23 Aristoteles	„ 53 2
14 Bulliald...	„ 53 53	8 Heraclides	„ 30 13	32 Censori...	„ 25 56	19 In. sin. m.	„ 54 3
3 Aristarch.	„ 56 8	7 Harpal. ..	„ 30 44	22 Eudoxus..	„ 27 52	24 Manilius..	„ 59 36
21 Tycho. ..	„ 59 5	4 Keplerus	„ 34 1	23 Aristoteles	„ 29 7	28 Dionisius	7 1 46
10 Reinold...	„ 59 5	12 Helicon...	„ 37 53	27 Posidon...	„ 32 39	25 Menelaus	„ 4 24
11 Coperni...	4 1 15	9 Lansberg.	„ 39 42	40 Tarunt. ..	„ 33 34	27 Posidonius	„ 7 34
15 Eratosth.	„ 4 35	11 Coperni...	„ 39 52	35 Proclus...	„ 35 30	29 Plinius ..	„ 7 57
7 Harpal. ..	„ 7 38	10 Reinold...	„ 40 2	26 Hermes ..	„ 35 48	33 Messala ..	„ 14 26
12 Helicon...	„ 8 0	14 Bulliald...	„ 41 10?	36 Cleomed.	„ 39 33	32 Censorinus	„ 14 48
19 In. sin.med.	„ 11 54	15 Eratosth.	„ 42 2	Beginning of total obscuration	„ 45 7	40 Taruntius	„ 19 14
16 Timocha.	„ 16 25	17 Plato	„ 44 25			35 Proclus...	„ 19 14
24 Manilius..	„ 17 38	14 Bulliald...	„ 45 22?			End of Eclipse	7 27 19

Remark.—During the first part of total obscuration, Aristarchus was as dark as any other peak of the moon, but towards the end of it he began to be as brilliant as he was on the 21st of May. The effect of the moon's obscuration upon the visibility of the stars was remarkable.

Intervals between the Culminations of the Moon and those of Stars about the same Parallel.

Remark. — means that the Star precedes, + that he follows the Moon.

1822.	Stars.	Interval.	1822.	Stars.	Interval.
		m s			m s
May 10	φ Sagittarii	− 6 35.12	July 12	8 Arietis	− 3 9.53
	σ Sagittarii	+ 3 5.84		P. I. 243	+ 3 9.37
May 27	Regulus	− 7 40.65	July 25	Spica	− 16 2.50
May 31	Spica	+ 5 41.81	Aug. 12	β Tauri	− 29 1.61
June 1	Spica	− 40 52.2	Aug. 25	Antares	− 5 13.3
June 2	Anon.	− 12 45.03	Aug. 29	in Parallel	+ 2 5.81
	ρ Libræ	− 9 15.31		γ Capricorn.	+ 6 9.38
	μ Libræ	− 5 50.53	Sept. 19	Spica	− 62 20.84
June 29	Anon.	− 4 9.94		Antares	+120 21.19
June 30	12 Libræ	+ 18 41.75	Sept. 20	Antares	+ 69 29.87

1822.	Stars.	Interval.
Sept. 21	Antares	+ 16′ 44″.29
Oct. 27	15 Piscium 16 Piscium	− 5 1.1 − 4 4.78
Nov. 10	α Hydræ Spica	− 36 38.75 + 19 19.4
Dec. 24	α Pegasi	− 19 34.13
1823. March 23	ξ Leonis ο Leonis Regulus	− 6 24.66 + 2 53.44 + 30 7.82
March 21	Castor Pollux in Parallel	− 8 51.94 + 2 18.78 + 6 30.12
1826. May 20	1 α Libræ 2 α Libræ	+ 1 13.15 + 1 24.34
June 13	H. C. 227 Declin. 1° 15′ S. Ibid. D. 0 45 S. H.C.150.D.3° 23′. S.	 − 4 24.45 − 1 29.49 + 5 24.26
June 14	γ Virginis	+ 18 25.1
June 16	κ Virginis ι Virginis	− 6 50.0 − 3 33.58
June 26	α Pegasi γ Pegasi	− 58 59.33 + 9 11.97
June 27	ε Piscium	+ 11 54.55
June 28	η Piscium	− 7 10.27
June 29	α Arietis	− 20 24.66
July 13	Spica Decl. 16° 0′ S. *Decl. 13 30 S. Decl. 13 24 S.	− 33 14.93 + 4 19.64 + 8 0.76 + 11 37.3
July 15	P. XV. 254 Decl. 23° 10′ Antares	+ 3 57.66 + 6 34.1 + 26 57.8
July 16	Antares Decl. 25° 18′	− 37 28.72 − 14 37.9
1826.	Stars.	Interval.
July 16	Decl. 23° 13′ In parallel Eclipsed Decl. 20° 15′	− 11′ 53″.67 − 5 16.73 − 0 25.67 + 4 30.95
July 17	1 μ Sagittæ 2 μ Sagittæ P. XVIII. 66	+ 2 29.60 + 3 59.80 + 16 22.27
July 24	P. 0 115 ε Piscium	+ 4 1.8 + 31 1.37
July 25	ε Piscium P. 0 287 38 Mayer η Piscium	− 16 35.79 − 13 5.98 − 8 8.55 + 11 39.83
July 26	γ Arietis 23 Arietis Bod. In parallel	− 14 45.76 − 19 22.53 − 6 46.63
July 27	36 Arietis ο Arietis uncertain π Arietis Decl. 18° 26′ N. 1 ρ Arietis 53 Arietis	− 13 32.46 − 13 6.08 − 9 32.14 − 8 33.92 − 7 16.49 − 2 58.98 + 9 28.65
Aug. 11	γ Libræ Decl. 22° 17′ S. δ Scorpii β Scorpii præcip.	− 5 58.35 + 3 43.47 + 18 17.4 + 23 33.72
Aug. 12	β Scorpii præcip. Antares	− 38 56.3 − 15 30.86
Aug. 22	β Arietis 68 Mayer	+ 5 58.22 + 11 3.09
Sept. 16	ω Piscium	+ 7 5.83
Nov. 9	κ Piscium	+ 8 45.95
Dec. 12	36 Tauri Decl. 18° 36′ Aldeb. 188 Tauri Bod.	+ 8 32.1 + 11 6.71 + 40 30.502 + 15 13.03
1827. Feb. 16	82 Virginis 86 Virginis	− 7 30.73 − 3 19.08

1827.	Stars.	Interval.
		′ ″
March 17	γ Libræ 41 Libræ	+ 6 43.95 + 9 50.42
March 18	657 Mayer	+ 10 17.1
May 6	Sextarius 58 Leonis	− 0 51.4 + 14 43.27
May 7	P. XI. 166	+ 12 55.45
May 9	Spica	− 3 35.515
June 13	P. XXI. 190 ξ Aquarii	+ 6 25.62 + 8 42.38
July 3	*m* Virginis	+ 7 41.47
July 4	1 α Libræ 2 α Libræ	+ 19 0.505 + 19 11.905
Aug. 2	Anon. P. XVI. 28 4 ψ Ophiuchi χ Ophiuchi	+ 4 58.91 + 6 7.05 + 13 12.45 + 16 14.57
Aug. 3	P. XVI. 281 ——— 305 ρ Ophiuchi	− 8 40.17 − 4 28.17 + 6 5.82
Aug. 17	γ Geminorum	+ 19 37.19
Aug. 30	η Ophiuchi	+ 17 57.44
Aug. 31	P. XVII. 264	+ 1 51.32
Sept. 2	P. XIX. 384 ——— 404	+ 5 7.12 + 8 1.43
Sept. 3	ν Aquarii	+ 9 8.77
Oct. 1	P. XXI. 162 β Aquarii Anon. P. XXI. 258	− 4 15.78 + 5 1.05 + 9 4.45
Oct. 29	60 Aquarii Situla	+ 20 52.52 + 24 32.22
1828. Jan. 28	P. VI. 2 71 Orionis	+ 8 36.33 + 11 29.885
Jan. 29	271 Mayer	+ 3 0.897
Jan. 29	Mekbutha 279 Mayer	+ 9 13.50 + 11 36.63
Feb. 3	P. XI. 44 τ Leonis υ Leonis	+ 20 18.05 + 26 47.33 + 35 50.65
Feb. 5	κ^1 Virginis ϑ Virginis Spica *m* Virginis	+ 21 17.05 + 31 31.95 + 46 37.27 + 63 3.90
March 31	Moon's 1st Limb Moon's 2nd Limb 46 Virginis P. XII. 271 ϑ Virginis	− 2 9.05 0 + 5 53.01 + 12 25.65 + 15 11.60
April 25	464 Mayer α Leonis 65 Leonis	+ 3 34.75 + 9 25.78 + 15 53.10
April 26	*i* Leonis Zavijava P. XI. 178	− 2 55.91 + 10 39.87 + 13 57.87
May 23	Anon. 75 Leonis τ Leonis Zavijava	− 4 44.45 − 1 15.8 + 9 23.53 + 32 2.28
May 25	ϑ Virginis	+ 12 9.7
May 27	1 ξ Libræ P. XIV. 268	+ 6 51.43 + 18 57.25
June 21	P. XII. 208 1 *k* Virginis	+ 17 18.8 + 23 34.19
June 27	Moon's 1st Limb Moon's 2nd Limb P. XVIII. 121 φ Sagittarii *d* Sagittarii	0 + 2 26.58 + 8 34.03 + 16 30.5 + 49 9.55
July 3	73 Piscium 80 *e* Piscium	+ 34 27.53 + 38 0.22
July 19	ε Virginis ο Virginis	− 4 37.28 + 36 10.83
July 21	P. XIV. 268	+ 14 19.68

1828.	Stars.	Interval.	1828.	Stars.	Interval.
July 21	P. XIV. 280	+ 16′ 45″.08	July 24	P. XVIII. 25	+ 22′ 48″.54
	30 Libræ	+ 30 37.68		728 Mayer	+ 35 31.07
July 22	η Libræ	− 5 37.05		P. XVIII. 91	+ 36 47.43
	ϑ Libræ	+ 4 1.13	Aug. 20	689 Mayer	+ 7 4.04
	49 Libræ	+ 10 39.55		266 Bod. Ophi.	+ 18 21.3
July 23	P. XVI. 251	+ 8 56.27	Aug. 21.	745 Mayer	+ 17 13.11
	29 Ophiuchi	+ 11 0.35		1 ξ Sagittæ	+ 28 28.60
	674 Mayer	+ 17 28.37		738 Mayer	+ 8 19.92
	η Ophiuchi	+ 19 43.53			

It is necessary to remark that the intervals are not given with regard to the moon's centre; but before full moon with regard to her first, and after full moon with regard to her second limb.

Calculation of the Longitude from the preceding Observations.

The solar eclipse of the 16th August, 1822, gives according to my calculation, without allowance for inflexion and irradiation, for true conjunction by

$$\left.\begin{array}{lll}\text{Beginning} \;.\;.\;.\;.\;. & 21^h\ 25^m\ 55^s.32 \\ \text{End} \;.\;.\;.\;.\;.\;. & 25\ \ 42\ .40\end{array}\right\}\text{Mean Time, Paramatta.}$$

Professor WURM, who has computed this eclipse, finds the true conjunction by Beginning . . . 21^h 25^m 45^s.53 − $0.907\,x$

End . . . . 00 25 52 .77 × $0.238\,x$

And after applying the corrections for the Moon's place... ☌ = 21^h 25^m 55^s.88.

From the occultation of Antares 10th April, 1822, Professor WURM has calculated the corrected conjunction 17^h 29^m 18^s.25. My calculation gives it 17^h 29^m 16^s.45.

I found from the immersion of Antares 4th February, 1823, the true conconjunction 20^h 46^m 58^s.78 − 0^s.698 x. And Professor WURM has found it 20^h 47^m 9^s.64 −0″.72 x.

But Professor WURM, to whose indefatigable exertions Geography is so much indebted, having calculated the occultations observed at Paramatta as far as he was in possession of them, and could identify the stars, I can do no better than give the results of his calculations in preference. The longitude deduced from Spica, 23rd December, 1826, is alone, by my calculation, this observation not having been as yet communicated to Professor WURM. It is however necessary to remark, that in the absence of corresponding observations, the longitudes rely upon the Lunar Tables, and can therefore be much vitiated by small errors in the position of the Moon as well as of the Stars.

Longitude of the Observatory at Paramatta, deduced from the Eclipses and Occultations of fixed Stars, by Professor Wurm, of Stuttgard.

	Phenomena.	h	m	s	
1822. August 16th . .	Eclipse of the Sun	10	4	6.99	Longitude.
1822. November 5th.	Transit of Mercury		4	3.96	
1821. December 14th.	2 ρ Leonis, Immersion doubtful		3	48.54	
1821. December 29th.	Anon. from Professor Bessel's Zones		4	5.08	
	Anon.		3	56.19	
1822. January 16th . .	64 Libræ, Immersion		3	43.68	
	65 Libræ, Immersion		3	50.05	
1822. April 1st. . . .	80 Canceris, Immersion		4	6.24	
1822. April 10th . . .	Antares, Immersion and Emersion		3	59.45	
1822. July 11th . . .	75 Piscium, Immersion		4	0.97	
1823. January 20th . .	15 Arietis, Immersion		4	3.66	
1823. February 4th . .	Antares, Immersion		4	10.12	
1823. March 21st. . .	82 Geminorum, Immersion		4	5.97	
1826. December 23rd.	Spica, Immersion		4	3.80	

The following Occultations, observed by Sir Thomas Brisbane, have also been calculated by Professor Wurm.

		′	″	
1824. 5th July . . .	* Solitarii, Immersion	3	52.54	Longitude.
1824. 28th August .	85 Virginis	4	8.97	
30th September . . .	ο Sagittarii	4	7.66	
	π Sagittarii	3	57.3	

The longitude of Paramatta, obtained from Lunar Distances, gave as above	4′	5″.0
Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites	4	22 .8

Amongst the Culminations of the Moon and fixed Stars observed in Europe and hitherto published, I found but a small number corresponding with those observed at Paramatta.

	′	″
Mr. Francis Baily has deduced, from an Observation made on the 30th of May, the Longitude of Paramatta	3	44.17
Professor Nicolai found from the same Observation	3	49.00
Mr. Claussen from an Observation made on the 23rd of March, 1823, at Greenwich and Paramatta (Star Regulus), found	4	15.00
From an Observation made at Paramatta, 29th June 1826, and at Abo by Professor Argelander (Star α Arietis), I find	3	52.16

	′ ″
From another corresponding Observation made at Abo, 9th Nov. 1826 (Star ϰ Piscium), I find	4 21.50
A corresponding Observation made by M. Dumouchel at the Collegio Romano, 8th May 1827 (Star Spica), gives me	4 16.30

As the uncertainty of the Moon's horary motion diminishes greatly the accuracy with which from corresponding observations of the Transits of the Moon and Stars, the difference of Longitude can be found, when this is great; and as moreover under these circumstances corresponding observations are rare, I have, in order to derive some benefit from all my observations, employed the method explained at the end of the Table.

Observed Right Ascensions of the Moon, and Longitude of the Observatory.

Day of the Month.	Apparent Time at Paramatta.	Moon's true Right Ascension from Observat^y.	Longitude of the Observatory.
1822.	h m s	° ′ ″	h m s
May 30	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	10 3 56.
31	,, ,, ,,	,, ,, ,,	,, 4 7.2
1826.			
May 20	10 53 12.3	220 16 16.4	,, 4 11.2
June 14	6 46 20.2	183 53 18.9	,, 4 20.9
16	8 33 46.7	212 54 59.0	,, 3 39.7
26	17 35 15.3	358 31 50.1	,, 3 56.6
27	18 17 54.1	10 15 44.4	,, 3 57.2
28	19 0 58.4	22 5 46.5	,, 3 56.1
29	19 45 8.3	34 12 8.5	,, 3 51.9
July 13	6 21 21.5	207 36 39.7	,, 4 25.4
15	8 15 27.6	238 15 17.7	,, 4 10.8
16	9 15 41.3	254 22 2.3	,, 4 13.7
17	10 16 7.0	270 31 26.6	,, 4 3.8
24	16 9 9.3	5 28 53.1	,, 3 45.6
25	16 52 42.3	17 23 25.3	,, 3 51.3
26	17 36 4.0	29 26 54.6	,, 3 50.5
27	18 22 10.8	41 47 35.5	,, 4 1.2
Aug. 11	6 9 50.13	233 14 40.8	,, 4 0.1
12	7 8 23.8	248 52 20.1	,, 4 3.7
22	15 34 31.7	24 31 44.2	,, 4 14.3
Sept. 16	12 8 35.1	355 35 15.0	,, 4 16.4
Dec. 12	10 28 58.7	56 38 30.8	,, 4 12.7
1827.			
Feb. 16	15 41 53.5	204 44 54.0	,, 4 3.0
Mar. 17	15 32 27.5	229 30 30.5	,, 4 18.8
18	16 30 59.1	245 5 8.4	
May 6	7 46 32.6	159 29 38.8	
7	8 34 26.1	172 27 35.8	
8	10 17 21.9	200 12 36.5	,, 4 4.6
June 13	15 55 17.7	319 41 44.5	,, 3 51.7
July 3	6 38 51.8	201 29 40.5	,, 4 25.2
4	7 31 53.1	215 49 40.2	,, 4 20.0
1827.	h m s	° ′ ″	h m s
Aug. 2	7 14 5.73	240 29 35.7	10 4 12.3
3	8 13 50.3	256 26 32.6	,, 4 7.4
17	20 22 14.0	91 46 13.8	,, 3 40.3
30	6 10 54.8	250 55 36.8	,, 4 17.6
31	7 9 59.8	266 38 45.6	,, 4 19.9
Sept. 2	9 7 45.1	297 58 13.2	,, 4 28.6
3	10 4 18.4	313 2 45.6	,, 4 29.2
Oct. 1	8 59 19.3	321 57 38.6	,, 4 24.2
29	7 52 38.6	331 20 40.1	,, 4 33.8
1828.			
Jan. 28	9 13 14.4	88 34 30.6	,, 3 59.4
29	10 0 25.6	101 26 12.2	,, 3 37.5
Feb. 3	13 46 57.7	162 49 57.9	,, 3 58.6
5	15 15 51.2	187 7 55.3	,, 4 3.8
Mar. 31	12 6 2.89	191 12 59.8	,, 3 52.7
April. 25	8 30 48.5	160 49 14.2	,, 4 20.3
26	9 15 45.3	173 1 50.5	,, 4 1.2
May 23	7 9 31.2	167 40 58.9	,, 4 16.5
25	8 40 24.8	192 29 34.4	,, 4 8.1
27	10 21 21.1	219 50 5.9	,, 4 1.0
June 21	6 27 45.4	187 1 53.6	,, 4 5.0
27	11 53 15.0	274 54 27.8	,, 4 20.0
27	11 55 41.2	274 56 8.1	,, 4 15.2
July 3	17 30 32.5	5 7 18.5	,, 3 40.9
19	5 4 10.5	194 49 15.7	,, 4 14.5
21	6 40 30.5	220 59 9.3	,, 4 12.1
22	7 33 34.9	235 17 46.7	,, 4 18.3
23	8 30 13.6	250 29 53.2	,, 4 21.35
24	9 29 52.3	266 26 49.7	,, 4 20.1
Aug. 20	7 18 7.1	259 16 24.9	
21	8 17 0.2	274 57 43.0	,, 4 21.77

The Stars upon which the Moon's right ascensions repose may be referred to, page 24, 25, and 26.

From the known right ascensions of the Moon's culminating Stars, observed on the given day, I deduce the true right ascension of the Moon's centre for the apparent time of the Moon's limbs passing the middle wire. For the corresponding time at Greenwich (found here upon the supposition of the longitude $=10^h\ 4^m\ 3^s$), I find also from the Nautical Almanac, the Moon's right ascension, applying thereto the correction found from the Observations made on that day at Greenwich. The difference between the two right ascensions, divided by the Moon's horary motion, which need only to be known superficially, is the error of the assumed Longitude, which in East Longitude is additive or subtractive, accordingly as the Nautical Almanac gives the Moon's Æ greater or less than the Observation.

The above Longitudes rest merely upon a comparison with the Nautical Almanac. When the errors thereof are once known, it will be sufficient to apply double their quantities to the Longitudes in time found on the corresponding days.

The Longitude of the Observatory by a mean of all hitherto calculated Observations, including the occultations, is $10^h\ 4^m\ 6^s.25$.

Port Jackson.

The geographical position of Port Jackson being of nautical importance, I think its determination here is not misplaced.

The observations of Sir Thomas Brisbane with two reflecting circles of Troughton and one of Jecker, give the latitude of Government House at Sydney 33° 51′ 58″ S.

Sir Thomas Brisbane observed the eclipse of the sun 16th August 1822, at the same place, as follows:

	h	m	s	
Beginning . . .	19	36	49.0	Mean time at Sidney.
End	22	10	3.5	

	h	m	s
Hence I find by a comparison with the Nautical Almanac the longitude of Sydney	10	5	17.89
The solar eclipse of 9th December 1806, observed by Admiral Bligh, gives, according to my calculation, ...			
Another, observed by Captain Philip Parker King, R.N. . . .			

By chronometers frequently carried backward and forward between Paramatta and Sydney, the difference of longitude between both places was found 51″.93.

My calculation of the above solar eclipse observed by Sir Thomas Brisbane in Sydney, and myself at Paramatta, gives

		From Beginning.	End.
		h m s	h m s
The conjunction at	Sydney.....	21 26 51.8	21 26 34.38
	Paramatta...	21 25 55.32	21 25 42.40
Hence Diff. of Long..........		56.48	51.98

But I believe we must reject the results from the beginning, and hold ourselves to that from the end $51^s.98$.

Professor Wurm has computed my observations at Paramatta of the transit of Mercury over the sun's disk 5th November 1822, as follows:

	Inner Contact.	Conjunction.
	h m s	h m s ″
Immersion......	23 7 19.78	0 5 35.48 + 27.087 x.
Emersion.......	1 49 8.43	0 8 13.66 − 13.297 x.
	Outer Contact.	
Immersion......	23 4 39.20	0 6 32.82 + 25.944 x.
Emersion.......	1 52 6.92	0 8 10.02 − 12.953 x.

Professor Wurm has also calculated the observations made of this phænomenon by Sir Thomas Brisbane at Sydney, and has had the goodness to communicate his calculation to me, viz.

		Inner Contact.	Conjunction.
		h m s	h m s ″
Sydney mean time	Immersion ..	23 8 6.28	0 6 52.20 + 27.068 x.
	Emersion ...	1 50 1.83	0 9 3.42 − 13.286 x.
		Outer Contact.	
	Immersion ..	23 5 23.22	0 7 22.08 + 25.923 x.
	Emersion ...	1 53 0.34	0 9 0.68 − 12.943 x.

Professor Wurm adds:

"Thence follow immediately the differences of longitude between Sydney and Paramatta:

	Per Immersion.	Per Emersion.
	s s	s s
By inner contact.....	+ 49.30 − 0.024 x.	+ 49.76 + 0.011 x.
By outer contact.....	+ 49.26 − 0.021 x.	+ 50.66 + 0.010 x.

"The mean of all four phases gives + $49^s.75$, or that of the inner contact only (as the observation most to be depended on) + $49^s.53$, which result cannot be materially altered by the small coefficient of x. I found, however, $x = + 3^s.917$.

"$49^s.6$ may therefore be adopted for difference of longitude between Sydney and Paramatta with the more confidence, as inner and outer contact give almost the same result, which is at the same time a proof of the exactness of the observations made at Sydney as well as Paramatta."

I should prefer, however, to take a mean of $51''93$, $51''.98$ and $49''.6 = 50''.88$, which being added to $10^h\ 4^m\ 6^s.25$, the longitude of the observatory at Paramatta, give for longitude of Sydney $10^h\ 4^m\ 57^s.13$.

Remark.—The conjunction $0^h\ 6^m\ 52^s.2$ deduced from the inner contact of the immersion of Sydney, is probably written wrong by Professor Wurm. I suspect he meant it $0^h\ 6^m\ 24^s.78$. I have, however, not ventured to alter it.

II. *Solar Observations.*

1.) Solstices.

a.) Observed with Reichenbach's repeating Circle.

I shall first state the methods employed in the Reductions of the Observations, and begin with,

The Reduction to the Meridian.

Already, on occasion of the first southern solstice observed in this colony, I remarked the insufficiency of Delambre's method for the reduction to the meridian when the sun culminates near the zenith, on account of the slow convergency of the series employed by him, under such circumstances: when the hour angle is about 25′, the second term of his formula will in a set of four observations amount to 100″, the third to 60″, and even the fourth to 12″; and the work of Delambre's third and fourth term is very laborious.

I have therefore substituted another series, the very first term of which comes as near the truth as the four terms of that of Delambre.

I find the middle of the times of observation for which I take out Delambre's first and second part Δ and δ. I take also out these parts $\Delta'\ \Delta''\ \Delta'''\ldots$ and $\delta'\ \delta''\ \delta'''$ for each individual time $t'\ t''\ t'''$ and call their means... $\frac{\Delta' + \Delta'' + \Delta''' + + \cdot\cdot}{n} = S$ and $\frac{\delta' + \delta'' + \delta''' + + \cdot\cdot}{n} = S$, n being the number of observations, M the meridional zenith distance, z the observed zenith distance or mean arc, and $r = \cos$ lat. × cos declin., $\pi = \frac{r}{\sin\left(\frac{M+Z}{2}\right)}$, $p = \frac{r}{\sin z}$.

Then is the reduction to the meridian $R = \Pi\,S - p^2$ cotang. $z\,(s - \delta)$.

Demonstration.—Be ζ the zenith distance corresponding to the middle time T; $z'\,z''\,z'''\ldots\ldots$ the different unknown zenith distances envelopped in the arc run through, and z their mean, which is known. Call $\zeta - z' = a$, $\zeta - z'' = b$ &c. &c..... Then is

$$\cos M - \cos\zeta = 2\,r \sin^2 \tfrac{1}{2}\tau = r\,\Delta \sin 1''$$

subtract
$$\frac{\cos M - \cos z' = 2\,r \sin^2 \tfrac{1}{2} t = r\,\Delta' \sin 1''}{\cos\zeta - \cos z' = r\,(\Delta' - \Delta) \sin 1''}$$

$$2 \sin \tfrac{1}{2}\,(z' - \zeta) = \frac{r\,(\Delta' - \Delta) \sin 1''}{\sin\left(\frac{z + \zeta}{2}\right)} \quad a = \frac{r\,(\Delta' - \Delta)}{\sin(\zeta + \frac{1}{2}a)} \quad b = \frac{r\,(\Delta'' - \Delta)}{\sin(\zeta + \frac{1}{2}b)} \text{ \&c. \&c.}$$

$$\frac{2p\,(\Delta' - \Delta)}{\cot\zeta \sin 1''} = \frac{2a}{\cot\zeta \sin 1''} + a^2;\ \sqrt{\frac{2p\,(\Delta' - \Delta)}{\cot\zeta \sin 1''} + \frac{1}{\cot^2\zeta \sin^2 1''}} = a + \frac{1}{\cot\zeta \sin 1''}$$

If we now call $2\,p \cot\zeta \sin 1'' = q$, we obtain

$$a = \frac{\tan\zeta}{\sin 1''}\sqrt{1 + q\,(\Delta' - \Delta)} - \frac{\tan\zeta}{\sin 1''}$$

$$\text{or } a = \frac{\tan\zeta}{\sin 1''}\left\{\left[1 + q\,(\Delta' - \Delta)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1\right\}$$

which resolved according to the binomial theorem gives

$$a = \frac{\tan z}{\sin 1''}\left\{q\,\frac{(\Delta' - \Delta)}{2} - q^2\,\frac{(\Delta' - \Delta)^2}{2\,.\,4} + \frac{3\,q^3\,(\Delta' - \Delta)^3}{2\,.\,4\,.\,6} - \frac{3\,.\,5\,q^4\,(\Delta' - \Delta)^4}{2\,.\,4\,.\,6\,.\,8} + - +\right\}$$

Placing now for q its value in the two first parts, and considering that $\frac{\Delta^2 \sin 1''}{2} = \delta$ according to the construction of Delambre's Tables,

$$a = p\,(\Delta' - \Delta) - p^2 \cot\zeta\,(\delta' + \delta - \Delta'\,\Delta \sin 1'') + \frac{\tan\zeta\,3\,q^3\,(\Delta' - \Delta)^3}{\sin 1''\,.\,2\,.\,4\,.\,6} - \frac{\tan\zeta\,3\,.\,5\,.\,q^4\,(\Delta' - \Delta)^4}{\sin 1''\,.\,2\,.\,4\,.\,6\,.\,8}$$

And in the same manner

$$b = p\,(\Delta'' - \Delta) - p^2 \cot\zeta\,(\delta'' + \delta - \Delta''\,\Delta \sin 1'') + \frac{\tan\zeta\,3\,q^3\,(\Delta'' - \Delta)^3}{\sin 1''\,.\,2\,.\,4\,.\,6} - \frac{\tan\zeta\,.\,3\,.\,5\,.\,q^4\,(\Delta'' - \Delta)^4}{\sin 1''\,.\,2\,.\,4\,.\,6\,.\,8}$$

$$\text{and} \quad c = p\,(\Delta''' - \Delta) - p^2 \cot.\,\zeta\,(\delta''' + \delta - \Delta'''\,\Delta \sin 1'') + \ldots\ldots\ldots \text{\&c. \&c. \&c.}\ldots$$

$$\frac{a + b + c + +}{n} = C = p\,(S - \Delta) - p^2 \cot z\left\{s - \delta - \Delta\,(s - \Delta) \sin 1''\right\} + \frac{3\,q^3 \tan\zeta}{n \sin 1''}\left\{\frac{(\Delta' - \Delta)^3 + (\Delta'' - \Delta)^3 + (\Delta''' - \Delta)^3 +}{2\,.\,4\,.\,6.}\right\} - \text{\&c.}\ldots$$

adding up and taking a mean.

C is therefore the quantity to be added to the mean z of the zenith distances, in order to have the zenith distance ζ corresponding to the mean of the times. If the change of altitude were proportional to the change of time, C would be

$= 0$, and the reduction to the meridian $R = \pi\,\Delta$; but now

$$R = \pi\,\Delta + C$$

C is too great for a correction whereof the greater part should always be collected in the first term.

$\Delta = S - S + \Delta = S - (S - \Delta)$; therefore $\pi\,\Delta = \pi\,S - \pi\,(S - \Delta)$; and $R = \pi\,S - \pi\,(S - \Delta) + p\,(S - \Delta) + \cot\zeta\, p^2\,\Delta\,(S - \Delta) \sin 1'' - \cot\zeta\, p^2\,(S - \delta)$

$$= \pi\,S - p^2 \cot\zeta\,(S - \delta) - \left\{\frac{\pi^2\,S \cos\left(z + \frac{z + M}{2} - p^2\,\Delta \cos z\right)}{\sin z}\right\}(S - \Delta) \sin 1''$$

omitting cubes and higher powers.

The last term is almost always insensible, and may be neglected; and in the room of ζ, which is unknown, z or the observed zenith distance may be used in the calculation, which together with my having assumed $\frac{2 \sin \frac{1}{2}(z - \zeta)}{\sin 1''} = z - \zeta = a$ never causes the error to amount to one second of arc in the reduction as long as this is not above two degrees.

Correction of the Hour-angle for change of Equation of Time.

Biot in his *Astronomie*, vol. i. p. 451, finds it necessary to correct the hour-angle for daily rate of clock, but neglects at the same time a greater source of error. In solar observations the observed hour-angle is apparent solar time, whilst the interval per clock corrected for sidereal acceleration is mean time, and should be diminished in both solstices by a proportional part of the daily retardation of apparent solar time upon mean time, given in the Nautical Almanac in the column of daily difference of equation of time. This is a gaining rate of the clock of 13″ in the northern, but of 30″ in the southern solstice, and more therefore than any clock ought to have. These considerations are unimportant in the northern parts of Europe; but nobody will dispute their importance where the zenith distance is 10°, when an error of 1″ in the hour-angle of 24 minutes causes an error of 10″ in latitude; I have therefore annexed a Table showing the correction to be subtracted from the hour-angle during the southern solstice.

Argum. Hour-angle....	3′	6′	9′	12′	15′	18′	21′	24′	27′	30′
Correction subtracted ..	0.06	0.12	0.19	0.25	0.31	0.37	0.44	0.50	0.56	0.62

In the same manner, if from absolute altitudes of the sun we would infer the sidereal time of the sun's culmination, the hour-angle converted to sidereal time must be decreased or increased by a proportional part of the daily difference of equation of time, according as the apparent time is gaining or losing upon mean time, or, which is the same, according as the daily difference of right ascension is less or more than $3' \, 56''.6$.

Correction of the assumed Time of the Sun's Culmination.

It is clear that the utmost precision in the time is required under such circumstances, when the vicinity to noon is indeed the most favourable period of the day for determining this very element—the time, which in finding the latitude we assume as given. But I believe that both objects can be attained at once, and that circummeridional altitudes near the zenith afford the means of ascertaining the error in the level of the transit as well as the latitude.

If we find that with an assumed time of the sun's culmination from several sets of circummeridional altitudes, the deduced respective meridional altitudes A, B, C, D, E either gradually decrease or increase, we may suspect that the sun's transit has been assumed too late or too soon. I suppose the correction for the change of declination during the hour-angle (which also occasions a gradual alteration) to be already applied. With the mean of Delambre's numbers Δ in an ascending set, take out of his Tables for the Reduction to the Meridian the quantity corresponding to a change of one second in time, which call m, take also with the mean of Δ in a descending set a similar quantity n. Then is $\frac{\text{A} - \text{E}}{\pi m + \pi^{\text{iv}} n} = \frac{\text{B} - \text{D}}{\pi^{\text{i}} m' + \pi^{\text{iii}} n'} =$ &c. &c. $= x$ the error by which the sun's culmination has been assumed too late; and $\text{A} - \pi m x = \text{E} + \pi^{\text{iv}} n^{\text{ii}} x = \text{B} - \pi' m' x = \text{D} + \pi^{\text{iii}} n' x =$ the true meridional altitude.

Reduction to the Solstice.

The reduction to the solstice is computed after the following formula; $\varrho = \frac{c \times \sin^2 \frac{1}{2} \text{L}}{\cos \frac{1}{2} (\text{D} + \omega)}$ where the constant $c = \frac{2 \sin \omega}{\sin 1''}$, $\text{L} =$ complement of sun's longitude; D the declination; and ω the obliquity of the ecliptic.

Methods of Observing the Repetitions.

During the last years when I was without an assistant, the intervals, and therewith the second parts of the reductions $p^2 \cot z\,(s - \delta)$ would have become too great in the southern solstice, if I had attended at the same time to the level, which moreover became useless under the sun's vertical rays. This is therefore an additional reason why I have resorted to reflection from mercury. The small nadir distance enabling me to place it upon the same isolated pillar with the instrument, and to keep all the openings of the dome shut except the top slide, the mercury was secured against wind, and all percussion save that occasioned by handling the instrument, and no glass cover was required. During the same series I did not revolve 180° in azimuth, but pointed the tube in a left-sided series, first by means of the great circle to the reflected image, and next by shifting the small circle to the direct object, and I then again turned the great circle for the observation by reflection, repeating this process until a series was completed, containing a multiple of altitudes instead of zenith distances. In a right-sided series it is the great circle by which the tube must be first pointed to the direct object. The repetitions can thus be carried on with remarkable expedition by one observer. All that is required is that the instrument remains steady during the interval between a reflected and direct vision. The reflection and direct vision enabled me by three observations to verify that the optical axis described a vertical circle, and the effects of bending compensated themselves. I shall illustrate the process by an

Example.

December 22, 1827: Barom. 29.726. Therm. 83°. Transit per Clock $17^h\ 58^m\ 1^s.9$.

Sets.	Readings.	Times per sidereal Clock.								
0.	32° 15′ 25″									
I.	346 59 2 ...	h m s 17 35 52.5	m s 36 36	m s 37 34	m s 38 10					
II.	59 26 8.5...	41 4	41 48.3	42 52.7	43 28.3	m s 44 24.5	m s 45 9	m s 46 8.8	m s 46 44	m s 47 43	m s 48 51.0
III.	134 44 26.5...	52 13	53 2.0	53 47.0	54 34.0	4 1.0	4 40	5 59.0	6 54	7 58	8 53.3
IV.	204 31 31 ...	18 12 2	12 42.0	13 43.0	14 13.0	14 57.4	15 34	16 29.0	17 45	17 47	18 28.0

I. Set.			II. Set.			III. Set.			IV. Set.		
Hour Angle.	Δ.	δ.	Hour Angle.	Δ.	δ.	Hour Angle.	Δ.	δ.	Hour Angle.	Δ.	δ.
′ ″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	′ ″	″	″	′ ″	″	″
22 5.1	956.7	2.22	16 54.8	561.4	0.765	5 47.8	65.9	0.01	13 57.5	382.4	0.357
21 22.0	895.8	1.94	16 10.6	513.6	0.642	4 59.0	48.4	0.01	14 37.4	419.9	0.427
20 24.2	816.9	1.62	15 6.4	447.9	0.485	4 14.1	35.2	0.005	15 38.2	479.9	0.556
19 48.3	769.6	1.43	14 30.9	413.6	0.413	3 27.3	23.5	0.00	16 8.1	511.0	0.635
			13 35.0	362.1	0.320	5 58.0	69.9	0.01	16 52.4	558.7	0.756
20 54.9	859.74	1.802	12 50.6	323.9	0.252	6 37.0	86.0	0.02	17 28.9	599.7	0.878
		1.793	11 51.0	275.6	0.181	7 55.7	123.6	0.04	18 23.8	664.2	1.069
			11 15.8	249.1	0.150	8 50.5	153.5	0.06	18 59.1	707.2	1.22
	(s − δ) =	0.009	10 17.0	207.6	0.107	9 54.3	192.6	0.09	19 41.5	760.9	1.40
			9 9.2	164.5	0.070	10 49.3	230.0	0.13	20 22.3	814.3	1.612
			13 10.13	351.93	0.3385	6 51.31	102.9	0.0375	17 12.92	589.82	0.891
					0.2820			0 02			0.8188
				(s − δ) =	0.0565		(s − δ) =	0.0175		(s − δ) =	0.0722

The Hour-angles are reduced to apparent Solar time.

	I. Set.	II. Set.	III. Set.	IV. Set.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Mean Arc.	78 40 54.25	79 14 42.65	79 31 49 8	78 58 42.45
Refract.—Parallax	−9.01	−8.43	−8.13	−8.71
	78 40 45.24	79 14 34.22	79 31 41.67	78 58 33.74
Reduct. to the Merid. part 1 ..	+58 5.0	+24 24.24	+7 13.89	−40 23 74
Reduct. to the Merid. part 2 ..	−0.772	−5.25	−1.69	−6.463
True Meridian Zenith Dist.	79 38 49.47	79 38 53.21	79 38 53.87	79 38 51.02
Mean of all....	79 38 51.89, true Merid. Zen. Dist. of Sun's centre.			

I regret that I had always to interrupt the Observations at noon, in order to observe the Sun with the Transit and Mural Circle.

The second part of the Reduction to the Meridian depends not only upon the Distance from the Meridian, but also upon the number of the Observations contained in the Set, and the intervals between them. Only small corrections that are of variable signs, and complete their periods during the time that embraces the observations may be neglected in calculations; but where the sign is constant, even the smallest should be attended to, as the error will not be diminished by taking a mean of the whole, and no benefit arises from often repeated observations.

The original observations of the Abstracts, which follow, of the Solstices observed at Paramatta, would occupy too much space in printing, and are therefore preserved in Manuscript.

Southern Solstice, December 1821.

1821.	True Meridian Zenith Dist. of Sun's Centre.	Corr. for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	Zenith Distance of Tropic of Capricorn.
Dec. 15	10° 32′ 29″.65	− 0″.04	− 11′ 38″.09	10° 20′ 51″.52
17	„ 26 53.26	+ 0.44	5 57.71	„ „ 56.00
20	„ 21 57.39	0.59	0 58.31	„ „ 59.67
21	„ 21 7.72	0.65	0 14.96	„ „ 58.41
22	„ 20 50.70	0.67	0 0.02	„ „ 51.35
23	„ 21 7.36	0.68	0 13.36	„ „ 54.68
24	„ 21 55.14	0.63	0 55.12	„ „ 60.65
25	„ 22 59.61	0.57	2 5.28	„ „ 54.90
26	„ 24 39.42	0.46	3 43.42	„ „ 56.46
27	„ 26 42.01	0.35	5 50.28	„ „ 52.08
28	„ 29 20.28	0.21	8 24.89	„ „ 55.60
29	„ 32 15.12	+ 0.08	−11 28.43	„ „ 46.77
				10 20 54.42
Luni-solar nutation				+7.80
Reduct. to Jan. 1, 1822				+0.01
M. Z. D. Tropic of Capricorn, Jan. 1, 1822				10 21 2.23

Northern Solstice, June 1822.

1822.	True Meridian Zenith Dist. of Sun's Centre.	Corr. for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	Zenith Dist. of Tropic of Cancer.
June 9	56° 41′ 49″.63	+ 0″.408	+ 34′ 40″.67	57° 16′ 30″.07
10	„ 46 59.97	+ 0.26	29 33.96	„ „ 34.19
11	„ 51 33.99	+ 0.12	24 51.11	„ „ 25.22
12	„ 56 6.79	− 0.03	20 32.59	„ „ 39.35
13	„ 59 52.98	− 0.19	16 38.49	„ „ 31.28
14	57 3 29.98	− 0.29	13 7.82	„ „ 37.51
15	„ 6 30.19	− 0.31	10 3.52	„ „ 33.40
16	„ 9 11.80	− 0.41	7 22.98	„ „ 34.37
18	„ 13 19.11	− 0.39	3 16.16	„ „ 34.88
19	„ 14 42.88	− 0.32	1 49.86	„ „ 32.42
20	„ 15 44.90	− 0.22	0 48.41	„ „ 33.31
21	„ 16 18.51	− 0.12	0 11.77	„ „ 30.16
23	„ 16 14.57	+ 0.17	0 13.07	„ „ 27.81
28	„ 9 2.60	+ 0.81	7 29.89	„ „ 33.30
29	„ 6 20.16	+ 0.85	10 11.38	„ „ 32.39
30	„ 3 12.41	+ 0.88	13 17.27	„ „ 30.56
July 1	56 59 45.81	+ 0.88	+16 47.43	„ „ 34.12
Mean				57 16 32.64
Luni-solar nutation				−6.77
Reduct. to Jan. 1, 1822				+0.22
M. Z. D. Tropic of Cancer, Jan. 1, 1822				57 16 26.09
Zenith distance of Tropic of Capricorn				10 21 2.237
Half difference = obliquity of eclipse				23 27 41.93
Half sum latitude of the observatory				33 48 44.1

Southern Solstice, December 1822.

Dec. 14	10° 36′ 54″.25	+0″.22	−16′ 4″.8	10° 20′ 49″.67
15	„ 33 19.50	+0.10	+12 26.09	„ „ 53.51
17	„ 27 23.51	−0.18	6 32.31	„ „ 51.02
18	„ 25 3.12	0.33	4 17.63	„ „ 45.16
19	„ 23 32.54	0.49	2 31.07	„ „ 60.98
20	„ 22 7.98	0.61	1 12.75	„ „ 54.62
21	„ 21 14.92	0.74	0 22.72	„ „ 51.46
22	„ 20 54.46	0.85	0 1.01	„ „ 52.60
23	„ 21 4.46	0.93	0 7.63	„ „ 55.90
24	„ 21 33.61	0.94	0 42.56	„ „ 50.11
25	„ 22 35.51	0.94	1 45.78	„ „ 48.79
27	„ 26 12.28	0.82	5 17.02	„ „ 54.44
28	„ 28 40.41	−0.68	+7 44.98	„ „ 54.75
Mean				10 20 52.54
Luni-solar nutation				+5.67
Reduct. to Jan. 1, 1823				+0.01
M. Z. D. Tropic of Capricorn, Jan. 1, 1823				10 20 58.22
M. Z. D. Tropic of Cancer, Jan. 1, 1823				57 16 25.70
Mean obliquity of ecliptic				23 27 43.74
Latitude of the observatory				33 48 41.96

Northern Solstice, June 1823.

June 11	56° 50′ 38″ 70	+0″.01	+25′ 56″.96	57° 16′ 35″.67
14	57 2 32.22	0.44	13 56.56	„ „ 29.22
15	„ 5 48.54	0.58	10 45.72	„ „ 34.84
17	„ 10 50.03	0.79	5 37.62	„ „ 28.44
19	„ 14 21.27	0.86	2 8.48	„ „ 30.61
21	„ 16 9.70	0.79	0 18.41	„ „ 28.90
22	„ 16 32.10	0.68	0 0.60	„ „ 33.38
23	„ 16 23.2	0.58	0 6.84	„ „ 30.62
24	„ 15 50.12	0.42	0 39.32	„ „ 29.86
25	„ 14 53.1	0.32	1 35.83	„ „ 29.25
30	„ 4 1.66	0.41	12 28.79	„ „ 30.04
July 1	„ 0 39.6	+0.48	+15 53.01	„ „ 32.13
Mean				57 16 31.08
Luni-solar nutation				−4.32
Reduction to Jan. 1, 1823				+0.25
M. Z. D. Tropic of Cancer, Jan. 1, 1823				57 16 27.01
M. Z. D. Tropic of Capricorn, Jan. 1, 1823				10 20 58.22
Half diff. mean obliquity, Jan. 1, 1823				23 27 44.39
Half sum latitude of the observatory				33 48 42.61

The three preceding Solstices were observed partly by Sir T. Brisbane, and partly by myself; but the Northern Solstice and Southern Solstice of 1823, which follow, were exclusively observed by Sir T. Brisbane.

1823.	True meridian Zenith dist. of Sun's centre.	Reduction to Solstice.	Corr. for Sun's Lat.	True Zenith Dist. of Tropic of Capricorn.
Dec. 10	10° 57′ 45.2″	−36′ 37.8″	−0.88″	10° 21′ 6.56″
11	„ 52 0.8	31 3.0	0.90	„ 20 56.90
13	„ 42 16.9	21 14.8	1.0	„ 21 1.1
15	„ 34 14.5	13 16.3	0.9	„ 20 57.3
18	„ 25 41.1	4 47.8	0.5	„ 20 52.77
20	„ 22 34.2	1 29.3	−0.25	„ 21 4.65
22	„ 21 1.4	0 3.6	+0.05	„ 20 57.85
24	„ 21 38.8	0 30.4	+0.26	„ 21 8 66
26	„ 23 51.1	2 52.3	+0.37	„ 20 59.17
27	„ 25 46.3	4 45.2	+0.30	„ 21 1.4
1824. 31	„ 38 2.4	16 58.0	−0.12	„ 21 4.28
Jan. 2	„ 46 57.8	−25 53.7	−0.26	„ 21 3.94

Mean	10° 21′ 1.21″
Luni-sol. nut., and Redⁿ to Jan. 1, 1823	+2.81
M. Z. D. Tropic of Capricorn, Jan. 1, 1823	10 21 4.02
From former observations, Mean zenith dist. of Trop. of Cancer, Jan. 1, 1823.	57 16 26.52
Half diff. mean obliquity	23 27 41.25
Half sum latitude	33 48 45.26

The following Solstices have been observed by myself.

Northern Solstice, June 1826.

1826.	True Meridian Zenith Dist. of Sun's Centre.	Corr. for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	True Zenith Dist. of Tropic of Cancer.
June 12	56° 56′ 2.7″	+0.5′	+20′ 24.9″	57° 16′ 28.1″
14	57 3 18.9	0.4	13 2.4	„ „ 21.7
15	„ 6 28.9	0.4	9 58.2	„ „ 27.5
16	„ 9 6.9	0.2	7 18.7	„ „ 25.8
17	„ 11 23.4	−0.1	5 3.8	„ „ 27.1
18	„ 13 14.6	0.1	3 13.3	„ „ 27.8
19	„ 14 41.0	0.2	1 47.9	„ „ 28.7
20	„ 15 39.3	0.4	0 47.0	„ „ 25.9
21	„ 16 14.3	0.5	0 11.2	„ „ 25.0
22	„ 16 26.3	0.6	0 0.0	„ „ 25.7
23	„ 16 12.8	0.7	0 13.7	„ „ 25.8
24	„ 15 34.9	0.8	0 52.1	„ „ 26.2
25	„ 14 30.1	0.8	1 55.2	„ „ 24 5
26	„ 13 6.4	0.8	3 23.1	„ „ 28.7
27	„ 11 9.0	0.8	5 15.7	„ „ 23.9
28	„ 8 51.6	0.7	7 33.0	„ „ 23.9
29	„ 6 13.8	0.6	10 14.9	„ „ 28.1
July 1	56 59 26.6	−0.4	+16 51.9	„ „ 18.1

Mean	57 16 26.25
Luni-solar nutation	+ 4.9
Reduction to Jan. 1, 1827	−0.2
Mean zenith distance of Tropic of Cancer	57 16 30.95
From former observations, mean zenith distance of Tropic of Capricorn	10 21 1.6
Half diff. mean obliquity, Jan. 1, 1827	23 27 44.65
Half sum latitude	33 48 46.27

Southern Solstice, December 1826.

1826.	True Meridian Zenith Dist. of Sun's Centre.	Corr. for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	True Zenith Dist. of Tropic of Capricorn.
Dec. 16	10° 30′ 16.27″	+ 0.66′	− 9′ 10.27″	10° 21′ 6.66″
17	„ 27 33.47	0.75	6 28.23	„ 21 5.99
18	„ 25 25.36	0.83	4 14.43	„ 21 11.76
21	„ 21 24.38	0.76	0 21.82	„ 21 3.32
22	„ 20 58.46	0.67	0 0.83	„ 20 58.30
23	„ 21 7.72	0.59	0 8.16	„ 21 0.05
24	„ 21 48.5	0.45	0 43.82	„ 21 5.13
25	„ 22 53.35	0.30	1 47.84	„ 21 5.81
26	„ 24 28.4	0.29	3 20.14	„ 21 7.97
29	„ 31 43.95	+0.25	10 46.51	„ 20 57.69
30	„ 35 14.46	−0.11	14 11.55	„ 21 2.80
31	„ 39 10.50	−0.48	−18 4.51	„ 21 5.51

Mean	10 21 4.25
Luni-solar nutation and reduction	„ „ 6.34
Mean zenith distance of Tropic of Capricorn, Jan. 1, 1827	10 20 57.91
From last solstice, mean zenith distance of Tropic of Cancer, Jan. 1, 1827	57 16 29.90
Half difference, mean obliquity	23 27 46.00
Half sum latitude	33 48 43.80

Northern Solstice, June 1827.

1827.	True Meridian Zenith Dist. of Sun's Centre.	Corr. for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	True Zenith Dist. of Tropic of Cancer.
	° ′ ″	″	′ ″	° ′ ″
June 13	56 58 53.58	−0.65	+17 24.19	57 16 17.52
14	57 2 27.50	0.67	13 50.13	„ „ 16.96
15	„ 5 37.91	0.66	10 40.05	„ „ 17.30
16	„ 8 20.11	0.64	7 54.53	„ „ 14.00
18	„ 12 33.00	0.35	3 37.39	„ „ 10.04
19	„ 14 2.6	0.20	2 5.96	„ „ 8.36
21	„ 15 59.53	−0.08	0 17.46	„ „ 16.91
24	„ 15 32.6	+0.42	0 40.88	„ „ 13.90
25	„ 14 36.52	0.50	1 38.30	„ „ 15.32
26	„ 13 14.1	0.59	3 0.49	„ „ 15.18
27	„ 11 33.06	0.67	4 47.36	„ „ 21.09
28	„ 9 17.1	0.68	6 59.13	„ „ 16.91
29	„ 6 38.56	+0.67	+ 9 35.29	„ „ 14.52

Mean	57 16 15.2
Luni-solar nutation	+ 7.5
Reduction, Jan. 1, 1827	+ 0.26
Mean zenith distance of Tropic of Cancer, Jan. 1, 1827	57 16 22.96
From former observation of Tropic of Capricorn, Jan. 1, 1827	10 20 57.91
Half diff. mean obliquity, Jan. 1, 1827	23 27 42.52
Half sum latitude of the observation	33 48 40.43

Southern Solstice, December 1827.
Observed alternately direct and by reflection.

1827.	True Meridian Zenith Dist. of Sun's Centre.	Corr. for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	True Zenith Distance of Tropic of Capricorn.
	° ′ ″	′	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Dec. 3	11 49 13.01	+0.4	1 27 57.8	10 21 15.60
6	„ 24 24.66	0.77	1 3 17.25	„ „ 8.18
7	„ 17 13.47	0.8	„ 55 55.8	„ „ 18.47
8	„ 10 13.9	0.82	„ 49 0.65	„ „ 14.12
9	„ 3 39.44	0.81	„ 42 32.15	„ „ 8.10
10	10 57 45.72	0.76	„ 36 30.5	„ „ 15.98
12	„ 47 0.92	0.57	„ 25 47.9	„ „ 13.59
13	„ 42 19.98	0.44	„ 21 8.3	„ „ 12.12
14	„ 38 8.83	0.30	„ 16 55.97	„ „ 13.16
16	„ 31 5.41	+0.0	„ 9 54.24	„ „ 11.17
17	„ 28 16.78	−0.15	„ 7 6.17	„ „ 14.01
18	„ 25 55.54	0.29	„ 4 44.51	„ „ 10.74
19	„ 24 2.97	0.41	„ 2 51.80	„ „ 10.76
20	„ 22 41.49	0.49	„ 1 27.33	„ „ 13.67
21	„ 21 46.36	0.52	„ 0 31.15	„ „ 14.69
22	„ 21 8.11	0.53	„ 0 3.30	„ „ 4.28
23	„ 21 11.99	0.51	„ 0 3.79	„ „ 7.69
24	„ 21 41.09	0.44	„ 0 32.64	„ „ 8.01
25	„ 22 51.85	−0.36	„ 1 29.78	„ „ 21.71
28	„ 28 29.21	+0.05	„ 7 10.84	„ „ 18.32

	10 21 12.718
Luni-solar nutation	− 8.51
Mean zenith distance of Tropic of Capric.	10 21 4.20
Mean zenith distance of Cancer from all preceding observation	57 16 24.8
Half sum latitude of the observatory	33 48 44.5

But by applying to the above zenith distance 10° 21′ 4″.20, the mean obliquity 23° 27′ 43″.1 found with the mural, we obtain 33° 48′ 47″.4 for latitude.

Remarks.—To avoid misconstruction, I remark, that the corrections for sun's latitude, reduction to solstice, luni-solar nutation, and reductions to the commencement of the respective years, have always been applied with the signs adapted for finding the zenith distance of the mean tropic. Thus the correction for the sun's latitude is always applied with the opposite sign, and the luni-solar nutation in the southern solstice with the same sign, but in the northern solstice with the opposite sign, to what the solar tables give.

Northern Solstice, June 1828.

1828.	True Meridian Zenith Dist. of Sun's Centre.	Corr. for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	True Zenith Distance of Tropic of Cancer.
June 12	56° 57′ 54.85″	+0.17″	18′ 20.30″	57° 16′ 15.32″
13	57 1 41.76	0.31	14 39.18	„ „ 21.25
14	„ 4 51.50	0.42	11 23.35	„ „ 15.27
15	„ 7 43.59	0.49	8 31.77	„ „ 15.85
16	„ 10 9.9	0.53	6 5.04	„ „ 15.47
17	„ 12 16.0	0.50	4 2.95	„ „ 19.45
18	„ 13 50.08	0.49	2 25.42	„ „ 10.00
19	„ 15 8.69	0.43	1 12.99	„ „ 22.10
20	„ 15 57.40	0.28	0 25.1	„ „ 22.78
21	„ 16 17.50	0.16	0 2.2	„ „ 19.66
22	„ 15 57.30	+0.04	0 4.08	„ „ 1.42
25	„ 13 24.6	−0.38	2 38.3	„ „ 2.52
26	„ 11 47.4	0.53	4 18.92	„ „ 5.79
28	„ 7 25.61	0.75	8 54.74	„ „ 19.6
29	„ 4 13.45	0.81	11 48.96	„ „ 1.61
30	„ 1 6.0	0.83	15 8.33	„ „ 13.50
July 2	56 52 59.4	−0.73	22 59.17	„ 15 57.84
				57 16 13.46
Luni-solar nutation				+ 9.3
Mean zenith distance of Tropic of Cancer.				57 16 22.76
Mean obliquity				23 27 43.1
Latitude				33 48 39.66

This solstice was observed partly by reflection.

Southern Solstice, December 1828.
Observed alternately direct and by reflection.

1828.	True Mer. Zen. Distance of Sun's Apparent Place.	Corr. for Sun's Latitude.	Reduction to Solstice.	True Zenith Distance of Tropic of Capricorn.
Dec. 14	10° 35′ 17.34″	−0.32″	−14′ 2.37″	10° 21′ 14.65″
15	„ 31 53.9	−0.19	10 38.92	„ „ 14.80
16	„ 29 1.96	−0.05	7 43.36	„ „ 18.55
17	„ 26 34.9	+0.08	5 15.73	„ „ 19.25
18	„ 24 29.9	0.24	3 16.41	„ „ 13.73
19	„ 22 56.43	0.38	1 45.20	„ „ 11.61
20	„ 21 54.93	0.50	0 42.15	„ „ 13.28
21	„ 21 19.77	+0.59	− 0 7.48	„ „ 12.88
				10 21 14.83
Luni-solar nutation				− 9.8
Mean zenith dist. of Tropic of Capricorn				10 21 5.03
Mean obliquity				23 27 42.78
Latitude				33 48 47.81

This solstice was interrupted on account of my departure.

Solstices observed with the Mural Circle.

The reductions of these solstices have been made as well with the view of deducing the obliquity of the ecliptic from the polar point found by upper and lower culminations of circumpolar stars, as to correct this polar point by an assumed obliquity, for the reduction of the stars observed with the mural circle.

Northern Solstice, June 1822.

1822.	Limb.	Therm.	Barom.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.	Refr. Par.	Semidiam.	Reduction to Solstice.	Correction for Lat.	S. P. D. of Tropic not corrected for Polar Point. I.	II.	III.	IV.
		°	inches.												
June 9	L	55.4	29.97	113° 7′ 45.0″	7′ 31.5″	7′ 50.5″	7′ 47.7″	1′ 21.23″	15′ 46.65″	34′ 40.67″	0.41″	113° 28′ 0.21″	27′ 47.11″	28′ 6.11″	28′ 3.21″
10	U	56	„ .80	112 40 57.0	40 36.4	41 3.5	41 4.0	„ 19.07	„ „ .55	29 33.96	+0.26	„ 27 36.94	„ 16.34	27 43.44	27 43.94
11	U	58	„ .63	„ 45 56.8	45 35.0	45 53.0	45 56.0	„ 18.47	„ „ .47	24 51.11	−0.12	„ „ 53.0	„ 31.20	„ 49.2	„ 51.8
12	U	59.7	„ .75	„ 50 3.2	49 58.7	50 3.7	50 0.0	„ 20.46	„ „ .38	20 32.59	0.03	„ „ 42.62	„ 38.12	„ 43.12	„ 39.42
13	U	63	„ .80	„ 53 58.0	53 40.0	54 8.0	54 5.0	„ 18.52	„ „ .26	16 38.49	0.19	„ „ 41.12	„ 23.12	„ 51.12	„ 48.12
14	U	59.5	29.95	112 57 26.0	57 7.3	57 32.4	57 24.0	1 19.78	15 46.19	13 7.82	−0.30	113 27 39.51	27 20.51	27 45.91	27 37.51
15	U	59	30.09	113 0 25.0	0 13.7	0 37.0	0 25.5	„ 20.38	„ „ .12	10 3.52	0.31	„ „ 34.69	„ 23.39	„ 46.69	„ 35.19
16	U	54	„ .06	„ 3 4.7	2 56.7	3 21.0	3 8.5	„ 23.06	„ „ .05	7 22.98	0.39	„ „ 36.33	„ 28.53	„ 52.63	„ 40.13
18	L	59	29.90	„ 38 49.0	38 29.0	38 59.3	39 10.5	„ 22.01	„ 45.91	3 16.16	0.39	„ „ 40.87	„ 20.87	„ 51.17	28 2.37
19	U	52	„ .81	„ 8 38.7	8 26.3	8 50.5	8 56.5	„ 21.42	„ „ .85	1 49.86	0.32	„ „ 35.56	„ 22.16	„ 47.36	27 53.36
20	L	51.5	29.92	113 41 21.3	41 12.0	41 37.3	41 31.0	1 23.71	15 45.79	0 48.41	0.22	113 27 47.3	27 37.99	28 3.30	27 57.00
21	U	51.5	„ .90	„ 10 16.0	9 59.2	10 29.1	10 18.0	„ 21.84	„ „ .74	0 11.77	−0.12	„ „ 35.29	„ 18.49	27 48.39	„ 37.29
23	L	56.5	„ .71	„ 42 5.7	41 49.8	42 19.1	42 15.5	„ 21.16	„ „ .65	0 13.07	+0.17	„ „ 54.40	„ 38.50	28 7.8	„ 54.2
29	U	59	„ .99	„ 0 18.8	0 7.8	0 30.8	0 33.7	„ 20.2	„ „ .52	10 11.38	+0.85	„ „ 36.63	„ 25.63	27 48.49	„ 51.22
Mean												113 27 42.46	27 28.09	27 47.49	27 48.22
Polar point												+8.70	+25.30	−1.70	+2.5
True S. P. D. of Tropic												113 27 51.16	27 53.39	27 49.19	27 50.72

Mean of the four Microscopes	113° 27′ 51.115″
Luni-solar nutation	−6.77
Reduction to January 1, 1823	−0.22
Mean obliquity, January 1, 1823	23 27 44.125

Southern Solstice, December 1822.

1822.	Limb.	Therm.	Barom.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.	Refr. Par.	Semidiam.	Reduction to Solstice.	Correction for Lat.	S. P. D. of Tropic not corrected for Polar Point. I.	II.	III.	IV.
			inches.												
Dec. 14	U	86°	29.48	104° 27′ 26.0″	27′ 46.5″	22′ 42.3″	22′ 33.0″	7.94″	16′ 16.86″	16′ 4.8″	+0.2″	104° 27′ 46.3″	28° 6.7″	28° 2.5″	27° 53.2″
15	L	82.8	„ .59	„ 56 32.8	56 51.0	56 44.3	56 39.6	8.6	„ „ .91	12 26.1	+0.1	„ „ 58.4	„ 16.6	„ 9.9	28 5.2
17	U	76.7	„ .67	„ 17 47.0	18 19.0	18 18.0	17 56.0	8.2	„ 17.21	6 32.3	−0.2	„ „ 39.9	„ 11.9	„ 10.9	27 41.9
19	U	71.3	„ .92	„ 13 47.4	14 21.4	14 2.7	13 56.2	8.3	„ „ .36	2 31.1	0.5	„ „ 41.5	„ 15.5	27 56.8	„ 49.3
20	L	85.5	„ .75	„ 45 11.7	45 45.0	45 17.4	45 24.3	8.3	„ „ .36	1 12.7	0.6	„ „ 49.3	„ 22.6	„ 55.0	28 1.9
21	U	75.2	29.95	104 11 54.4	12 17.2	11 57.1	11 45.9	8.3	16 17.56	0 22.7	−0.7	104 27 56.8	28 19.6	27 59.5	27 48.3
22	L	80.8	30.04	„ 44 2.3	44 30.7	44 21.8	44 13.6	8.5	„ „ .44	0 1.0	0 8	„ „ 51.5	„ 19.9	28 11.0	28 2.8
23	L	85	29.98	„ 44 5.3	44 38.8	44 26.6	44 17.5	8.4	„ „ .54	0 7.6	0.9	„ „ 47.6	„ 21.1	„ 8.9	27 59.8
24	U	91.8	„ .95	„ 12 4.2	12 40.7	12 40.4	12 10.3	7.9	„ „ .6	0 42.6	0.9	„ „ 46.2	„ 22.7	„ 22.4	„ 52.3
25	U	98	30.00	„ 13 11.0	13 39.5	13 24.3	13 11.3	7.8	„ „ .72	1 45.8	0.9	„ „ 49.8	„ 18.3	„ 3.1	„ 50.1
27	L	86.5	„ .89	„ 49 16.1	49 44.3	49 33.2	49 18.3	8.5	„ „ .66	5 17.0	0.8	„ „ 49.1	„ 17.3	„ 6.2	„ 51.3
28	U	91	„ .97	„ 19 1.4	19 38.9	19 20.5	19 14.3	8.0	„ „ .76	7 45.0	−0.7	„ „ 41.5	„ 19.0	„ 0.6	„ 54.4
Mean												104 27 48.16	28 17.6	28 5.6	27 54.8
Polar point												37 55 37.2	56 9.2	55 57.0	55 43.9
True S. P. D. of Tropic												66 32 10.96	32 8.4	32 8.6	32 10.9

Mean of the four Microscopes	66° 32′ 9.71″
Luni-solar nutation and reduction	+5.68
	66 32 15.39
Mean obliquity, January 1, 1823	23 27 44.61

Northern Solstice, June 1826.

1826.	Limb.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	Microscopes. II.	Microscopes. III.	Microscopes. IV.	Refr. Par.	Semidiam.	Reduction to Solstice.	Correction for Lat.	S. P. D. of Tropic not corrected for Polar Point. I.	II.	III.	IV.
		inches.	°												
June 3	L	29.95	66	113° 9′ 19″	9′ 20″.5	9′ 20″.3	9′ 30″	1′ 16″.97	15′ 47″.4	1° 13′ 31″.1	−0″.53	24° 8′ 19″.2	8′ 20″.7	8′ 20″.5	8′ 29″.2
4	U	„ .97	62	112 45 12.4	45 12.6	45 2.5	45 18.8	„ 16.65	„ 47.3	„ 6 2.0	0.4	„ „ 17.9	„ 18.2	„ 8.0	„ 24.4
5	L	30.01	55	113 23 56	23 55	23 48	23 58.5	„ 19.74	„ 47.2	„ 58 56.6	0.2	„ „ 24.9	„ 24.0	„ 17.0	„ 27.5
6	U	29.92	61	112 59 1.7	59 0	58 52.7	59 1.7	„ 17.38	„ 47.1	„ 52 14.2	−0.1	„ „ 20.3	„ 18.6	„ 11.3	„ 20.2
7	L	„ .74	60	113 36 55	36 54	36 43.7	37 1.7	„ 19.1	„ 46.9	„ 45 55.9	+0.1	„ „ 23.2	„ 22.2	„ 11.9	„ 29.8
9	L	29.95	58	113 48 20.5	48 18.5	48 11.2	48 20.8	1 20.65	15 46.8	1 34 31.1	+0.3	24 8 25.7	8 23.8	8 16.4	8 26.1
10	U	„ .98	56	„ 21 55.7	21 49	21 42.3	21 59.2	„ 19.7	„ 46.7	„ 29 24.7	0.4	„ „ 27.2	„ 20.5	„ 13.4	„ 30.7
12	L	30.15	55	114 2 21	2 21	2 12.0	2 27.8	„ 22.5	„ 46.5	„ 20 24.8	0.5	„ „ 22.4	„ 22.4	„ 13.4	„ 29.2
13	L	„ .25	51	„ 6 17	6 23	6 13.0	6 27.0	„ 23.9	„ 46.4	„ 16 31.4	0.5	„ „ 26.4	„ 32.5	„ 22.4	„ 36.5
14	U	„ .24	49	113 38 9	38 8	38 0	38 17	„ 22.5	„ 46.3	„ 13 2.4	0.4	„ „ 20.6	„ 19.6	„ 11.6	„ 28.6
15	L	30.14	55	114 12 49	12 46	12 39.3	12 53.5	1 23.1	15 46.2	1 9 58.2	+0.4	24 8 29.9	8 27.0	8 20.2	8 34.5
16	L	29.91	63	„ 15 35.7	15 28	15 18.5	15 37.6	„ 21.3	„ 46.1	„ 7 18.7	0.3	„ „ 29.8	„ 22.1	„ 12.6	„ 31.7
17	U	„ .80	67.5	113 46 16.2	46 12.8	46 1.5	46 18.6	„ 18.4	„ 46.0	„ 5 3.8	−0.1	„ „ 24.3	„ 21.0	„ 9.6	„ 26.8
18	U	„ .97	56	„ 48 2	48 2	47 53	48 2.7	„ 21.1	„ 46.0	„ 3 13.3	0.2	„ „ 22.1	„ 22.1	„ 13.1	„ 22.8
19	U	30.05	53	„ 49 23	49 20	49 13	49 23.1	„ 21.9	„ 45.9	„ 1 47.9	0.3	„ „ 18.4	„ 15.4	„ 8.4	„ 18.5
20	L	30.03	57	114 22 3	21 59	21 52	22 6.7	1 23.0	15 45.9	1 1 47.0	−0.4	24 8 26.7	8 22.7	8 15.7	8 30.4
21	U	29.87	61.5	113 50 59	50 59	50 48.8	51 3.7	„ 19.9	„ 45.8	„ „ 11.2	0.5	„ „ 15.4	„ 15.5	„ 5.2	„ 20.2
22	L	„ .84	65.5	114 22 51.5	22 51.5	22 40.2	22 57.5	„ 21.0	„ 45.8	„ „ 0.0	0.6	„ „ 26.1	„ 26.1	„ 11.8	„ 32.1
23	U	30.03	57	113 51 0.3	51 0	50 53.5	51 5.3	„ 21.2	„ 45.8	„ „ 13.7	0.7	„ „ 20.3	„ 20.0	„ 13.5	„ 25.3
24	L	29.70	55	114 21 54	21 52.5	21 44.2	22 0	„ 22.4	„ 45.8	„ „ 52.1	0.8	„ „ 21.9	„ 20.4	„ 12.1	„ 27.9
25	U	29.63	55	113 49 20	49 16.1	49 12	49 26	1 20.3	15 45.7	1 1 55.2	−0.8	24 8 20.4	8 16.5	8 12.4	8 26.1
26	U	„ .93	53	„ 47 55	47 45	47 49	47 57.5	„ 21.5	„ 45.7	„ 3 23.1	0.8	„ „ 24.5	„ 14.5	„ 18.5	„ 27.0
27	L	30.19	50	114 17 28.7	17 23	17 12.7	17 33.3	„ 24.5	„ 45.7	„ 5 15.7	0.8	„ „ 22.4	„ 16.7	„ 6.4	„ 27.0
28	U	„ .23	53	113 43 47	43 44	43 32.7	43 47.3	„ 22.1	„ 45.6	„ 7 33.0	0.7	„ „ 27.0	„ 24.0	„ 12.7	„ 27.3
29	U	„ .113	55	„ 41 4.4	41 6	40 52.8	41 6.3	„ 21.2	„ 45.6	„ 10 14.9	0.6	„ „ 25.5	„ 27.1	„ 13.9	„ 27.4
July 1	L	„ .05	58.5	114 6 0.0	5 55	5 49.3	6 5	„ 21.7	„ 45.5	„ 16 51.9	0.4	„ „ 27.7	„ 22.7	„ 17.0	„ 32.7

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
	24 8 23.47	8 21.4	8 13.15	8 27.7
Luni-solar nutation..	+5.00	5.0	5.0	5.0
S. P. D. of Tropic of Cancer from zero of circle......	24 8 28.5	8 26.4	8 18.15	8 32.7
Polar point by circumpolar stars	40 44.7	40 43.5	40 43.6	40 48.0
Mean obliquity June 15, 1826	23 27 43.8	27 42.9	27 34.55	27 41.7

Mean of four Microscopes........... 23° 27′ 41″.5

But assuming the obliquity = 23° 27′ 43″.9 as given in the Nautical Almanack,

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
we have for polar points...............	40′ 44″.6	40′ 42″.5	40 34.25	40′ 48″.8
the circumpolar stars give............	40 44.7	40 43.3	40 41.7	40 48.2

Southern Solstice, December 1826.

1826.	Barom.	Ther.	Observed S.P.D.	Limb.	Refract. Parallax.	Reduct. to Solstice.	Semidiameter.	Corr. for Sun's Lat.	True South Polar Dist. of Tropic*.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″		″	° ′ ″	′ ″	″	° ′ ″
Dec. 1	29.75	102	68 32 36.79	L	9.25	1 44 10.2	16 15.5	−0.16	66 32 20.18
3	30.26	73	67 41 41.32	U	9.55	„ 25 47.5	„ 15 8	0.34	„ „ 18.83
4	30.15	75	68 5 44.92	L	9.85	„ 17 13.9	„ 15.9	0.42	„ „ 24.55
5	29.94	81	67 25 2.64	U	9.00	„ 9 6.3	„ 16.0	0.52	„ „ 20.82
6	29.91	90	67 49 55.52	L	9.08	„ 1 25.6	„ 16.2	0.54	„ „ 22.26
7	29.97	89	67 10 5.34	U	8.60	0 54 9.8	„ 16.3	−0.51	„ „ 19.89
10	29.72	83	67 23 30.72	L	8.69	„ 35 4.6	„ 16.6	0.25	„ „ 17.96
11	29.88	81	67 18 2.29	L	8.69	„ 29 36.9	„ 16 7	0.10	„ „ 17.28
12	30.01	75	66 40 28.57	U	8.61	„ 24 36.3	„ 16.8	+0.05	„ „ 17.67
13	30.08	74	67 8 34.09	L	9.03	„ 20 3.3	„ 16.9	0.20	„ „ 23.12
14	30.08	80	66 31 50.85	U	8.39	„ 15 57.8	„ 16.9	+0.35	„ „ 18.69
15	30.214	78	67 0 54.32	L	8.82	„ 12 20.1	„ 17.0	0.51	„ „ 26.55
21	29.94	78	66 48 54.27	L	8.66	„ 0 21.82	„ 17.5	0.76	„ „ 24.37
22	29.99	75	66 15 55.82	U	8.83	„ 0 0.83	„ 17.5	0.67	„ „ 21.98
23	29.99	83	66 16 5.84	U	8.1	„ 0 8.16	„ 17.6	0.59	„ „ 23.93
24	30.05	79	67 49 12.62	L	8.56	„ 0 43.82	„ 17.7	+0.45	„ „ 20.11
25	30.05	75	66 17 42.99	U	8.2	„ 1 47.84	„ 17.7	0.30	„ „ 21.35
26	30.10	72	66 19 15.28	U	8.4	„ 3 20.14	„ 17.7	0.29	„ „ 21.53
29	29.95	72	66 26 40.62	U	8.4	„ 10 46.51	„ 17.7	0.25	„ „ 20.46
30	29.90	74	66 30 4.94	U	8.4	„ 14 11.55	„ 17.8	−0.11	„ „ 19.48
1827.									
Jan. 2	29.77	79.3	67 15 46.27	L	8.89	„ 27 13.3	„ 17.8	−0.55	„ „ 23.51
3	29.63	80	66 48 22.40	U	8.35	„ 32 30.0	„ 17.8	0.56	„ „ 17.99
4	29.41	89	67 26 46.07	L	8.63	„ 38 13.3	„ 17.8	0.51	„ „ 23.09
5	29.45	81	67 0 19.42	U	8.44	„ 44 23.9	„ 17.7	0.40	„ „ 21.26
6	29.50	81	67 39 37.1	L	9.02	„ 51 1.6	„ 17.7	0.29	„ „ 26.53
7	29.75	76	67 46 40.05	L	9.38	„ 58 6.0	„ 17.7	−0.14	„ „ 25.59
8	29.704	83	67 54 15.57	L	9.31	„ 35 36.9	„ 17.7	0.0	„ „ 30.28
9	29.83	83	68 2 15.69	L	9.52	1 13 34.2	„ 17.6	+0.15	„ „ 33.56
10	29.74	88	67 37 56.13	U	9.03	1 21 57.8	„ 17.6	0.30	„ „ 25.26
11	29.84	83.5	68 19 17.04	L	9.75	1 30 47.5	„ 17.5	+0.44	„ „ 22.23
						Mean			66 32 22.344
						Luni-solar nutation			−6.32
									66 32 16.02
						Mean obliquity, Jan. 1, 1827.			23 27 43.98

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* In the above Solstice the Polar Point has been already applied to the South Polar Distances.

Northern Solstice, June 1827.

1827.	Limb.	Barom.	Inside Ther.	Out-side Ther.	Observed Mean of the four Microscopes.	Bessel's Refract.	Paral.	Semidiameter.	Reduction to Solstice.	Cor. for Sun's Lat.	Apt. Obliquity not corr. for Polar Point.
		inches.	°		° ′ ″	′ ″		′ ″	° ′ ″		° ′ ″
June 1	L	30.313	68	60	112 25 32.7	1 24.98	7.04	−15 47 6	1 31 36	+0.68	23 42 39.72
2	L	30.246	56.5	62	,, 33 55.95	,, 24.99	7.04	,, 47.5	,, 23 15.3	0.65	,, ,, 42.25
3	L	30.134	56	66.5	,, 41 43.82	,, 24.11	7.15	,, 47.4	,, 15 17.85	0.60	,, ,, 31.83
5	U	30.076	....	69.5	,, 24 58.62	,, 22.70	7.12	,, 47.1	,, 0 33.0	0.39	,, ,, 34.69
8	U	30.152	59	61.5	,, 44 5.85	,, 25.32	7.15	,, 46.9	0 41 22.35	−0.08	,, ,, 33.19
~~13~~	~~U~~	~~30.105~~	~~........~~	~~57.5~~	~~113 8 12.25~~	,, 27.01	7.19	,, 46.3	,, 17 24.65	0.65	,, ,, 42.37
14	L	29.797	....	55	,, 43 17.55	,, 28.79	7.23	,, 46.24	,, 13 50.02	0.67	,, ,, 42.22
15	L	29.828	55	65	,, 46 26.72	,, 27.03	7.23	,, 46 13	,, 10 39.9	0.68	,, ,, 39.61
16	U	30.034	....	58.5	,, 17 35.2	,, 27.30	7.20	,, 46.02	,, 7 54.39	0.64	,, ,, 36.07
18	L	30.232	....	58	,, 53 28.12	,, 30.08	7.25	,, 45.96	,, 3 37.34	0.53	,, ,, 41.77
19	U	30.205	....	58	,, 23 22.2	,, 28 27	7.21	− ,, 45.9	,, 2 5.905	−0.32	,, ,, 34.74
21	L	29.96	....	63	,, 56 40.15	,, 28.43	7·25	,, 45.8	,, 0 17.66	0.04	,, ,, 33.15
24	U	29.864	....	60.8	,, 24 50.25	,, 26.79	7.21	,, 45.65	,, 0 40.905	+0.43	,, ,, 36.815
25	U	30.206	....	59	,, 23 54.6	,, 27.93	7.21	,, 45.6	,, 1 38 36	0.51	,, ,, 39.79
26	L	30.029	....	60	,, 53 56.52	,, 29.30	7.25	,, 45.58	,, 3 0.57	0.59	,, ,, 34.15
27	L	30.04	....	60.5	,, 52 14.02	,, 29.25	7.25	,, 45.57	,, 4 47.52	0.67	,, ,, 38.64
28	L	30.00	54	54	,, 50 5.42	,, 29.90	7.25	,, 45.55	,, 6 59.12	0.69	,, ,, 42.33
29	U	29.973	....	52	,, 15 54.38	,, 28.3	7.20	,, 45.53	,, 9 35.37	0.67	,, ,, 37.05
July 2	U	29.52	....	59	,, 5 48.0	,, 28.95	7.17	,, 45.5	,, 19 50.9	0.42	,, ,, 46.60
4	U	30.34	54	58	112 56 49.72	,, 27.15	7.18	,, 45.6	,, 28 42.5	+0.13	,, ,, 37.92
11	U	30.074	55	56	,, 44 58.95	,, 26.21	7.17	− ,, 45.7	1 12 12.8	−0.70	,, ,, 44.39
Mean											23 42 38.54
Polar point per circumpolar stars ...											−15 2.36

Apparent obliquity...............23° 27′ 36″.18
Luni-solar nutation .... +7 .5
Reduction to Jan. 1, 1828... −0 .26

Mean obliquity, Jan. 1, 1828 23 27 43 .42

Southern Solstice, December 1827.

1827.	Limb.	Barom.	Therm.	Semidiam.	Refr. Par.	Reduction to Solstice.	Corr. for Sun's Lat.	S. P. D. of Tropic not corrected for Polar Point.				Mean of four Microscopes.
								I.	II.	III.	IV.	
		inches.	°	′ ″		° ′ ″		° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Dec. 3	L	29.948	76	16 15.6	9.92	1 27 57.8	+0.4	66 47 6.42	47 9.22	47 11.22	47 10.92	47 9.445
5	U	29.927	77	,, 15.87	9.64	,, 11 5.06	0.68	,, 46 59.13	47 7.43	,, 4.13	,, 6.38	,, 4.277
6	U	30.028	74	,, 16.0	9.17	,, 3 17.25	0.77	,, 47 3.17	,, 8.17	,, 5.17	,, 13.67	,, 7.545
7	U	29.99	83	,, 16.13	8.8	0 55 55.8	0.80	,, 46 54.9	46 57.94	46 59.9	,, 4.4	46 59.285
8	U	29.928	90	,, 16.27	8.51	,, 49 0.65	0.82	,, 46 57.22	47 7.72	47 2.32	,, 7.12	47 3.595
9	U	29.742	100	,, 16.36	8.11	,, 42 32.15	0.81	,, 47 5.91	,, 14.41	,, 6.91	,, 17.41	,, 11.16
10	L	29.70	84.3	,, 16.49	8.83	,, 36 30.5	0.76	,, 47 6.56	,, 13.26	,, 4.66	,, 13.6	,, 9.52
12	L	29.606	90.5	,, 16.73	8.54	,, 25 47.9	0.57	,, 46 57.57	,, 7.97	,, 6.57	,, 11.47	,, 5.895
13	U	29.577	99.5	,, 16.84	7.66	,, 21 8.3	0.44	,, 46 58.94	,, 7.66	46 57.84	,, 6.64	,, 2.77
14	L	29.784	80.5	,, 17.02	8.68	,, 16 55.97	+0.30	,, 46 54.5	,, 9.0	47 11.6	,, 17.7	,, 8.2
16	U	30.223	91.3	,, 17.11	8.03	,, 9 54.24	0.00	,, 46 56.81	,, 9.7	46 59.6	,, 6.7	,, 3.2
17	L	30.19	86	,, 17.19	8.63	,, 7 6.17	−0.15	,, 47 5.12	,, 8.82	47 3.52	,, 12.12	,, 7.39
18	L	29.97	96	,, 17.28	8.18	,, 4 44.51	0.29	,, 46 59.3	,, 10.3	,, 9.1	,, 15.1	,, 8.45
19	L	29.772	103.7	,, 17.36	7.91	,, 2 51.8	0.41	,, 47 1.4	,, 9.9	,, 12.4	,, 14.0	,, 9.42
20	U	29.65	82.5	,, 17.44	7.86	,, 1 27.33	0.49	,, 46 57.3	,, 8.5	,, 6.6	,, 7.3	,, 4.925
21	L	29.853	73	,, 17.50	8.66	,, 0 31.15	0.52	,, 46 59.08	,, 10.18	,, 9.78	,, 9.18	,, 7.055
22	U	29.726	83	,, 17.52	7.82	,, 0 3.30	0.53	,, 46 52.87	,, 7.17	,, 1.47	,, 6.17	,, 1.92
23	L	29.892	84	,, 17.57	8.37	,, 0 3.79	0.51	,, 46 54.39	,, 3.89	46 56.09	,, 5.89	,, 0.065
25	L	29.706	102	,, 17.67	7.89	,, 1 29.78	0.36	,, 46 51.64	,, 8.64	47 6.54	,, 5.84	,, 3.165
28	L	30.034	83.3	,, 17.85	8.37	,, 7 10.84	+0.05	,, 47 1.95	,, 5.35	46 58.05	,, 7.75	,, 3.275
Mean								66 46 59.21	47 8.26	47 4.673	47 9.968	47 5.528
Polar point per circumpolar stars............								,, 14 37.14	14 41.05	14 39.49	14 41.58	14 39.81
Mean S.P.D. of Tropic of Capricorn...... 66° 32′ 17″.208												
Mean S.P.D. of Cancer from last Solstice 113 27 43.42								66 32 22.07	32 27.21	32 25.18	32 28.39	32 25.718
Half diff. mean obliquity, Jan. 1, 1828 ... 23 27 43.108								Luni-solar nutation				−8.51

The mean of all the observations derived from the upper limb is 66° 32′ 15″.98, from the lower limb 66° 32′ 18″.215, the mean of the two is 66° 32′ 17″.096, which gives for obliquity 23° 27′ 43″.162; this is probably the most correct way to proceed. From these observations it appears that I observe the Sun's apparent diameter too great.

Northern Solstice, June 1828.

1828.	Limb.	Barom.	Ther.	Observed South Polar Distance.	Refract. Parallax.	Semidiameter.	Reduction to Solstice.	Corr. for Sun's Lat.	Apparent Obliquity of Ecliptic.
		inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″
June 2	U	30.03	59	111 53 10.9	1 16.82	15 47.5	1 17 13.7	−0.82	23 27 27.58
4	U	29.90	58	112 8 6.5	„ 17.14	„ 47.1	1 2 17.3	0.77	„ „ 37.2
6	L	29.76	57	„ 53 12.55	„ 19.44	„ 46.95	0 48 54.6	0.57	„ „ 38.4
7	L	29.49	58.2	„ 59 16.3	„ 18.79	„ 46.8	„ 42 48.9	0.3	„ „ 36.89
9	L	29.47	62	113 10 14.4	„ 18.67	„ 46.7	„ 31 48.8	0.17	„ „ 35.0
10	L	29.75	56	„ 15 6.5	„ 20.90	„ 46.55	„ 26 55.1	−0.0	„ „ 39.55
11	U	29.71	56	112 48 0.3	„ 19.15	„ 46.42	„ 22 25.5	+0.17	„ „ 31.54
13	U	30.06	50	„ 55 51.7	„ 21.71	„ 46.30	„ 14 39.65	0.31	„ „ 39.66
14	L	29.99	57.3	113 30 37.7	„ 22.19	„ 46.22	„ 11 23.59	0.42	„ „ 37.26
15	L	29.65	70	„ 33 28.0	„ 18.86	„ 46.13	„ 8 31.9	0.49	„ „ 33.12
16	U	29.69	66.5	„ 4 22.6	„ 18.17	„ 46.05	„ 6 5.04	+0.53	„ „ 32.39
17	L	30.05	60	„ 37 53.1	„ 22.29	„ 45.97	„ 4 2.95	0.50	„ „ 32.87
18	L	30.18	56.5	„ 39 37.45	„ 23.74	„ 45.88	„ 2 25.57	0.49	„ „ 41.37
19	U	30.35	58.2	„ 9 8.5	„ 21.97	„ 45.8	„ 1 12.98	0.43	„ „ 29.71
20	U	29.295	58	„ 9 58.7	„ 21.85	„ 45.8	„ 0 25.21	0.28	„ „ 31.84
21	L	30.27	60	„ 41 51.3	„ 23.12	„ 45.7	„ 0 2.25	+0.16	„ „ 31.13
22	U	30.23	65.5	„ 10 19.1	„ 20.31	„ 45.7	„ 0 4.08	0.04	„ „ 29.23
23	L	30.18	70	„ 41 26.65	„ 21.13	„ 45.6	„ 0 30.72	−0.08	„ „ 32.82
25	U	30.25	58.3	„ 7 38.6	„ 21.49	„ 45.6	„ 2 38.23	0.38	„ „ 23.54
26	L	30.22	61.5	„ 37 37.15	„ 22.99	„ 45.6	„ 4 18.92	0.53	„ „ 32.93
28	L	30.27	62.5	„ 32 59	„ 22.69	„ 45.6	„ 8 53.24	−0.75	„ „ 28.58
29	L	30.15	66	„ 30 7.4	„ 21.14	„ 45.5	„ 11 49.12	0.81	„ „ 31.35
30	U	30.13	58	112 55 20.6	„ 20.48	„ 45.5	„ 15 18.12	0.83	„ „ 33.87
July 2	U	29.86	61	„ 47 29	„ 18.66	„ 45.5	„ 22 59.4	0.73	„ „ 31.83
4	L	29.82	54.5	113 9 32.15	„ 21.00	„ 45.5	„ 32 27.2	0.52	„ „ 34.23
5	U	30.14	57	112 32 42.8	„ 19.37	„ 45.5	„ 37 47.0	−0.31	„ „ 34.36
6	U	30.25	57	„ 27 0.7	„ 19.49	„ 45.6	„ 43 31.0	0.15	„ „ 36.65
7	U	30.01	55.5	„ 20 52.8	„ 18.74	„ 45.6	„ 49 38.7	−0.00	„ „ 35.8
Mean by upper limbs									23 27 32.37
Mean by lower limbs									27 34.71
Mean of centre									23 27 33 54
Luni-solar nutat. and reduct. to Jan. 1, 1828									+9.5
Mean obliquity, Jan. 1, 1828									23 27 43 04

In this Solstice the Polar Point had been previously applied to the Observations.

The Solstice for December 1828, which was observed alternately direct and by reflection, has been already recorded, page 11, amongst the Observations for the Latitude.

Observations of Planets.

1. Inferior Conjunctions of Venus.

Observations of the inferior Conjunction of Venus, December 1826, with the Mural Circle.

The following South Polar Distances of Venus observed with the mural circle are neither corrected for refraction nor parallax. In the Observations after conjunction, the interval between the transits is to be deducted from the sun's culmination on the next following day, in order to have the transit of Venus on the given day. From December 18, till the 28th, the weather was unfavourable.

Before Conjunction.						After Conjunction.					
1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Observed S. P. D. of Venus.	Limb.	Interval between the Transits of ♀ 1st Limb and ⊙ Centre.	1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Observed S. P. D. of Venus.	Limb.	Interval between the Transits of ♀ 2nd Limb and ⊙ Centre.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″		h m s		inches.	°	° ′ ″		h m s
Dec. 1	29.72	100	64 18 42.84	U	2 15 22.9	Dec. 28	29.95	71.5	70 19 57.14	U	0 34 21.66
3	30.26	71	64 38 32.39	U	2 7 8.77	29	29 90	73	70 32 42.14	U	0 41 4.84
4	30.15	75	64 49 50.52	L	2 2 45.27	Jan 3	29 51	89	71 27 43.12	U	1 12 51.95
5	29.90	84	65 0 28.32			4	29.45	79 5	71 36 52.95	U	1 18 46.82
6	29.87	86	65 11 29.26	L	1 53 21.66	5	29.51	79 5	71 45 13.62	U	1 24 31.27
7	29.97	89	65 21 49.44	U	1 48 23.29	6	29.75	80	71 52 53.94	U	1 30 5.7
10	29.72	82	65 58 28.6	L	1 32 20.96	7	29 72	78 2	71 59 54.21	U	1 35 29.62
11	29.84	84	66 10 50.57	L	1 26 37.81	8	29.873	78	72 6 9.37	U	1 40 42.95
12	30.00	75	66 23 43.18	L	1 20 43.71	9	29.79	86	72 11 42.77	U	1 45 45.35
14	30.074	78	66 49 2.45	U	1 8 27.35	10	29 82	82	72 16 40.37	U	1 50 36.65
15	30.214	78	67 2 37.8	U	1 2 4.79						
16	30.18	78	67 16 28.49	U	0 55 34.61						
17	30.02	80	67 30 43.07	U							

On December the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, I had repetitions on Venus about the meridian, with Reichenbach's Circle, of which the abstract is subjoined.

1826.	Corr. Zen. Dist.	Limb.	Reduct. to the Meridian.	Change of Declination.	Semidiameter.	Merid. Zenith Distance.
	° ′ ″		′ ″	″		° ′ ″
Dec. 15	11 41 40.3	Cent.	− 49 49.94	+ 10.5	......	10 52 0.86
	11 39 30.5	Cent.	− 47 18.64	− 10.9	......	11 52 0.96
Dec. 16	11 50 59.61	U	− 45 50.76	+ 10.77	+ 30″	11 5 49.62
	11 10 24.81	Cent.	− 4 35.63	− 3.0	......	11 5 46.18
Dec. 17	11 25 40.66	Cent.	− 5 54.61	− 3.6	......	11 19 42.45
Dec. 18	11 54 29.3	Cent.	20 29.95	− 7.7	......	11 33 51.65

The above Zenith Distances are corrected for Refraction, but not for Parallax. The Reduction to the Meridian will serve to correct the Parallax. The culminations of Venus observed with the transit, have been corrected for semi-diameter, and the hour angle thence deduced is corrected for the acceleration of Venus above the fixed stars, which is here additive. It depends upon the relative situation of the Sun and Venus, whether in the repetitions left and right the planet can always be observed on the same side of the wire, or whether it must be observed alternately on different sides. The mean arc will be accordingly the zenith distance of the centre, or that of one of the limbs.

Inferior Conjunction of Venus, July and August 1828, observed with the Mural Circle and Transit at Paramatta.

The lower limb of Venus has been observed throughout. The observed Right Ascensions are those of the first limb before the conjunction, but after conjunction those of the last limb of Venus. The Sun's Parallax has been subtracted from his Refraction, but to Venus no Parallax has been applied.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Stars' Names.	Observed Apparent Æ.	Observed S. P. D.	Refraction.	Sun's Semidiameter.	Correct. S. P. D. of Stars' Apparent Place.
	inches.	°		h m s	° ′ ″	′ ″		° ′ ″
July 11	30.05	50	Sirius		73 30 18.4	0 18.00	......	73 30 36.1
July 12	30.05	53	Sun's upp. limb	7 24 55.31	111 44 23.525	1 17.56	......	112 1 26.89
	30.00	54	Venus's low. limb	8 57 15.38	103 59 33.65	1 3.62	......	104 0 37.27
	29.98	51	Arcturus	14 7 50.83	110 3 40.25	1 19.4	......	111 4 59.6
	29.96	52	Sirius	6 37 34.27	73 30 21.60	0 17.94	......	73 30 39.54

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Stars' Names.	Observed Apparent Æ.	Observed S. P. D.	Refraction.	Sun's Semidiameter.	Correct. S. P. D. of Stars' Apparent Place.
	inches.	°		h m s	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	° ′ ″
July 13	29.936	53.5	Sun's upp. limb	7 28 59.85	111 35 52.9	1 16.7	15 45.8	111 52 55.4
	29.936	57.2	Venus's low.limb	8 56 6.95	103 49 58.2	1 2.81	......	103 51 1.0
	29.91	50	Sirius	6 37 34.09	73 30 22.25	0 17.99	......	73 30 40.24
July 14	29.90	56	Sun's low. limb	7 33 3.75	111 58 37.1	1 16.25	„ 45.9	111 44 7.5
	....	....	Venus's low.limb	8 54 48.12	103 40 56.25	1 2.53	......	103 41 58.5
	30.05	56	Sirius	6 37 34.11	73 30 22.5	0 17.85	......	73 30 40.3
July 15	30.02	60	Sun's upp. limb	7 37 6.72	111 17 57.6	1 14.86	„ 45.9	111 34 58.36
	30.00	60.8	Venus's low.limb	8 53 20.11	103 32 28.4	1 1.79	......	103 33 30.2
	30.00	52	Arcturus	14 7 51.05	110 3 41.3	1 19.28	......	110 5 0.6
	29.99	57	Sirius	6 37 33.99	73 30 24.7	0 17.78	......	73 30 40.35
July 16	29.94	60	Sun's upp. limb	7 41 9.63	111 8 30.3	1 14.15	„ 46	111 25 30.45
	29.89	61	Venus's low.limb	8 51 43.44	103 24 44.08	1 1.3	......	103 25 45.4
	29.83	57	Arcturus	14 7 50.96	110 3 38.82	1 18.02	......	110 4 56.84
	29.74	59.5	Aldebaran	4 26 4.88	106 8 15.5	1 7.26	......	106 9 22.8
	29.703	65.6	Sirius	6 37 34.35	73 30 24.75	0 17.56	......	73 30 42.3
July 17	29.68	67.3	Sun's low. limb	7 45 11.97	111 30 6.45	1 13.35	„ 46	111 15 33.75
	....	69	Venus's low.limb	8 49 58.92	103 17 17.0	0 59.6	......	103 18 16.6
	29.65	63	Arcturus	14 7 51.09	110 3 43.7	1 16.55	......	110 5 0.25
	29.65	60	Antares	16 18 55.69	63 57 18.02	0 7.71	......	63 57 25.73
	29.85	59	Aldebaran	4 26 5.95	106 8 15.15	1 7.3	......	106 9 22.45
July 18	29.844	66	Sun's low. limb	7 49 13.71	111 19 48.4	1 13.47	„ 46.1	111 5 15.77
	....	66.5	Venus's low.limb	8 48 6.17	103 10 33.85	1 0.0	......	103 11 33.85
	29.87	62	Vindemiatrix	12 53 38.32	101 52 8.67	0 58.95	......	101 53 7.6
	29.90	59	Arcturus	14 7 50.81	110 3 39.1	1 17.89	......	110 4 57.0
	30.02	45.2	Antares	16 18 55.37	106 8 13.4	1 9.9	......	16 9 23.3
	30.02	55	Sirius	6 37 34.47	73 30 19.75	0 17.87	......	73 30 37.62
July 19	29.995	60.2	Sun's upp. limb	7 53 14.75	110 37 36.1	1 12.8	„ 46.2	110 54 35.1
	29.98	60	Venus's low limb	8 46 6.02	103 4 29.75	1 0.86	......	103 5 30.61
	29.96	55.5	Vindemiatrix	12 53 38.55	101 52 6.45	0 58.91	......	102 53 5.36
	29.95	53	Arcturus	14 7 50.57	110 3 40.8	1 18.89	......	110 4 59.69
	29.95	51	Antares	16 18 56.82	63 57 18.05	0 7.92	......	63 57 25.97
July 20	29.622	55.3	Aldebaran	4 26 4.87	103 8 4.2	1 7.56	„ 46.26	103 9 11.76
	29.622	55.3	Sirius	6 37 34.33	73 30 4.1	0 17.61	......	73 30 21.71
July 21	29.59	57	Sun's upp. limb	8 1 15.13	110 15 2.6	1 17.94	„ 46.32	110 32 6.86
	29.58	57	Venus's low.limb	8 41 44.30	102 54 5.8	1 0.03	......	102 55 5.83
	29.59	52	Arcturus	14 7 51.26	110 3 30.1	1 18.18	......	110 4 48.28
July 22	29.60	56.5	Sun's upp. limb	8 5 14.89	110 3 36.45	1 10.62	„ 46.45	110 20 33.52
	29.604	56.5	Venus's low.limb	8 37 34.95	102 50 58.02	1 0.05	......	102 51 58.07
	29.94	48	Aldebaran	4 26 5.44	106 8 6.82	1 9.34	......	106 9 16.16
	29.94	54.5	Sirius	6 37 34.39	73 30 18.5	0 17.83	......	73 30 36.33
July 23	29.96	59	Sun's low. limb	8 8 13.31	110 23 7.5	1 12.17	15 46.51	110 9 33.13
	29.96	60.5	Venus's low.limb	8 37 0.33	....	......	......	

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Stars' Names.	Observed Apparent Æ.	Observed S. P. D.	Refraction.	Sun's Semidiameter.	Corrected S. P. D. of Stars' Apparent Place.
	inches.	°		h m s	° ' "	' "	' "	° ' "
July 23	30.15	41.2	Aldebaran	4 26 4.63	106 8 12.0	1 10.40	......	106 9 22.4
	30.10	50.7	Sirius	6 37 34.72	73 30 25.75	0 17.95	......	73 30 43.70
24	30.094	57.5	Sun's low. limb	8 13 11.88	110 10 47.1	1 12.18	15 46.57	109 56 12.71
	30.088	57	Venus's low. limb	8 34 31.41	102 43 32.5	1 0.66	......	102 44 33.16
	30.072	41.3	Aldebaran	....	106 8 14.5	1 10.56	......	106 9 25.06
25	29.985	56	Sun's low. limb	8 17 9.11	110 58 6.2	1 14.65	15 46.7	110 43 34.15
			Venus's low. limb	8 31 58.54	102 41 12.1	1 0.58	......	102 42 12.68
	30.18	40	Aldebaran	4 26 4.87	106 8 11.1	1 10.99	......	106 9 22.09
	30.214	53.7	Sirius	6 37 34.33	73 30 22.82	0 18.03	......	73 30 40.85
26	30.200	58	Sun's upp. limb	8 20 6.78	109 13 33.6	1 9.81	15 46.8	109 30 30.25
			Venus's low. limb	....	102 39 30.2?	1 59.84	......	102 40 30.04
	30.338	34	Aldebaran	4 26 5.49	106 8 11.3	1 12.19	......	106 9 23.49
	30.38	55	Sirius	6 37 34.01	73 30 23.8	0 18.09	......	73 30 41.89
27	30.24	43.7	α Orionis	5 45 53.49	97 21 3.02	1 51.83	15 47.0	97 21 54.85
	30.24	47	Sirius	6 37 34.45	73 30 21.95	0 17.92	......	73 30 39.87
28	30.176	57	Sun's upp. limb	8 28 58.93	108 46 39	1 8.59	15 47.1	109 3 34.69
29	30.012	56.7	Sun's low. limb	8 32 53.36	109 4 11.15	1 9.07	15 47.2	108 49 33.02
30	30.117	54	Sun's low. limb	8 36 48.40	108 49 57.6	1 9.07	15 47.3	108 35 19.37
	30.264	42	α Orionis	5 45 53.21	97 21 6.8	1 52.05	......	97 21 58.85
	30.261	46	Sirius	6 37 34.46	73 30 22.8	0 18.03	......	73 30 40.83
	30.25	55	Venus's low. limb	8 16 30.92	102 39 23.32	1 1.15	......	102 40 24.47
31	30.25	55	Sun's low. limb	8 40 42.42	108 35 18.25	1 8.52	15 47.4	108 20 39.37
	30.245	49.3	Sirius	6 37 34.53	73 30 28.3	0 18.22	......	73 30 46.52
	30.224	55	Venus's low. limb	8 14 1.61	102 40 54.95	1 1.19	......	102 41 56.14
Aug. 1	30.224	55	Sun's upp. limb	8 44 35.99	107 48 51.0	1 6.52	15 47.5	108 5 45.02
	30.234	34.5	Aldebaran	5 26 5.41	106 8 13.85	1 11.87	......	106 9 25.72
	30.250	51.3	Sirius	6 37 34.38	73 30 25.8	0 18.14	......	73 30 43.94
	30.25	56	Venus	8 11 36.72	102 42 48.25	1 1.16	......	102 43 49.31
2	30.233	57	Sun's upp. limb	8 48 29.30	107 33 40.7	1 5.5	15 47.7	107 50 33.9
	30.25	37.2	Aldebaran	4 26 5.92	106 8 12.8	1 11.54	......	106 9 24.34
	30.25	49.4	Sirius	6 37 34.71	73 30 27.57	0 18.21	......	73 30 45.78
	30.228	56	Venus's low. limb	8 9 15.83	102 45 7.85	1 1.22	......	102 46 9.07
3	30.22	57	Sun's upp. limb	8 52 21.12	107 18 10.42	1 5.1	......	107 35 3.37
			Aldebaran	4 26 5.7				
	30.233	49	Sirius	6 37 34.7	73 30 30.7	0 18.2	......	73 30 48.9
	30.23	56	Venus's low. limb	8 7 1.22	102 47 53.7	1 1.33	......	102 48 55.03
4	30.175	60	Sun's low. limb	8 56 12.92	107 34 7.55	1 5.15	15 48.0	107 19 24.7

Inferior Conjunction of Venus, July and August 1828, observed with the Repeating Circle.

1828.	Mer. Zen. Dist. of the lower limb of Venus corrected for Refraction.	1828.	Mer. Zen. Dist. of the lower limb of Venus corrected for Refraction.
	° ′ ″		° ′ ″
July 16	47 14 30.9	July 24	46 33 13.3
17	„ 7 1.9	25	„ 31 11.6
18	46 59 17.3	26	„ 29 22.3
19	„ 54 28.5	30	„ 29 5.8
21	„ 44 9.2	31	„ 30 28.3
22	„ 39 56.8	Aug. 1	„ 32 38.8
23	„ 36 13.4	2	„ 34 59.1

N.B. Parallax has not been applied.

2. *Oppositions of Mars observed at Paramatta.*

Opposition of Mars, February 1822.

These observations are the means of numerous observations made about the meridian, and reduced to the Time of the Culmination of Mars.

1822.	Stars' Names.	Mars has + more or − less Right Ascension than Star.	Mars North or South of Star.
		′ ″	′ ″
Feb. 15	ι Leonis	− 1 47.328	2 35.15 N.
	446 Mayer	+ 1 38.915	9 19.2 S.
16	446 Mayer	+ 0 6.049	0 34.84 S.
17	446 Mayer	....	8 32.07 N.
	Anon.	....	16 19.73 S.
23	H. C. pag. 222	− 4 36.239	1 15.88 S.

Mars must have eclipsed 446 Mayer on the 16th February.

Opposition of Mars, May 1826.

Comparisons of Mars with 2 α Libræ.

1826.	Diff. of Æ.	Diff. of Declin.
	m s	′ ″
May 5	+ 5 40.1	25 43.3 S.
6	+ 4 10.13	21 54.6
7	....	17 55.7
8	+ 1 10.0	13 54.8
10	....	5 54.5
12	....	2 2.3 N.

Observed Polar Distances.

1826.	S. P. D. of Mars Centre corrected for Refraction.
	° ′ ″
May 5	74 15 12.2
6	„ 19 6.5
7	„ 23 8.5
8	„ 27 11.5
10	„ 35 2.9
12	„ 43 1.2

Opposition of Mars, June and July 1828, observed with the Mural Circle and Transit at Paramatta.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Stars' Names.	Observ. App. Æ.	Obs. S. P. D.	Refraction.	True S. P. D.
	inches.	°		h m s	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″
June 20	30.27	37	φ Sagittarii	18 34 58.44	62 50 34.4	7.00	62 50 41.4
			σ Sagittarii	18 44 39.59	63 29 57.8	7.78	63 30 5.58
			Mars	18 54 2.67	62 46 25.55	6.94	62 46 32.49
			τ Sagittarii	....	62 5 8.8	6.19	62 5 14.99
21	30.27	37	φ	18 34 58.58	62 50 30.8	7.0	62 50 37.8
			σ	18 44 39.58	63 29 58 2	7.78	63 30 5.98
			Mars	18 52 58.19	62 41 9.3	6.84	62 41 16.14
			τ	....	62 5 15.9	6.19	62 5 22.09
26	30.27	51	φ	18 34 58.65	62 50 31.3	6.81	62 50 38.11
			σ	18 44 39.43	63 29 52.5	7.56	63 30 0.06
			Mars	18 47 6.65	62 15 33.3	6.21	62 15 39.51
			τ	18 56 15.35	62 5 13.0	6.04	62 5 19.04
27	30.31	48.7	φ	18 34 58.25	62 50 20.3	6.84	62 50 27.14
			Mars	18 45 51.78	62 10 49.3	6.17	62 10 55.47
			τ	18 56 15.75	62 5 15.6	6.07	62 15 21.67
28	30.21	55	φ	18 34 58.42	62 50 30.0	6.89	62 50 36.89
			Mars	18 44 35.61	62 6 5.82	6.00	62 6 11.82
			τ	18 56 15.74	62 5 13.3	5.98	62 5 19.28
29	30.13	49	φ	18 34 58.54	62 50 29.4	6.80	62 50 36.2
			Mars	18 43 18.32	62 1 34.7	5.97	62 1 40.67
			τ	18 56 15.84	62 5 15.2	6.04	62 5 21.24
July 1	29.75	49	φ	....	62 50 32.4	6.69	62 50 39.09
			Mars	18 15 40.97	61 52 54.25	5.75	61 53 0.00
			σ	18 44 39.53	63 29 58.4	7.44	63 50 5.86
			τ	18 56 15.5	62 5 19.22	5.96	62 5 25.18
3	29.75	47	φ	....	62 50 36.45	6.77	62 50 43.22
			Mars	18 38 1.86	61 44 51.3	5.65	61 44 57.95
			σ	18 44 39.66	63 29 59.7	7.39	63 30 7.09
			τ	18 56 15.69	62 5 21.4	5.90	62 5 27.30
4	30.04	49	φ Sagittarii	....	62 50 43.2	6.76	62 50 49.96
			Mars	18 36 42.62	61 41 10.25	5.52	61 41 15.77
			σ	18 44 39.43	63 29 55.85	7.53	63 30 3.38
			τ	18 56 15.54	62 5 21.5	5.98	62 5 27.48
5	30.213	42.2	Mars	18 35 22.57	61 37 31.7	5.67	61 37 37.37
			σ	18 44 39.695	63 30 1.6	7.68	63 30 9.28
			τ	18 56 15.69	62 5 24.4	6.14	62 5 30.54
6	30.10	36.8	Mars	18 34 3.39	61 34 11.5	5.64	61 34 17.14
			σ	18 44 39.61	63 30 2.0	7.73	63 30 9.73
			τ	18 56 15.78	62 5 24.7	6.18	62 5 30.88
9	29.714	51	Mars	18 30 9.69	61 25 8.35	5.38	61 25 13.73
			φ	18 34 58.39	62 50 35.1	6.68	62 50 41.78
			σ	18 44 39.64	63 30 0.3	7.40	63 30 7.70
			τ	18 56 15.77	62 5 19.85	6.04	62 5 25.89

The Moon.

The Moon's orbit, during the intervals between her transits over the meridians of the Observatories at Paramatta and in Europe, is sufficiently known to deduce her Parallax from the following South Polar Distances observed at Paramatta. These South Polar Distances answer to the culminations of the Moon's centre, and are different from the times for which the Moon's right ascensions are given in page 28, which correspond to the transit of the first or second limb, and must be reduced to the former, by applying the time in which the Moon's semidiameter passes the meridian in apparent solar time.

The refraction has been applied, but semidiameter and parallax have not.

South Polar Distances of the Moon.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Refract.		South Pol. Dist.			Limb.
	inches.	°	′	″	°	′	″	
May 3	30.21	53	0	28.3	82	3	16.7	L
27	29.87	58.5	0	57.4	101	26	52.0	L
28	30.00	55	0	47.07	95	28	51.6	L
29	29.93	48.5	0	38.26	89	29	10.8	L
30	29.75	49	0	30.12	83	40	16.9	L
31	29.57	54	0	22.98	78	12	37.2	L
June 1	29.70	52	0	17.59	73	17	16.9	L
2	29.92	48	0	14.16	69	5	38.08	L
3	29.71	51	0	9.72	65	50	25.2	L
14	30.00	42	1	4.84	103	51	29.6	L
28	30.00	50	0	19.36	74	44	11.0	L
29	29.99	48	0	14.56	70	17	26.8	L
30	30.00	45.7	0	10.8	66	43	25.5	L
July 25	30.09	51	0	21.67	76	33	15.1	L
26	30.22	50	0	16.03	71	46	23.2	L
29	29.85	50.7	0	7.1	63	13	38.0?	L
Aug. 11	30.03	41.2	1	50.2	118	1	22.1	L
23	29.87	60.7	0	13.19	69	19	49.6	L
24	30.07	57.2	0	9.85	65	58	27.9	L
25	30.04	57.4	0	7.66	63	46	38.7	L
29	29.74	47	0	12.09	68	1	42.2	U
Sept. 11	30.00	50	1	20.78	110	28	5.98	U
18	29.71	75	0	19.54	75	52	20.95	L
19	29.52	73	0	14.59	71	8	29.0	L
20	29.80	70	0	10.82	67	20	37.5	L
21	29.38	67.6	0	8.15	64	39	14.7	L
22	29.33	69.2	0	6.78	63	13	10.8	L
23	29.63	64	0	6.26	62	38	7.1	U
30	29.53	58.3	0	44.0	94	14	47.3	U
Oct. 8	29.77	60.8	1	22.1	111	42	32.1	U
9	29.95	60	1	9.4	106	51	39.5	U
26	29.82	59	0	30.61	84	27	56.25	U
27	29.89	56	0	39 79	90	56	25.6	U
28	30.05	52.5	0	50.89	97	35	53.2	U
Nov. 5	29.78	60	1	12.36	108	12	6.2	U
7	29.77	63.2	0	48.18	96	51	43.0	U
9	30.10	67	0	30.63	84	51	3.2	U
10	30.03	76	0	23.45	79	12	44.5	U
25	30.00	67	0	55.44	100	52	28.44	U
Dec. 24	29.92	77	1	14.02	109	44	2.67	U
25	29.92	77	1	27.33	114	6	2.03	U
26	29.92	70.2	1	40.81	117	23	59.4	L
1823.								
Feb. 21	29.83	69	1	36.55	116	19	8.15	L
Mar. 21	29.65	71.5	1	27.48	114	5	27.83	L
23	29 99	62	1	3.44	104	23	32.5	L
Apr. 15	29.90	72	1	39.0	117	1	55.9	U
17	29.81	68.5	1	31.1	114	51	14.8	L
18	29.705	72.5	1	17.3	110	59	8.0	L
19	30.152	58	1	7.94	105	57	34.0	L
May 19	29.95	58	0	37.61	89	30	58.81	L
21	29.85	58	0	22.75	77	58	46.7	L
June 15	29.692	58	0	39.90	91	19	4.75	L
1826.								
May 18	29.768	42	0	28.58	82	8	43.53	L
20	30.09	38	0	18.03	73	3	3.81	L
June 13	30.21	43.5	0	39.06	89	31	21.16	L
14	30.18	44	0	31.65	84	15	35.07	L
16	29.91	57	0	19.12	74	49	36.35	L
26	30.14	29	0	49.29	95	12	14.8	L
27	30.22	29.5	0	56.8	99	36	7.05	L
28	30.00	33.0	1	5.37	103	34	17.67	L
29	30.05	50	1	10.08	106	28	49.28	L
July 13	30.06	46.5	0	21.65	76	24	24.55	L
15	30.13	42	0	14.73	70	9	3.45	L
16	30.10	31.5	0	13.81	69	3	24.71	L

Table (continued).

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Refract.		South Pol. Dist.			Limb.
	inches.	°	′	″	°	′	″	
July 17	30.08	30	0	14.28	69	31	43.55	L
24	30.03	40	0	52.37	97	39	26.29	L
25	29.67	39	1	0.26	101	51	42.26	L
26	29.55	38.5	1	8.3	105	32	10.0	L
27	29.97	43	1	16.16	108	33	9.3	L
28	30.03	46	1	22.45	110	46	36.45	L
Aug. 11	29.85	57	0	15.02	71	1	6.27	L
12	30.06	54	0	13.56	69	26	22.96	L
22	29.50	46	1	3.28	103	52	9.6	L
Sept. 16	29.65	57	0	43.28	93	36	5.03	L
Nov. 9	30.10	57	0	38.8	90	8	57.4	U
Dec. 12	30.03	63	1	17.10	109	54	44.35	U
1827.								
Feb. 5	29.73	70	1	15.04	109	52	2.19	U
16	29.60	57	0	22.5	77	54	4.9	U
Mar. 17	30.04	62.5	0	16.36	72	19	52.01	U
18	30.03	57.5	0	14.40	70	22	43.1	U
Apr. 12	29.64	51.5	0	22.15	77	15	58.85	U
May 3	29.77	65	1	5.99	105	55	4.44	L
4	29.91	53.3	1	0.57	102	38	31.27	L
6	30.09	57	0	45.11	94	19	11.9	L
7	30.07	59.2	0	37.75	89	34	6.77	L
9	30.124	53	0	25.65	80	1	23.32	L
June 2	30.204	55	0	48.49	96	10	18.1	L
7	30.14	48.5	0	19.011	74	14	56.8	L
13	29.86	42	0	26.45	80	24	42.67	L
July 3	30.14	48.5	0	25.68	79	50	36.2	L
4	30.35	46	0	21.32	75	56	19.77	L
Aug. 3	30.12	52	0	14.98	70	42	48 38	L
16	30.36	45	1	23.39	110	43	42.31	L
17	30.10	46.5	1	21.4	110	23	49.3	L
31	30.15	55	0	15.19	70	58	44.89	L
Sept. 1	30.30	51.4	0	16.12	71	38	27.02	U
2	30.10	46.7	0	18.94	74	9	31.14	U

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Refract.		South Pol. Dist.			Limb.
	inches.	°	′	″	°	′	″	
Sept. 3	30.002	48	0	23.07	77	45	38.67	U
15	30.01	47	1	12.46	107	17	29.51	U
26	29.95	72.5	0	15.29	71	39	8.01	L
30	30.114	52	0	21.55	76	29	0.87	U
Oct. 1	30.003	61	0	25.65	80	27	32.55	U
30	29.81	74	0	34.28	88	6	17.15	U
Dec. 31	30.07	60	1	17.64	109	53	42.66	U
1828.								
Jan. 28	30.12	60	1	17.06	109	39	18.78	U
29	29.98	65.6	1	13.31	108	46	0.2	U
Feb. 3	29.82	64	0	43.09	93	41	53.99	U
5	29.64	63	0	31.1	85	13	7.72	U
24	30.03	68.5	1	15.17	109	29	38.37	U
Mar. 31	29.65	67	0	30.08	84	34	18.88	L
Apr. 25	30.32	51	0	46.98	94	53	5.70	L
26	29.95	58	0	39.36	90	42	30.61	L
May 23	30.23	56	0	42.74	92	38	47.70	L
25	30.14	56	0	30.80	84	13	2.0	L
26	29.99	51	0	21.64	76	36	7.76	L
June 21	30.25	55	0	33.57	86	12	41.67	L
27	30.31	49	0	16.53	71	56	26.75	L
28	30.21	55	0	18.15	73	38	53.10	L
July 3	29.72	37.7	0	46.80	94	37	29.52	L
5	30.25	40.7	1	3.07	102	44	20.42	L
19	29.96	55	1	30.29	83	55	23.61	L
21	29.59	49	1	21.56	76	42	15.26	L
22	29.734	50	1	18.4	73	59	14.0	L
23	30.07	46	1	16.82	72	14	16.54	L
24	30.09	40.7	1	16.46	71	43	24.9	L
Aug. 20	30.10	50	1	16.42	71	58	12.47	L
21	30.11	51	1	16.59	72	9	27.01	L
22	30.20	49	1	18.40	73	41	37.97	L
Oct. 18	29.98	58	1	25.75	80	23	55.8	U

Comets.

A. The Comet of Encke in 1822.

By the assistance of Professor **Encke**'s Ephemeris of this Comet, I was enabled to re-discover it on the 22nd of June 1822, and shall now give my observations thereof more correctly reduced than they were transmitted by me at first for insertion in Professor **Schumacher**'s *Astronomische Nachrichten.*

1822.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Difference of Right Ascension.	Comet North or South of Star.
	h m s	m s	p
June 2	10 39 25	a −0 8.11	9.65 S.
3	11	b +0 18.0	10.86 S.
4	11 3	c +0 50.0	14.543 S.
5	11 8	d +0 32.8	5.345 N.
	11 25	d	4.9 N.
6	11 7 38.1	e +3 17.75	5.205 N.
7	11 3 10	f +0 43.35	18.678 N.
	11 33	1 ξ Gem. −3 26.0	2.965 N.
	11 33	g −4 46	
8	11 17 25	32 Gem. −1 41	19.224 S.
	11 17 25	g −1 3.6	30.529 S.
9	11	Anon. −0 9	8.245 S.
		Anon. +0 48	12.0 N.
10	11 20	i −0 30	−26.714 S.
	11 20	k −1 44	16.674 S.
	11 20	l −1 54	
11	11 24 39	m −0 40.6	
		n −0 47.17	−18.491 N.
		o −1 11.5	25.681 N.
12	11 40	p +0 8.28	+24.664 N.
		q +0 32.89	41.334 N.
13	11 37 45	r −0 42.22	0.03 N.
	11 40 32	s −0 11.70	9.46 S.
	11 47 56	t +3 15.5	24.364 S.
June 14	11 25	u +1 2	17.945 N.
	11 47 14	y +0 43	0.049 N.
		v +0 25.8	5.44 N.
	11 55	x +0 33.57	15.837 S.
		w +1 50.7	
	12 4	ω	16.61 S.
15	11 40 48	β +1 58.7	6.038 S.
		γ +1 53.8	6.172 N.
	12 3 27	δ − 24.0	17.34 N.
19	11 51 20	ε − 45.07	
	12 2 19	ε	2.847 N.
	12 15 43	ε − 39.36	
	12 21 6	ε	2.105 N.
	12 33 41	ε − 36.4	
	12 47 0	ε	0.79 N.
20	12 16 53	ζ −2 6.42	
		η −2 12.5	
	12 22 46	ζ	15.02 S.
	12 31 36	η	27.04 S.
21	12 8 27	θ + 31.555	
	12 10 36	θ	0.675 S.
22	13 18 46	ι − 23.5	2.0 S.
23	12 51 36	λ + 20.75	
	12 52 38	κ +1 32.44	
	12 56 8	κ	23.132 S.
	12 57 30	μ 14.5	
	13 1 30	λ	12.101 S.
	13 14 30	μ	0.533 N.

The compared fixed Stars have been designated in their order in the Latin and Greek alphabets. + means that the Comet had more, − that it had less right ascension than the Star; ε is P. VI. 144; g is 2 ξ Geminorum; k, p. 312, Hist. Cel.; l is 90 Geminorum Bode. The differences of declination are given in parts of the Micrometer, one part of which is = 65″.518.

The greater part of these Stars have been observed by myself in the Meridian, whence I have deduced their mean places for the beginning of 1823, as follows.

Stars.	Mean Æ. Jan. 1, 1823.	Ann. Variat.	Mean Declination Jan. 1, 1823.	Annual Variation.
	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″
a	92 46 33	52.02	17 50 13 N.	−0.966
b	93 42 25	52.04	17 4 54	−1.291
c	94 34 8	51.75	16 20 31	−1.593
d	96 12 15	51.40	15 27 35	−2.219
f	97 27 26	50.53	13 8 5	−2.600
g	98 50 14	50.496	13 4 45	−3.417
h	99 47 23	49.97		
i	100 32 11.7	49.718	11 0 0.3	−3.664
n	101 32 8.3	49.039	9 5 41.6	−4.001
o	101 38 33	48.99	8 57 57.3	−4.041
p	102 16 0.9	48.60	7 51 8.0	−4.256
s	103 12 40			
w	103 48 38	48.01	6 10 54.7	−4.779
x	104 7 42	47.99	6 9 6.0	−4.885
y	104 4 39	47.89		
β	104 47 56	47.48		
γ	104 49 4	47.40	4 27 0.2	−5.123
ε	110 5 23.8	45.39	1 32 45.1 S.	+6.87
ζ	111 46 30	44.93		
η	111 47 59	45.00	2 46 15.4	+7.431
θ	112 31 11.6			
κ	115 25 1	43.12	8 44 30	+8.59
λ	115 42 39	43.05	8 57 29	+8.685
μ	115 52 19	42.98	9 12 26	+8.735

The positions of the Comet are accordingly:

1822.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declination.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
June 2	10 39 25	92 43 56	17 39 43
3	11	93 46 24	16 53 2
4	11 3	94 46 9	16 4 36
6	11 7 38	96 41 58	14 22 48
7	11 3 10	97 37 35	13 28 40
8	11 17 25	98 33 44	12 31 15
10	11 20 0	100 24 12	10 30 49
11	11 24 39	101 19 48	9 26 9
12	11 40 0	102 17 31	8 18 22
13	11 42 4	103 15 2	7 6 31
14	11 55 0	104 15 35	5 51 51
15	11 40 48	105 16 59	4 33 41
19	12 13 38	109 54 46	1 29 44
20	12 16 53	111 14 22	3 14 29
22	13 18 46	114 12 14	7 8
23	12 53 55	115 47 41	9 9 48.4

B. Comet of September and October 1822, in Ophiucho.

I have stated on a former occasion that I was not the first discoverer of this Comet in Paramatta; but the following original observations thereof, which have never been published before, were made by myself.

1822.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Star.	Difference of Æ in Time.	Comet North or South of Star.	1822.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Star.	Difference of Æ in Time.	Comet North or South of Star.
	h m s		m s			h m s		m s	
Sept. 21	20 44 43	a	+0 46.7		Sept. 23	20 15 42.1	d	+0 31.53	
		b	−0 22.1				e	−0 38.43	
		c	−0 48.9			20 15 08	e	....	$5^p.9334$ S.
	20 43 56	a	....	$13^p.118$ S.					

1822.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Stars.	Difference of Æ in Time.	Comet North or South of Star.
	h m s		m s	
Sept. 24	20 11 28	f	+ 6.3	
		g	−2 23.2	
		h	−4 43.6	
	19 54 56	f	....	6^{p}.730 S.
	20 6 48.7	h	....	17.996 S.
	20 15 24.0	g	....	3.344 N.
26	19 52 45.0	i	+1 44.3	
	19 53 51.0	m	−3 49.5	
	19 57 50.8	l	+1 39.6	
	20 1 56.0	k	+1 40.04	
	19 53 51.0	l	....	1.933 N.
	20 16 21.0	n	....	15.232 S.
27	21 37 45	o	+1 35.2	23.885 N.
29	19 48 32.5	p	+8 48.5	4.785 N.
	20 47 43.4	q	+6 14.73	
	20 48 16.4	r	+5 23.32	
	20 48 16.4	s	−2 24.9	
	21 7 0.0	t	....	13.742 N.
	21 19 11.0	q	....	16.606 N.
30	20 16 32.3	t	+4 20.5	
	20 22 51.0	u	+0 4.15	
	20 22 51.0	v	+0 2.10	
	20 14 49.5	u	....	16·738 S.
	20 18 27.1	t	....	7.24 N.
	20 19 55.5	v	....	18.15 S.
Oct. 8	20 51 56	w	+4 3	
		x	+0 46	
		y	+0 45	
		z	−3 5	
	20 57 4	z	....	5.332 S.
12	20 0 54	α	+3 25.5	
		β	+2 33.83	
	20 5 45	γ	+0 36.83	
		δ	+1 26.3	
	21 0 50	δ	....	13.988 N.
	21 12 01.5	α	....	12.617 N.
	γ is 12^{p}.474 S	of	δ, and β 11^{p}.	734 S. of α.
16	21 18 34.6	ε	−0 51.54	
	21 29 47.8	ζ	−5 18.07	
	21 12 15	ε	....	15.499 N.
	21 31 3.6	ζ	....	4.154 S.
17	21 30 55	η	−1 2.92	20.14 S.
Oct. 21	21 51 21.3	ι	−0 11.33	
	22 3 4.8	ι	....	6^{p}.483 S.
	22 12 17.8	θ	+0 56.9	
	22 18 57	θ	....	8.557 S.
	22 18 57	κ	....	In parallel.
22	21 29 26.5	λ	....	16.798 N.
	21 32 6.3	λ	+2 11.82	
26	21 48 43.7	π	−2 11.7	
		μ	− 3.2	
	21 52 30	μ	....	6.5 N.
	22 10 14.3	ν	+ 34.0	13.017 S.
	22 12 15.3	ο	− 59.3	7.005 S.
	22 5 2.3	π	....	12.947 N.
27	21 44 36	φ	+2 8.6	
		τ	−4 26.5	
	21 51 19	υ	−5 7.6	
	21 58 59.3	υ	....	7.765 N.
	22 11 51.5	σ	−2 22.0	
	22 14 43.0	σ	....	17.004 S.
28	21 49 10.2	τ	−4 31.6	4.092 N.
	21 51 43.3	ρ	− 20.78	
	21 46 20.0	ρ	....	9.576 N.
29	21 52 34	ρ	− 25	19.312 S.
		ξ	+2 16.5	12.33 S.
30	21 57 35.2	χ	+1 4.7	
	22 2 51	χ	....	17.706 N.
Nov. 2	22 40 22.7	ω	+7 39.3	
	22 39 3.9	ω	....	20.553 S.
3	22 16 45	A	+ 26.2	
	22 17 10	A	....	2.7106 N.
4	22 35 38	B	+3 26	14.907 N.
7	22 45 20	C	+4 37.67	
	22 45 47.4	C	....	18.039 N.
8	22 53 39	C	+4 36.17	
	22 54 2	C	....	7.4573 S.
10	22 58 39	D	−3 50	
	23 3 46	D	....	25.835 N.
11	23 5 46	D	−3 52	1.216 N.

Mean Positions of the above Stars for the Time of the Comparison.

Stars.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.	Stars.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.
e	is P. XVI. 85				
h	λ Ophiuchi.		ζ	° ′ ″ 243 9 10.3	° ′ ″ 16 35 24.2 S.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	ι	241 22 22.5	19 37 13.3
i	243 29 28	0 25 55 S.	θ	241 39 29	19 39 9.3
k	243 30 50.5	0 16 16.9 S.	κ	....	19 46 30.3
l	243 31 10	0 8 24.9 S.	Anon.	240 49 7.8	20 56 11.1
m	244 54 44	0 27 35.2 N.	λ	241 1 2.3	20 38 40.0
n	243 29 28	0 9 49.3 N.	π	241 58 28.5	22 50 32
o H. C.	243 21 57	1 39 9 S.	φ	240 51 37.2	23 19 29.7
o Mayer	243 20 29	1 40 6	σ	241 58 30.2	22 50 32.4
p	241 15 56	3 13 44	τ	242 29 50	23 43 58
q	241 54 4	3 30 12	υ	242 40 19.3	23 16 36.7
r	242 6 30	3 35 8	ρ	241 27 15	23 49 34
s	244 3 42	3 27 12	ξ	Hist. Cel. p. 472.	
t	242 14 16	4 7 14	χ	241 2 35.3	25 1 3
u	243 18 32	3 48 39	ω	m Scorpii.	
v	243 19 3	3 47 24	A	87 Bode Scorpii.	
β	241 28 8.7	14 23 49.3	B	2 c Scorpii.	
Anon.	242 15 4.7	14 25 47.6	C	1345 Cœl. Aust.	
ε	242 2 51.7	16 56 11.2	D	P. XVI. 36	

Hence the following Positions of the Comet.

1822.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.	1822.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 23	20 15 46	244 30 8	3 10 22 N.	Oct. 27	22 6 51	241 23 20	23 8 57 S.
24	20 11 28	244 18 44	2 2 57	28	21 47 45	„ 21 58	23 39 17
26	20 8 52	243 55 51	0 6 39 S.	29	21 52 34	„ 21 0	24 10 40
27	21 37 46	243 45 45	1 13 3	30	22 2 51	„ 18 45	24 41 41
29	21 12 30	243 27 18	3 11 51	Nov. 2	22 39 4	„ 14 56	26 13 3
30	20 17 45	243 19 30	4 7 9	4	22 35 38	„ 12 43	27 11 15
Oct. 12	21 6 27	242 6 31	13 57 2	7	22 45 47	„ 10 12	28 36 41
16	21 21 39	241 49 49	16 39 36	8	22 54 2	„ 9 49	29 4 26
21	22 8 22	241 36 37	19 46 20	10	23 3 46	„ 7 51	29 59 56
22	21 29 26	241 34 0	20 20 18	11	23 5 46	„ 7 13	30 26 44
26	22 5 2.3	241 25 32	22 36 23				

From these Observations I have calculated the following Elements.

	Parabola.	Ellipsis.
Passage over Perihelion	1824, Oct. 24^d.164853	24^d.221201 Mean Time Paramatta.
Longitude of Perihelion	271° 40′ 32″	271° 36′ 18″.3
Longitude of Ascending Node	92 42 23	92 42 23
Inclination	52 40 41	52 40 41
Logarithm of Perihelion Distance	0.0592269.	
Logarithm of Eccentricity		9.9966440 $\phi = 82° 53' 11''$
Logarithm of half Parameter		0.3585731
Logarithm of half the Major Axis		2.1728525
Sidereal Revolution		663554.3 days = 1816.71 years.

C. Comet in the Lion, July 1824.

This Comet, which was not seen in Europe, was discovered and observed by me at Stargard in lat. 34° 10′ 11″ S. and long. 10ʰ 2ᵐ 41ˢ E. of Greenwich.

Original Observations made with a Circular Micrometer.

1824.	Mean Time at Stargard.	Stars.	Difference of Æ in arcu.	Difference of Declination in arcu.
	h m s		° ′ ″	′ ″
July 15	7 15	A	+0 34 10	11 S.
		B	+0 32 28.5	11 N.
16	7 15 53	C	+0 14 21	7 46 N.
		D	+0 1 39	10 20 S.
17	6 52	E	+0 13 52.5	12 26.2 S.
		F	+0 3 37.5	18 S.
		G	−0 11 43.5	25 33.3 N.
18	7 31 48	H	+0 4 23.2	2 52.5 N.
		K	−0 8 26.2	14 9.7 S.
19	7 20 15.2	K	+1 0 49.5	47 43.5 N.
		L	−0 4 10.7	6 38.2 N.
		M	−0 32 1.5	27 41.5 S.
	7 4 35	N	−0 20 21	39 34.7 S.
		O	−0 30 34.5	54 23.2 S.
	7 9 4	P	−0 51 39	37 52· S.
	7 18 20	Q	+0 3 1.6	47 5 N.
	7 24 12	R	+0 18 10.5	28 55 N.
	7 30 0	S	−0 14 19	37 47 N.
20	6 53 0.4	T	+0 13 24.7	54 58.6 S.
		U	−0 19 40.5	16 12.1 S.
	7 13 35	V	+0 1 25	10 S.
		W	−0 15 27	23 5 N.
21	6 48 45.7	T	+1 46 22	5 12 N.
	7 3 36	U	+1 14 6	44 46.8 N.
		Z	+0 4 1	33 20.7 N.
22	6 51 4.4	a	+0 19 36.2	2 41 S.
		b	−0 32 13.5	14 32 S.
		c	−0 53 5.0	14 21.3 S.
July 23	6 23 40	c	+0 25 34.5	41 19 N.
	6 41 24	e	−0 2 0	20 36 S.
	6 27 2	f	−0 15 23.7	6 33.7 S.
24	7 39 19	g	+0 27 46.5	11 51 N.
		h	−0 52 40	21 11.5 N.
25	6 55 16	i	−0 58 58	14 36 N.
		k	−1 18 26	20 17 N.
27	6 46 33	l	+0 18 23.6	31 53.2 N.
	7 0 15	m	−0 42 16.6	
28	7 0 39.2	n	−0 24 11.3	19 15.3 S.
	6 56 6	o	+0 13 48	41 5.2 N.
	7 1 28	p	−0 42 12	1 30.6 S.
29	6 52 17	n	+0 28 45.6	17 30.4 N.
31	6 56 20	r	−0 17 14	12 33 S.
		s	−0 29 35	24 49 S.
		t	−0 46 28	29 3 N.
Aug. 1	6 53 48	u	+0 43 55	1 30.3 N.
		v	+0 15 2	7 59.4 N.
		w	+0 27 26.2	19 26 N.
5	7 4 27	x	+0 31 1.5	10 57 S.
		y	−2 28 9	34 50.2 S.
		z	−3 5 52	38 44.2 S.
		α	−3 9 9	42 56.2 S.
6	6 53 57	β	+1 4 15	15 16 N.
		γ	+0 40 33	31 2 S.

Remark.—On the 15th of July the Comet was only observed through the diaphragm of the telescope without the micrometer.

Mean Places of the Stars for the Time of Comparison.

Stars.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.	Stars.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		° ′ ″	° ′ ″
A	145 44 26	3 38 31 N.	f	160 41 11	12 17 22 N.
B 7 Sext.	145 47 14	3 16 6	h	162 37 48	12 38 44
C	148 23 34	4 30 49	i P. X. 231.		
D	148 37 39	4 48 55	m P. XI. 4.	165 37 49.3	15 21 10
G 19 Sext.	150 55 3	5 28 44	n θ Leonis	166 15 16.1	16 23 17
H Hist. Cel. 226			p	166 33 7.0	16 4 12
K 43 Leonis	153 27 30	7 25 53	r 333 Hist. Cel.	168 36 27	18 16 19
L Messier	154 53 29.5	8 8 10	s 333 Hist. Cel.	168 48 15	18 18 15
M Messier	154 59 14.5	8 42 45	t 81 Leonis	169 6 48	17 25 14
T ρ Leonis	155 53 29	10 12 26	u 332 Hist. Cel.	168 19 10	18 23 56
U 49 Leonis	156 27 22	9 33 18	v 333 Hist. Cel.		
Z 457 Mayer	157 37 34	9 45 15	w 333 Hist. Cel.		
a Hist. Cel.	158 47 28	11 17 45	x Hist. Cel.	171 4 32	20 39 5
b ibid.	159 38 8	11 22 3	y Hist. Cel.	174 3 22	20 52 6
c 53 Leonis			α 93 Leonis	174 43 54	21 11 37
e	160 28 41	12 30 40.3	γ Hist. Cel.	171 28 13	21 24 50

Mean Positions of the Comet.

1824.	Mean Time at Stargard.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.	1824.	Mean Time at Stargard.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July 15	7 15	146 19 9	3 27 N.	July 24	7 39 19	161 45 8	12 59 55 N.
16	7 15 53	148 38 36	4 38	25	6 55 16	162 51 7	13 51 25
17	6 52	150 43 19	5 54 17	27	7 0 15	164 55 33	15 21 11
18	7 31 48	152 42 21.2	7 5 45	28	7 0 39	165 51 6	16 3 28
19	7 20 15	154 28 52	8 14 40	29	6 52 17	166 44 2	16 40 47
20	6 53 0	156 7 28	9 17 12	31	6 56 20	168 19 36	17 53 55
21	7 3 36	157 41 11	10 18 10	Aug. 1	6 53 48	169 3 22	18 25 49
22	6 51 4	159 7 15	11 14 27	5	7 4 27	171 35 16	20 28 23
23	6 41 24	160 26 6	12 10 10	6	6 35 57	172 8 46	20 54 5

Parabolical Elements of this Comet.

Passage over the Perihelion	1824, July 11^{d}.9313773
Longitude of the Perihelion	260° 16′ 32″
Longitude of the Ascending Node.........	134 19 9
Inclination	54 34 19
Perihelion Distance	0.591263

Motion retrograde.

D. Comet in the Lion, July 1825.

This Comet, which had been seen before in Europe, was discovered by me on the 9th of July at Stargard, where I made the following observations with a circular micrometer.

1825.	Mean Time at Stargard.	Stars.	Difference of Right Ascension in arcu.	Difference of Declination.	Number of Obs.
	h m s		° ′ ″	′ ″	
July 9	7 36 0	α	+16 0	39 56.2 S.	2
		β	− 1 51	31 57.0 N.	2
		γ	−13 47	12 32.2 N.	5
		Ano.	−37 9	3 8 N.	1
10	7 6 20	δ	+18 47	....	7
	7 2 47	δ	....	7 4 N.	5
	7 6 20	ε	−12 38	....	7
	7 2 47	ε	....	0 12 N.	5
	6 59 13	η	−29 43.5	....	4
	6 43 17	η	....	17 19 N.	2
	6 43 17	ζ	−41 27	6 2 N.	2
11	6 21 33.5	η	−19 10.5	38 58 S.	1
	7 4 8	θ	−31 18	35 28 N.	5
	6 57 2	81 ♌	−48 54	0 39 N.	6
July 12	7 8 14	ι	+0 3 7.5	0 11.9 N.	8
	6 53 1	θ	−0 20 48	21 37 S.	2
13	7 3 6	π	+1 11 37	25 4 N.	1
	7 10 18	κ	+0 12 35	19 49.4 N.	7
	7 42 4	λ	−0 7 49	43 38 N.	1
	7 11 44	μ	−0 8 25	28 33 N.	6
	7 29 39	ν	−0 10 5	40 58.5 N.	3
	7 3 6	ο	−0 21 18	27 38 N.	1
14	7 22	λ	+0 1 51	7 5 S.	1
		μ	−0 0 18	9 57 S.	1
15	7 7 42	ϱ	+0 13 52	28 23 N.	1
		σ	+0 8 49.5	10 39 N.	1
		τ	+0 1 7.5	3 27 S.	1

Mean Places of the Stars for the Time of Comparison.

Stars.	Mean Right Ascension.	Annual Variation.	Mean Declination.	Annual Variation.	Stars.	Mean Right Ascension.	Annual Variation.	Mean Declination.	Annual Variation.
	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″		° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″
α	167 39 36	47.51	20 2 13	19.51	81 ♌	169 7 34	47.27	17 24 56	19.68
β	167 58 33	47.37	18 49 30	19.54	ι	168 26 24	47.11	16 29 34	19.59
γ	168 10 7	47.38	19 9 3	19.55	κ	168 26 40	47.04	15 16 51	19.60
δ	167 49 1	47.49	18 6 0	19.59	λ	168 47 35	46.98	14 51 47	19.62
ε	168 19 55	47.27	18 23 42	19.58	μ	168 47 54	47.00	15 7 36.7	19.62
η	168 37 13	47.24	18 6 4	19.59	ν	168 49 27	46.98	14 54 37.5	19.62
ζ	168 48 59	47.22	18 17 59	19.61	τ	168 59 16	46.89	13 58 10	19.65
θ	168 49 36	47.20	16 50 32	19.61					

τ is the last star, page 148 of the *Histoire Céleste,* where the last wire should have been 58″.5 in lieu of 38″.5.

Positions of the Comet.

1825.	Mean Time at Stargard.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
July 9	7 36	167 56 18	19 21 38 N.
10	6 56 52	168 7 34.5	18 23 24
11	6 57 1.5	168 18 32	17 25 47
12	7 5 11	168 29 23	16 29 35.5
13	7 16 6	168 39 21	15 36 14
14	7 22	168 49 17.5	14 44 41.2
15	7 7 42	169 0 23.5	13 54 43

Parabolical Elements of the same.

Passage over Perihel. . . 1825, May 30^d.77265 Mean Time Stargard.

Longitude of Perihelion 273° 4′ 37″ from true Equinox, July 12.

Long. of Ascend. Node 20° 17′ 34″ from true Equinox, July 12.

Logarithm of Perihel. Distance 9.9552155.

Inclination .... 58° 35′ 58″

Motion retrograde.

E. Great Comet of 1825.

Of this Comet I shall give only my observations during those times when its positions either became less favourable to European observers, or rendered it invisible to them. During the remainder of its appearance it was very generally observed, and with better instruments than I was provided with.

Original Observations with a Circular Micrometer.

1825.	Mean Time at Stargard.	Star's Name or Number.	Diff. of Right Asc. in Time.	Differ. of Declin.	No. of Obs.
	h m s		m s	′ ″	
Oct. 2	10 40 40	η Eridani	+ 1 31.4	27 40.6 N.	8
		Sequens	− 29.3	7 29.3 N.	
3	9 57 58	a Anon.	+ 2 8.8	15 57 N.	3
	10 16 34	b ——	− 2 44.3	5 48.4 N.	6
	10 35 11	c ——	− 2 56.5	43 12.9 N.	3
5	8 40 15	g Anon.	− 3 13.3	31 7 N.	1
	8 55 48	f ——	− 2 13.8	4 26 N.	3
	8 57 5	i ——	− 4 24.4	20 33.9 N.	5
	9 3 35	π Ceti	− 7 0.2	23 33.5 S.	2
	9 11 54	h Anon.	− 3 21.0	13 0.3 N.	3
	9 20 58	e ——	+ 27.3	26 37 N.	6
	9 53 54	d ——	+ 1 5.6	41 57 N.	1
14	8 11 49	74	− 23.58	47 5.6 S.	1
		75	− 2 51.2	41 32.8 S.	1
	8 19 36	73	....	7 44.2 S.	2
	8 25 3	73	+ 32.95	....	2
	8 27 23	72	....	35 33 N.	1
	8 31 40	72	+ 3 36.85		
15	8 35 13.2	70	− 3 18.88	7 27.8 S.	1
	8 37 54	69	− 36.22	5 59.3 S.	1
16	8 14 46	Anon.	+ 1 31.15	16 24	
17	7 31 36	1	− 2 38.1	18 26.7 N.	2
	7 49 0	65	+ 48.9	13 4 S.	2
	7 49 0	k	− 1 38.1	19 31 N.	1
	8 6 25	64	+ 52.8	....	1
	8 6 25	m	− 4 31.1	25 0 N.	1
18	15 33 35	58	+ 12.6	19 50 N.	3
	15 34 36	54	+ 4 35.7	34 55 N.	1
	15 48 43	56	+ 54.4	40 14 N.	1
	15 48 43	59	− 12.1	41 49 N.	1
19	8 14 46	n. 1920 C. A.	+12 35.7	16 55.2 S.	1
		o	+ 6 51.8	21 25 S.	2
		p p. 95 C. A.	+ 6 28.2	6 56 N.	1
		q	+ 5 19.9	25 48 S.	2
	8 39 12	o	+ 6 38.6		
		q	+ 5 11.0		
	15 57 8	r C. A. p. 85	+ 2 22.8	....	1
	16 9 49	50	+ 1 30.0	31 24 N.	1
	16 15 49	51	+ 0 43.1	38 58 N.	1
20	7 26 24	s	− 2 42.6	20 S.	1
		t C. A. p. 85	....	1 28.5 N.	1
	7 35 51	49	+ 3 4.4	51 19 S.	2
	7 44 12.9	50	− 6 37.9	10 48 S.	3
		51	− 7 16.6	3 21.5 S.	3
21	15 53 9.3	45	+ 3 38.5	15 27.2 S.	4
		46 ι Phœ.	+ 3 20.9	19 56.5 S.	5
	h m s		m s	′ ″	
Oct. 22	16 17 46	44 115 Bo. Gr.	− 2 35.4	45 18 N.	1
23	7 46 12	40 100 Bo. Gr.	+ 2 21.8	18 28.6 N.	4
	15 27 10	40	− 1 25	5 1.3 N.	4
	15 54 30	39 ι Gruis	....	46 53 N.	1
25	7 52 34	35	+ 3 39.7	8 12.5 S.	1
		u C. A. pag. 83	− 1 9.9	9 41.4 S.	1
		36	− 2 27.7	7 38.6 S.	1
	12 21 37	v	+ 2 28.6	36 1 N.	4
	12 25 47	w	+ 35.0	29 45 N.	2
	12 50 11	35	+ 1 24.6	15 52 S.	6
26	7 44 0	32 1829 C. A.	+ 52.6	50 28 N.	6
27	7 38 37	30 52 Bo. Gr.	− 1 27.5	....	1
		31 β Gruis	....	47 35 N.	1
28	13 9 41	26	+ 2 23.1	23 54 S.	5
	13 9 41	27 π Gruis	+ 2 0.8	25 2.4 S.	5
	13 16 32	28	+ 1 40.5	19 45 N.	3
	14 6 53	x	+12 33.1	....	1
	14 6 53	24 α Gruis	+16 56.8	35 14 N.	1
29	13 33 53	α Gruis	+ 8 6.8	27 26.7 N.	8
30	9 31 42.6	α Gruis	+ 56.9	23 31.6 N.	8
Nov. 13	8 50 7	22 ζ Indi	+ 2 25.6	41 43 N.	7
14	8 23 32	ζ Indi	− 59.1	50 37 N.	7
16	8 28 17	21	− 8.8	11 38.7 S.	3
	8 53 21.5	y	− 2 4.0	21 45 S.	1
20	8 43 45	19 ν Indi	− 2 26.0	1 25.7 N.	5
	8 31 49	C. A. p. 83	− 4 21.2	8 44 S.	1
22	8 4 16	15	+ 4 39.1	18 45 N.	1
	8 14 49	16	− 4.4	31 25 N.	4
25	8 22 10	14 359 B. Sag.	+ 2 22.2	41 51 N.	2
	8 32 35.5	z	− 1 56.2	8 45.2 S.	4
30	8 29 12	10 P. XIX 416	+ 39.4	21 56 S.	1
Dec. 1	8 14 21	10	− 49.8	19 28 S.	4
3	8 41 23	Anon.	− 3 34.6	2 36 S.	1
9	8 49 38	4	− 50.03	43 11 N.	3
	9 0 34	3	+ 2 6.0	49 27 N.	2
	9 23 58	2 E Sagittarii	+ 7 7.3	21 8 S.	3
12	8 50 56	E Sagittarii	+ 4 25.7	5 13 S.	4
16	8 20 58	E Sagittarii	+ 1 16.8	11 49 N.	1
20	8 37 5	E Sagittarii	− 1 31.65	34 58 N.	5

A long succession of rainy weather interrupted the observations.

The numbers have reference to the stars, of which the places have been determined by my own observations; as in the following list the stars designated with alphabetic characters have not been observed by me.

Mean Places for January 1, 1827, of 86 Fixed Stars situated in the track of this Comet.

No. of Stars.	Mean Right Asc. January 1, 1827.	Annual Variation.	Mean S. P. D. Jan. 1, 1827.	Annual Variation.	Magnit.	No. of Stars.	Mean Right Asc. January 1, 1827.	Annual Variation.	Mean S. P. D. Jan. 1, 1827.	Annual Variation.	Magnit.
1	294° 40′ 20″	62″.67	47° 42′ 57″	+ 8″.23	7	44	349° 53′ 10″.4	49″.47	44° 33′ 7″.7	+ 19″.70	6
2	295 49 36	62.29	47 41 13.4	8.72	4.5	45	351 22 29.1	48.78	46 21 41.0	19.78	6
3	297 5 52	62.73	46 29 42.1	9.14	6	46	351 26 6.7	48.76	46 25 52	19.79	5
4	297 49 4.2	62.29	46 36	......	6	47	353 10 58.8	48.14	46 46 31.2	19.87	7
5	297 55 0.1	....	δ Pavonis	......	4	48	354 17 17.5	47.71	47 29 56.9	19.91	7
6	298 44 50.3	62.96	40 52	......	7	49	355 40 3.5	47.26	48 12 55.6	19.95	6
7	299 20 32.1	62.98	45 36	......	7	50	358 5 27.1	46.60	47 33 5.0	20.00	6
8	299 30 38.1	62.90	45 36 37.0	9.8	7	51	358 15 12.9	46.55	47 25 30.7	20.00	6
9	299 48 27.1	62.76	45 50 31.0	9.8	7	52	359 15 6.7	48.34	47 17 16.7	20.00	7
10	300 7 11.6	62.16	46 43 14.1	10.0	6.7	53	359 38 11.5	46.00	48 33 53.8	20.00	7
11	300 13 12.0	63.23	44 57	......	7	54	0 37 50.6	45.69	48 39 49.8	20.00	7
12	301 35 36.3	62.01	46 37 9.3	10.5	7	55	0 43 37.19	45.76	53 44	......	7
13	301 41 58.7	62.01	....	......	7	56	1 25 27.04	45.44	48 40	......	7.8
14	301 43 12.6	62.93	44 56 49.7	10.53	6	57	1 33 40.52	45.60	52 53	......	7.8
15	302 38 59.6	62.75	44 57	......	7	58	1 38 1.9	45.39	48 56 39.2	20.00	7
16	303 47 36.3	62.57			7	59	1 41 47.9	45.39	48 35 14.5	20.00	7
17	304 51 22	62.35			7	60	1 44 48.5	45.53	53 44	......	7
18	305 18 4.4	62.23	44 54	......	7	61	2 24 0.2	45.25	52 36	......	7.8
19	305 30 0.1	62.12	44 54 27.3	11.62	7	62	3 4 1.85	44.77	49 48 0.1	19.98	5.6
20	306 37 29.8	62.07	44 53 8.1	11.95	6	63	3 22 40.0	44.94	50 36	......	7.8
21	307 35 57.9	62.02	44 30 23.7	12.2	6	64	5 36 15.3	44.32	51 25	......	7
22	309 23 4.7	62.42	43 8 33.2	12.7	6	65	5 38 40.8	44.32	51 28	......	8
23	311 1 3.2	61.12	44 46 30.7	13.12	7	66	9 34 31.3	43.39	52 59	......	7
24	329 19 19.9	57.15	44 12 23	17.2	2	67	10 10 31.3	43.27	52 50	......	7
25	330 30 23.4	57.60	40 5 59.9	17.42	7	68	11 0 9.7	43.17	54 55	......	7
26	333 1 43.0	55.58	43 11 4 7	17.83	6	69	12 7 15.9	43.13	54 28	......	7.8
27	333 7 4.1	55.53	43 12 20.4	17.85	6	70	12 47 54.6	42.74	54 25 24	19.51	7
28	333 11 33.2	55.76	42 27 44.3	17.85	6	71	13 16 56.9	42.65	56 53	......	7.8
29	334 49 53	54.3	45 22 16	18.11	6	72	14 5 21.4	42.56	55 32 16	19.41	7
30	336 54 42.4	53.57	42 23 51.5	18 4	6	73	14 52 15.0	42.47	56 15 34	19.34	7
31	338 4 24.1	54.13	42 12 50.4	18.56	3	74	15 8 14.3	42.46	56 46	......	8
32	338 51 23.2	53.77	42 32 55	18.66	6	75	15 45 10.4	42.35	56 49 37.5	19.26	7
33	339 6 37.64	53.78	42 9 15.4	18.69	7	76	16 18 47.7	42.31	57 11	......	7
34	340 23 40.7	52.75	44 37	......	7	77	16 23 38.1	42.31	57 53	......	7
35	340 47 32.7	52.72	43 56 12.1	18.90	6	78	16 35 12.3	42.31	57 53	......	7
36	342 19 11.4	52.22	43 53 11.5	19.07	6	79	18 29 5.0	39.31	43 56 55.0	18.98	7
37	342 47 58.4	52.04	....	......	7	80	20 10 19.1	41.79	59 12 5.3	18 78	7
38	343 8 17.15	51.95	43 46 9.9	19.15	7	81	20 24 52	41.74	59 12	......	8
39	345 7 56.3	51.24	43 49 5.3	19.34	6	82	20 43 20.2	41.43	57 48	......	7
40	346 44 58.6	50.56	44 34 13.3	19.48	6	83	20 47 45.2	41.43	57 48	......	7
41	347 58 0.1	50.21	44 9 8.2	19.57	7	84	20 52 11.1	41.64	59 7 4	+ 18.76	7
42	348 33 33.4	49.74	45 55 40.0	+ 19.61	7	85	21 21 28.1	41.56	59 11	......	7
43	349 41 45.4	49.53	44 38	......	7	86	21 47 36.0	41.21	57 48	......	7

Remark.—Where the South Polar Distance is not given to Seconds, it is merely estimated according to its distance from the horizontal wire of the Transit.

Positions of the Comet, deduced from the above Observations.

1825.	Mean Time at Stargard.	Mean Right Ascension.	Mean S. P. D.	1825.	Mean Time at Stargard.	Mean Right Ascension.	Mean S. P. D.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Oct. 14	8 21 0	15 1 10.0	56 7 38	Oct. 28	13 20 21	333 35 31.4	42 47 0
15	8 36 34	11 57 21.1	54 17 33	29	13 33 53	331 19 54.5	42 39 29.4
17	7 57 42	5 49 18.4	51 15	30	9 31 42.6	329 32 26	42 35 34.3
18	15 38 48	1 40 26	49 15 51	Nov. 13	8 50 7	309 58 18.2	43 50 1.8
19	8 22 58	359 30 17	48 24 22	14	8 23 32	309 7 7.7	43 58 56
19	16 12 49	358 26 12	48 4 7	16	8 28 17	307 32 36	44 18 31.3
20	7 42 7	356 25 7.3	47 21 40	20	8 43 45	304 52 21.4	44 55 44
21	15 53 9	352 15 46	43 54 15	22	8 14 49	303 45 48	45 21
22	16 17 46	349 13 20.5	45 18 2.3	25	8 22 10	302 17 36.4	45 38 29.2
23	7 46 12	347 19 25	44 52 19	30	8 29 12	300 15 57	46 21 10
23	15 27 10	346 22 43	44 38 52	Dec. 1	8 14 21	299 53 39	46 23 38
25	7 52 34	341 41 20.1	43 46 24	9	9 4 43	297 35 36	47 19 28
25	12 50 11	341 7 39.5	43 39 58	12	8 50 56	296 54 52	47 35 49
26	7 44 0	339 3 29.0	43 23 1	16	8 20 58	296 7 40	47 52 51
27	7 38 37	336 31 46.5	43 0 3.3	20	8 37 5	295 25 34	48 16 0

Elements.

For the calculation of the elements I choose the Observations of the 2nd and 30th October and 20th December. From the apparent places of the fixed stars I deduce those of the Comet, and calculate thence its apparent latitudes and longitudes.

	Mean Time.	Comet's Apparent Long.	Comet's Apparent Lat.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Oct. 2	10 40 39.6	36 51 50	24 13 58
30	9 31 42.6	313 48 52	32 35 33
Dec. 20	8 37 5	289 56 17	20 1 0

These I reduce to mean places for Nutation and Parallax found by approximated Distances of the Comet, and to the Times I apply the reduction for Aberration. I have then, proceeding according to Dr. OLBER's method,

	Reduced M. T.	Mean places of the Comet.		Sun's Longitude and Distance.		Interval.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Oct. 2	t 10 34 54.5	α 36 51 57	β 24 13 51	☉ 189 0 47	R 9.9998749	I 27.951052
30	t′ 9 24 25.4	α' 313 48 59	β' 32 35 44	☉′ 216 46 52	R′ 9.9965846	I′ 50.955588
Dec. 20	t″ 8 20 28.2	α'' 289 56 0	β'' 20 1 3	☉″ 268 20 1	R″ 9.9927908	

u 18° 52′ 35″	r 1.6231966	K 0.553954
u′ 38 21 36	r′ 1.3972681	K′ 1.084327
u″ 86 17 50	r″ 1.2534290	

Hence,

	Ellipsis.	Parabola.	
Passage over Perihel.	1825, Dec. $11^d\ 4^h\ 45^m\ 8^s$	Dec. $10^d\ 16^h\ 36^m\ 23^s$	M. T. Stargard.
Longitude of Perihel.	318° 28′ 54″	319° 6′ 39″	From Mean Equinox, December 20, 1825.
Longitude of Node	215 44 58	215 44 58	
Inclination	33 31 3	33 31 3	
Logarithm of Perihelion Distance		0.0950103	
Logarithm	9.9802984	Motion retrograde.	
ϕ	72° 52′ 19″		
Logar. half Parameter	0.3866458		
Logar. half Major Axis	1.4438875		
Logar. half Minor Axis	0.9152666		
Logar. Sidereal Motion	1.3841754		
Logar. Sidereal Revolution	53509.3 Days.		

The elements of this Comet might have been found, without the assistance of the usual methods, in the following manner:—

The time of the Comet's passage through its node could be deduced from the observations, by finding through interpolation when its geocentric and consequently also its heliocentric latitude was $=0$. But the Comet was at that time near its opposition, so that a rough estimation of its distance ϱ from the earth was sufficient to find the longitude of the node by the formula

$$\text{tang}\ (\text{☊} - \text{L}) = \frac{\rho \sin (\alpha - \text{L})}{\text{R} + \rho \cos (\alpha - \text{L})}$$

where L is the heliocentric longitude of the earth, R its radius vector, and α the Comet's geocentric longitude; for as $\alpha - \text{L}$ is small near the opposition, ϱ can but little influence the angle of commutation.

We had also the opportunity of observing the Comet when the node was in opposition. For this time is a plane passing through Sun, Comet, and Earth, the plane of the Comet's orbit consequently $\frac{\text{tang}\ \beta'}{\sin (\alpha' - \text{☊})} = \text{tang I.}$, β' being the Comet's geocentric latitude, and I the inclination of the orbit. Having thus obtained approximate values of ☊ and I, the rest of the elements might be found as usual, and corrected by three Hypotheses. We had also the opportunity of observing the Comet in its opposition, when its heliocentric and geocentric longitudes were equal. Consequently, $\frac{\text{tang}\ (\alpha'' - \text{☊})}{\cos \text{I}} = \text{tang u}'$, u′ being the argument of latitude whence r″ is known, and the interval of time found according to LAMBERT's Theorem with r″, r and u′, if this interval does not agree with the observation, the operation must be repeated with a new hypothesis of ϱ.

The opportunity of observing a comet whilst its node is in opposition presents itself often, offering a means of ascertaining the inclination with the more preciseness the greater $\alpha - \Omega$ is, as the sinus thereof suffers then but little alteration by an error in the longitude of the node, which is all that is assumed as given.

The two next Comets were discovered and observed by me at Paramatta.

F. Comet in Orion, Sept. 1826.

Original Comparisons of the Comet with fixed Stars, made with a Wire Micrometer.

1826.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Difference of Æ in Time.	Comet N. or S. of Star.
	h m s	m s	′ ″
Sept. 4	2 50	b −0 9	
	3 28 21	a +1 32.46	11 0 N.
5	1 15	d in parallel with Comet	
	2 27 15	c + 13.06	
		d − 10.104	
	2 50 6	c + 19.48	19 58 S.
6	1 54 54	f	19 2 S.
	2 12 36	e − 10.8	2 S.
		f −1 33.5	
	2 51 2.5	g −5 49	10 38 S.
7	2 56 17	h − 50.45	1 16.6 N.
	3 1 8	h	1 30.2 N.
	3 5 0	i −1 48.1	
	3 32 48	k −4 12.2	
8	2 16 30	l + 8.87	10 50 S.
	2 22 0.5	m −1 11.0	
		n −1 21.0	
		o −2 44	
		p −3 37.3	
	2 39 30	o	16 20 S.
		p	4 10 N.
9	2 44 47	q − 11.3	1 49.7 S.
	3 19	q in centre of Comet.	
11	3 51 18	r − 22.84	22 31.5 S.
	3 55 23	s −1 58	5 17 S.

1826.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Difference of Æ in Time.	Comet N. or S. of Star.
	h m s	m s	′ ″
Sept. 12	2 50 50	t −5 11.74	
		u −5 53.4	7 47 N.
14	2 23 41	v +1 56.2	21 17.5 N.
		x +1 23.4	
	3 54 33	z − 27.0	22 48 S.
15	2 40	α +5 4	
		β +3 18	
	3 28 36	γ −2 6.6	17 33 N.
20	3 46 50	η −1 26.54	4 51.7 N.
	3 48 3	ε −1 47.5	
		ζ −2 24	
	4 10 40	δ +2 5	
21	3 47 59	ι −2 59.1	
	3 54 49	ϑ − 30.06	2 47.3 N.
	4 2 17	ι	5 24 N.
22	4 24 51	κ − 7.02	10 38 S.
23	4 41 55	λ +2 45.3	11 43 N.
		μ +2 31.8	44 N.
		ν −1 15.57	
24	4 14 46	ο +2 33.5	12 16 S.
		π +1 41.9	
		ρ − 58.5	
	4 41 48.5	ρ − 50.5	1 35 S.

1826.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Difference of Æ in Time.	Comet N. or S. of Star.
	h m s	m s	′ ″
Sept. 25	5 20	σ −1 8.5	8 41.5 S.
26	4 38 29	τ −1 45.7	7 36.4 N.
29	4 40 41	φ +1 9.7	2 6.7 N.
		ψ − 6.5	
30	4 56 56	ω − 28.7	28 58 S.
		A −2 58.7	7 27 S.
	5 21 36	ω	28 10 S.
Oct. 1	4 56 20	B +1 3.7	15 2 N.
	5 5 29	C + 29.1	4 45.2 N.
Oct. 3	5 15 41	D −2 31.2	
		E −3 25.53	1 9 N.
4	5 15	G	15 42.3 N.
	5 26 33	G −1 50.5	
	5 32 20	F +1 13.25	15 45.5 N.
5	5 23 7	K − 12.5	21 48 S.
	5 30 13	I + 43	1 S.
	5 35 17	H +4 21 in	parallel.

Mean Places of the fixed Stars for the Time of Comparison.

Stars.	Mean Æ.	Ann. Var.	Mean Declination.	Ann. Var.
	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	
a	83 50 47	42.75	9 1 18.5	− 2.1
b	84 12 54	....	9 1	
c	85 45 4	43.25	7 34 9	− 1.48
e	87 30 2	....	6 53 39	
f	87 50 42	43.52	6 36 54	− 0.35
g	88 57 6	43.55	6 42 23	
h	89 23 23	43.91	5 52 16	− 0.3
l	90 47 35	44.28	4 37 53	+ 0.29
o	91 30 56.5	44.32	4 31 32	
p	91 43 58	....	4 51 44	
q	92 37 0	44.62	3 40 53	+ 0.79
r	96 12 41	45.52	1 5 34	+ 2.09
t	99 4 17			
u	99 14 55	55.62	0 32 21	+ 3.08
v	100 46 30	46.41	1 27 16	− 3.64
x	100 54 23	46.41	1 27 46	− 3.70
z	101 29 9	46.68	2 15 36	− 3.9
γ	103 37 53	....	2 41 19	
	° ′ ″	″	° ′ ″	″
δ	111 30 57	....	7 57 23	
η	112 21 49	....	8 21 32	
ι	113 53 56	48.97	9 25 54	8.06
θ	114 31 37	48.94	9 23 40	8.24
λ	116 44 48	49.51	11 24 48	8.93
μ	116 48 28	49.59	11 35 4	8.97
ο	118 28 13	49.88	12 39 45	9.47
π	118 41 59			
ρ	119 20 46	49.78	12 26 33	9.77
σ	121 10 32	50.06	13 34 1	10.30
τ	123 3 28	50.20	14 10 13	10.90
φ	127 28 23	50.73	16 45 4	12.11
ω	129 34 18	50.97	18 1 44	12.68
B	130 51 23	51.04	18 1 5	13.04
C	131 0 48	51.00	18 11 41	13.11
D	135 2 47			
E	135 16 22	50.97	19 35 24	14.17
K	137 40 6	51.17	21 9 23	14.75

Positions of the Comet.

1826.	Sidereal Time at Paramatta.	Mean Æ.	Mean Declin.
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 4	2 50	84 10 26	
	3 28 21	84 13 54	8 50 19 S.
5	2 50 6	85 49 56	7 54 7
6	2 31 49	87 28 36	6 54 8
7	2 56 17	89 10 46	5 50 59
8	2 16 30	90 49 48	4 48 45
9	3 1 56	92 35 35	3 41 48
11	3 51 18	96 6 59	1 28 5
12	2 50 50	97 46 27.5	0 24 34
14	3 9 5	101 18 55	1 50 41 N.
15	3 28 36	103 6 14	2 58 52
	h m s	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 20	3 46 50	112 0 11	8 26 25 N.
21	3 54 49	113 46 37.5	9 28 42
23	4 41 55	117 26 19	11 36 17
24	4 28 17	119 7 26	12 27 49
25	5 20	120 53 25	13 25 20
26	4 38 29	122 37 3	14 17 49
29	4 40 41	127 45 48	16 47 11
30	4 56 56	129 27 7.5	17 32 46
Oct. 1	5 5 29	131 8 5	18 16 26
3	5 15 41	134 25 1	19 36 33
5	5 23 7	137 36 58	20 47 35

Parabolical Elements.

Passage over the Perihelion . . 1826, Oct. $9^d.20553$, Mean Time Paramatta.

Longitude from Mean Equin. Jan. 1, 1827, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text{Perihelion . . . . . } 57^\circ\ 30'\ 15''\\ \text{Ascending Node . } 44\ \ 10\ \ 34\end{array}\right.$

Logarithm of Perihelion Distance . 9.9316004

Inclination . . . . 25° 46′ 0″

Motion direct.

G. Re-appearance of the Comet of ENCKE in 1828.

Comparisons with principal stars, that but rarely chanced to be sufficiently near its track to avoid inaccuracies arising from the position of the wires or inequalities of the micrometer screws, would have been of little service for a comet, whereof the positions were already better known from the *Ephemeris* of Professor ENCKE. I have therefore confined my observations to stars, however small, to which it nearest approached, as their places may be determined at any time hereafter, being sufficiently known from the place of the comet itself to identify the stars in the meridian.

Original Observations of the Comet of ENCKE, made at Paramatta.

1828.

Nov. 2.—At $1^h\ 11^m\ 42^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet followed 56 Pegasi in 55^s in Time, and was 6′ North thereof in arc.

Nov. 3.—At $23^h\ 34^m\ 41^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet preceded 56 Pegasi $3^m\ 18^s$, being South of that Star. The Comet covered at the same time a Star (a) of the 10th magnitude, which was about 3′ North of two Stars (b and c) of the 9th magnitude situated contiguous to one another.

Nov. 5.—At $23^h\ 1^m\ 40^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet preceded a Star (d) 43^s, whereof it was 4′ North. The Star is contained in the *Histoire Céleste*, its place being about in Æ $22^h\ 46^m\ 24^s$, Declin. 23° 29′.

Nov. 7.—At $23^h\ 19^m\ 6^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet preceded λ Pegasi $2^m\ 5^s.5$, and was 0′ 23″ North thereof. At $0^h\ 47^m$ Sidereal Time, the Comet preceded the same Star $2^m\ 19^s$, and was 3′ 23″ North thereof. The latter observations are somewhat uncertain.

Nov. 10.—At $0^h\ 14^m\ 33^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet was in the same Hour-circle, and 15″ direct North of a Star (e) of the 9th magnitude. This Star had the same Æ with, and was 3′ 30″ North of, the second of two contiguous Stars (f and g) of the 10th magnitude, whereof the difference of Æ is 12^s in Time.

1828.

Nov. 12.—At $0^h\ 29^m\ 27^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet preceded a Star (h) $23^s.4$, and was at $0^h\ 50^m$ in the parallel of the Star. This Star is contained in *Hist. Cél.*, page 32, without any magnitude assigned to it, but it is of the 6th magnitude. The same Star precedes another of the 7th magnitude by 18^s, and precedes 33 Pegasi by $2^m\ 7^s$.

Nov. 13.—At $23^h\ 44^m\ 31^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet followed a Star (i) in $18^s.7$, and preceded another Star (k) $22^s.5$, and was 5′ 30″ South of k. The Star (i) precedes 33 Pegasi $7^m\ 20^s$, and is 2′ 4″ South of k.

Nov. 14.—At $23^h\ 37^m\ 30^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet followed a Star (l) in $1^m\ 16^s$, and was 13′ 4″ North thereof. The Star is of the 7.8 magnitude, and in the middle of two Stars of the 9th and 10th magnitude, all three forming a straight line in an angle of about 16° with the parallel of Declination.

$$\text{At } 0^h\ 55^m\ 30^s \text{ S. T. the Comet preceded } \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{the Star (m) } 1^m\ 38^s\text{, being } \ 9'\ 28'' \text{ S. thereof.} \\ \text{the Star (n) } 1\ \ 59\text{, being } 13\ \ 17\ \ \text{ S. thereof.} \end{array}\right.$$

$$\text{At } 1^h\ 13^m \text{ S. T. the Comet preceded } \left\{\begin{array}{ll} \text{the Stars (m) and (n)} & 1^m\ 41^s. \\ \text{the Star (o)} & 5\ \ 47\,. \\ \text{the Star (p)} & 6\ \ 42\,. \end{array}\right.$$

o is of the 7th, and p of the 6th magnitude: p is to be found in *Hist. Cél.*, page 32, and is in about $22^h\ 10^m\ 34^s$ Æ and 19° 7′ Declination.

Nov. 15.—At $23^h\ 39^m\ 28^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet preceded 120 Pegasi Bode by $11^s.3$; and at $0^h\ 55^m$ Sidereal Time, it preceded the same Star $15^s.67$, and was 2′ 11″ North thereof. The observations of this Comet, which was very faint as yet, were now interrupted by the Moon, which passed in its neighbourhood.

Nov. 19.—At $0^h\ 10^m\ 24^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet followed 13 Pegasi in $1^m\ 11^s$, being 2′ 53″ South thereof.

Nov. 23.—At $0^h\ 39^m\ 23^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet preceded 34 Pegasi Bode by $59^s.83$. At $0^h\ 49^m\ 20^s$ the Comet preceded the same Star $1^m\ 2^s$, being 9′ 47″ South thereof.

Nov. 25.—At $0^h\ 48^m\ 5^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet followed a Star (q) of the 7th magnitude in $38^s.12$. At $1^h\ 0^m\ 21^s$ it followed the same Star in $37^s.0$, and was 3′ 38″ North thereof.

$$\text{Nov. 26.—At } 1^h\ 45^m\ 19^s \text{ Sidereal Time, the Comet followed the Star } \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{r in } 3^m\ 22^s.7 \\ \text{s in } 2\ \ 53\,.7 \\ \text{t in } 0\ \ 45\,.7 \end{array}\right\} \text{and preceded } \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{u } 1^m\ 35^s.3. \\ \text{w } 1\ \ 52\,.8. \end{array}\right.$$

At the same time the Comet was 10′ 56″ N. of r, and at $1^h\ 50^m$ it was 14′ 34″ N. of t.

$$\text{r, s, and t, are to be found in \textit{Hist. Cél.}, page 106; by the middle wires, } \left\{\begin{array}{l} \text{r is } 21^h\ 10^m\ \ 5^s.5. \\ \text{s is } 21\ \ 10\ \ 24\,.5. \\ \text{t is } 21\ \ 12\ \ 42\,.5. \end{array}\right.$$

Nov. 27.—At $1^h\ 9^m\ 0^s$ Sidereal Time, the Comet preceded a star (x) $22^s.95$, and at $1^h\ 20^m\ 30^s$ Sidereal Time was 23′ 51″ South thereof.

1828.

Nov. 28.—At $1^h\ 4^m\ 18^s$ the Comet followed a Star (y) in $1^s.8$, being 30′ 10″ North thereof.

The place of this Star according to *Hist. Cél.* is $\left\{\begin{array}{l} Æ\ \ 21^h\ 10^m\ 22^s.5. \\ \text{Decl. } 10^\circ\ 51'\ 31''. \end{array}\right.$

At $1^h\ 16^m$ the Comet preceded a star (z) 42^s, and another star (α) 56^s; and was South of α, 22′ 15″.

Dec. 5.—At $1^h\ 1^m\ 0^s$ the Comet followed a Star (β) in $1^m\ 2^s$, and was 5′ 26″ North thereof.

At $1^h\ 31^m\ 42^s$, the Comet preceded 14 Delphini $28^s.12$, and was 13′ 50″ South thereof.

Fixed Stars.

Determination of the Right Ascensions of some of the principal Stars of the Southern Hemisphere, by absolute, and equal Altitudes.

1. Absolute Altitudes.

The weakness of the axis of the transit in Paramatta rendered it impossible for its optical axis to move in one and the same plane in passing from the north to the south of the zenith; so that I could not place implicit confidence in the right ascensions of the southern stars deduced from the northern by means of this instrument. I was therefore desirous to establish the right ascensions of some of the principal southern circumpolar stars, independently of the transit, by methods not subject to any constant error, and I resorted first to repetitions with Reichenbach's circle for observing the hour angles of these stars when near their greatest azimuth circle, corresponding to times of the sidereal clock, whereof the error was ascertained on the same days from equal altitudes of the Sun, Sirius, and other known stars. Not to lose the time devoted at night to the transit and mural circle, I made these observations in the day-time, having constructed for that purpose a table of azimuths and altitudes for the star from 5 to 5 minutes, which enabled me to find the star at any time for the left observation; and as the table contained also the double zenith distances, I had but to advance the nonius of the small circle by that quantity, in order to have the star again in the field after half a revolution in azimuth. Thus I could continue the repetitions to any extent with greater ease and accuracy in the day-time than at night. The observations were made as much as circumstances would admit east as well as west of the meridian, in order to let the errors of the instrument compensate each other. The observations were chiefly made at the time when the star's azimuth was a maximum, and consequently stationary; the change of altitude was then proportional to the change of time, and the calculated hour-angle did not require the troublesome reduction of the middle of times to the middle of altitudes.

Though it cannot be expected that absolute altitudes will give the right ascensions with the same consistency amongst themselves as observations with a transit instrument, the mean of a great number of them derived from observations made on both sides of the meridian is more likely to be free from any constant errors to which the transit instrument may be subject.

Canopus.

1826.	Sidereal Time.	Culmination by Clock deduced from the Hour-angle.	Error of Clock.	Aberr. and Nutat. in arc.	Precess. to 1827.	Mean Right Ascension Jan. 1, 1827, in Degrees.	1826.	Sidereal Time.	Culmination by Clock deduced from the Hour-angle.	Error of Clock.	Aberr. and Nutat. in arc.	Precess. to 1827.	Mean Right Ascension Jan. 1, 1827, in Degrees.
	h m	h m s	s	"	"	° ' "		h m	h m s	s	"	"	° ' "
June 27	10 30	6 19 58.6	+6.22	+26.51	+10.20	95 1 49.01	July 25	10 33	6 20 5.79	−0.8	+22.82	+8.33	95 1 45.90
28	......	„ 19 57.1	5.94	26.49	10.10	„ „ 22.20	28	10 29	„ „ 6.05	0.24	21.97	8.08	„ „ 57.20
30	2 7	„ 19 58.8	6.00	26.44	9.91	„ „ 48.35	30	2 55	„ „ 4.02	0.4	21.12	7.93	„ „ 41.67
July 5	2	„ 19 59.73	3.53	26.18	9.58	„ „ 24.66	31	10 33	„ „ 6.05	0.4	20.99	7.83	„ „ 53.75
6	2	„ 20 0.87	3.08	26.13	9.52	„ „ 59.25	Aug. 2	10 28	„ „ 5.77	−0.35	20.87	7.73	„ „ 49.90
7	2	„ „ 1.33	2.40	26.00	9.46	„ „ 34.41	5	10 30	„ „ 2.17	+0.08	18.60	7.53	
8	2	„ „ 1.73	2.37	25.89	9.39	„ „ 36.78	11	10 33	„ „ 3.89	1.68	16.33	7.34	„ „ 47.17
9	2	„ „ 2.27	1.84	25.79	9.32	„ „ 36.76	12	10 32	„ „ 3.19	2.47	16.46	7.24	„ „ 48.60
10	10 30	„ „ 3.40	+1.48	25.60	9.22	„ „ 48.02	12	2 31	....	......	16.50	7.24	„ „ 36.64
12	2 30	„ „ 4.76	−0.57	25.41	9.12	„ „ 37.38	13	9 51	„ „ 2.56	+2.9	16.60	7.14	„ „ 45.64
13	10 25	„ „ 5.8	0.59	25.25	9.02	„ „ 52.42	20	10 27	„ „ 7.56	−2.4	13.66	6.84	„ „ 37.79
13	2 49	„ „ 5.42	0.97	25.25	9.02	„ „ 40.98	26	9 59	„ „ 10.9	5.4	10.91	6.54	„ „ 39.95
14	10 22	„ „ 6.89	1.33	25.10	8.92	„ „ 57.42	28	10 12	„ „ 12.26	6.28	9.44	6.40	„ „ 45.24
14	2 54	„ „ 6.17	1.67	25.00	8.90	„ „ 41.40	Sept. 1	9 44	„ „ 13.18	7.18	7.97	6.25	„ „ 44.22
15	10 16	„ „ 4.88	1.44	24.93	8.85	„ „ 25.38	1	10 1	„ „ 13.10	7.18	7.97	6.25	„ „ 43.02
15	2 56	„ „ 6.37	1.73	24.89	8.85	„ „ 43.34	2	9 47	„ „ 13.57	7.14	7.47	6.20	„ „ 50.12
16	10 24	„ „ 6.6	2.06	24.77	8.78	„ „ 41.65	3	9 51	„ „ 12.81	7.03	6.97	6.15	„ „ 39.82
17	10 21	„ „ 6.32	2.88	24.58	8.725	„ „ 24.90	12	9 48	„ „ 10.14	4.33	2.20	5.85	„ „ 35.20
17	2 57	„ „ 7.4	3.14	24.58	8.65	„ „ 37.13	1827.						
18	10 32	„ „ 8.04	3.20	24.39	8.65	„ „ 45.64	May 9	2 23	„ „ 1.55	+4.63	16.87	6.99	„ „ 42.58
19	10	„ „ 8.1	−3.7	+24.19	+ 8.59	„ „ 38.78	9	2 43	„ „ 1.30	+4.62	+16.87	+6.99	„ „ 38.68
									Mean				95 1 42.09
									Annual Variation				19.81
									Mean Æ, January 1, 1828...				95 2 1.90

α Eridani.

1826.	Sidereal Time.	Culmination by Clock by the Hour-angle.	Error of Clock.	Aberr. and Nutat. in arc.	Precess. to 1827.	Mean Right Ascension, Jan. 1, 1827, in Degrees.
	h m	h m s	s	″	″	° ′ ″
July 30	4 48	1 31 16.77	−0.59	−10.44	+13.37	22 49 5.93
31	4 50	„ „ 16.72	−0.31	11.09	13.17	„ „ 8.23
Aug. 1	4 44	„ „ 16.88	−0.20	11.64	13.09	„ „ 11.65
3	5 30	„ „ 15.78	−0.06	12.76	13.04	„ 48 56.08
4	5 17	„ „ 15.59	+0.10	13.31	12.94	„ „ 54.98
10	5 36	„ „ 14.40	+1.34	16.60	12.37	„ „ 51.87
11	4 52	„ „ 13.83	+2.49	17.15	12.27	„ „ 59.95
19	5 21	„ „ 18.1	− 2.07	21.25	11.60	„ „ 51.60
20	5 30	„ „ 19.07	−2.70	21.80	11.53	„ „ 55.28
25	5 17	„ „ 22.19	−5.69	24.13	11.03	„ „ 54.40
Sept. 2	5 27	„ „ 24.20	−7.09	27.63	10.55	„ „ 59.52
4	5 19	„ „ 23.92	−6.82	28.27	10.35	„ „ 58.58
5	5 29	„ „ 23.37	−5.95	28.82	10.25	„ 49 2.73
6	5 25	„ „ 23.32	−5.75	29.37	10.15	„ „ 4.30
13	5 32	1 31 21.00	−3.21	−31.68	+ 9.69	„ „ 4.86
Mean						22 48 59.33
Annual Variation						33.43
Mean Æ of α Eridani, January 1, 1828...						22 49 32.76

2 α Centauri.

1826.	Sidereal Time.	Culmination by Clock deduced from the Hour-angle.	Error of Clock.	Aberr. and Nutat. in arc.	Precess. to 1827.	Mean Right Ascension, Jan. 1, 1827, in Degrees.
	h m	h m s	s	″	″	° ′ ″
July 10	10 7	14 27 55.46	+1.48	−41.47	30.76	216 59 3.39
14	9 59	„ „ 57.08	−1.36	39.06	30.09	„ 58 46.83
15	9 59	„ „ 57.72	−1.44	38.35	29.86	„ 58 55.71
16	9 57	„ „ 58.29	−2.09	37.84	29.64	„ 58 54.80
17	9 52	„ „ 59.10	−2.88	37.23	29.42	„ 58 55.49
18	10 5	„ „ 58.98	−3.08	36.60	29.08	„ 58 50.48
19	10 0	„ „ 59.50	−3.45	35.98	28.75	„ 58 53.52
25	9 43	„ „ 56.70	−1.23	32.19	27.74	„ 58 47.61
28	9 44	„ „ 57.32	−0.35	30.28	27.19	„ 59 11.46
30	10 11	„ „ 56.39	−0.31	28.99	26.74	„ 58 58.95
31	9 55	„ „ 57.30	−0.41	28.35	26.52	„ 59 11.52
Aug. 2	10 0	„ „ 57.14	−0.54	27.07	26.27	„ 59 8.2
4	9 49	„ „ 55.53	−0.08	25.79	25.87	„ 59 6.83
5	10 2	„ „ 56.03	+0.08	25.15	25.67	„ 59 2.17
12	9 47	„ „ 53.77	+2.42	20.67	24.40	„ 59 6.58
12	10 4	„ „ 53.75	+2.43	20.67	24.40	„ 59 6.43
28	9 42	„ 28 1.47	−6.28	10.86	21.72	„ 58 58.71
28	9 53	„ 28 1.25	−6.28	10.86	21.72	„ 58 55.41
Sept. 2	10 11	„ 28 2.33	−7.15	− 7.98	21.06	„ 59 0.78
Mean						216 58 59.73
Annual Variation						1 6.856
Mean Æ of 2 α Centauri, January 1, 1828 ...						217 0 6.586

2. Equal Altitudes.

The object of these observations was the determination of the right ascensions of some of the principal stars of the southern hemisphere that are circumpolar at Paramatta, by a direct comparison with the sun, independent of the transit and of the solar tables. This comparison was made by deducing the superior and inferior culminations of the stars from a series of equal altitudes, which was kept on without interruption for the space of a month about the time of the Equinox; and by deducing the true noon and midnight on the same days from equal altitudes of the sun, whereof the evening set was again connected with the morning set. This gave the difference of right ascensions between the sun and stars. The distance of the sun from the Equinox is finally derived from the observed declination of the sun on those days.

For the observations of the equal altitudes of the stars I made use of the repeating circle. The level was during the whole month kept invariably in the same position towards the division of the great circle, which by means of the level was maintained in the same position to the horizon. Thus the equal altitudes of any number of stars could be observed together with their superior and inferior culminations. In order to derive some benefit from one set of altitudes in case that clouds should prevent the corresponding one, I had determined the point of the division answering to the zenith in the manner described in page 7; so that each observation could be reduced to the culmination by means of the hour-angle; and in that view I had also constructed a table of the hour-angles for every five minutes of altitude, corrected for the refraction answering to the mean height of the barometer and thermometer during that period, separately for the morning and evening set.

These observations having been also chiefly made in the day-time, it was expedient to be provided with a table for finding the stars more readily.

Suppose φ the colatitude, δ the polar distance, τ and t the hour-angles, z and ζ zenith distances, Z the meridional zenith distance, D the difference of altitudes, A difference of azimuths, $x = \frac{1}{2}(\tau - t)$ half difference of hour-angles, and N an auxiliary angle: then is

$$\cot\varphi \tan\delta = \cos t,$$

$$\cos\varphi \sec\delta = \cos\zeta,$$

$$\cos\varphi \sin\delta = \sin \text{azimuth};$$

$$\text{and } \sin x \sin\delta = \sin\tfrac{1}{2}\text{D}, \qquad \sin \text{A} = \frac{2\sin\delta\sin x\sin \text{N}}{\sin(\zeta \mp \text{D})}$$

$$\text{where } \tan \text{N} = \cos\delta \tan x.$$

With D and A by simple addition or subtraction a table of altitudes and azimuths may be constructed for every five minutes of the hour-angle.

Stars observed on one side of the meridian become often visible on the other side, only at a greater distance from it; so that it is sometimes necessary to combine unequal altitudes, which is not difficult with stars, if the same differences of altitudes are observed on each side.

The formula $\sin x = \frac{\sin\frac{1}{2}\text{D}}{\sin\varphi \text{ in azimuth}}$ serves to reduce these observations. x is the quantity to be applied to the middle time to reduce it to the time of culmination. D is here the difference between the eastern and western altitudes combined together; so that $\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} \text{D}}{\sin \phi}$ is a constant factor: and a table of the reductions x may be constructed with the sole entry of the half interval, whereof the azimuth is a function, and given opposite to it in the table of azimuths and altitudes; for hour-angle and half interval are here equivalent. A formula expressed in terms of the half interval only, would probably be rather complicate.

This formula results from $\sin x = \frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} (\zeta - z) \sin \frac{1}{2} (\zeta + z)}{\sin \frac{1}{2} (\tau + t) \sin \varphi \sin \delta}$, which serves in general to find the change in time corresponding to that of altitude, and reciprocally; if we suppose $\tau = 0$, this formula becomes the well-known one for finding the hour-angle.

$$\sin \tfrac{1}{2} t = \sqrt{\frac{\sin \frac{1}{2} (\text{Z} + z) \sin \frac{1}{2} (\text{Z} - z)}{\sin \varphi \sin \delta}}$$

used when no corresponding altitudes can be had. But by combined altitudes the effects of any unknown error of the instrument are avoided. $2\,x$ applied to the times on either side of the meridian reduces the combined altitudes to equal altitudes.

Method of finding the Sun's Distance from the Equinox.

Suppose α and α' the sun's distance upon the equator from the equinox corresponding to the declinations δ and δ' observed with the mural circle, then by the known formula for finding the equinoctial point,

$$\tan \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha - \alpha') = \tan \tfrac{1}{2} (\alpha + \alpha') \frac{\sin (\delta - \delta')}{\sin (\delta + \delta')}$$

is the obliquity of the ecliptic eliminated. But this is no advantage, as the obliquity is better known than the declination. Suppose x the increase of Æ corresponding to an increase a of declination, and x' the increase of Æ corresponding to an increase a' of the obliquity ω, then is

$$x = \frac{a \cot \omega}{\cos \text{Æ}} \text{ and } x' = \frac{a' \tan \text{Æ}}{\tan \omega} \text{ if the Æ is not too near } 90° \text{ or } 270°.*$$

---

* Demonstration: $\tan (\delta + a) \cot \omega = \sin (\alpha + x)$

$$\cot \omega \left\{ \frac{\tan \delta + \tan a}{1 + \tan \delta . \tan a} \right\} = \sin \alpha \cos x + \cos \alpha \sin x$$

but $\tan \delta \tan a = o$ and $\cos x = 1$

therefore $\cot \omega \tan \delta + \cot \omega \tan a = \sin \alpha + \cos \alpha \sin x$

subtract $\cot \omega \tan \delta \,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,.\,. = \sin \alpha$

remains $\cot \omega \tan a = \cos \alpha \sin x$.

The other formula can be demonstrated in a similar manner.

Hence the following Tables may be constructed:

Argument Right Ascension	0°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°
Cor. of α for 1″ increase of Declination...	2″.304	2″.305	2″.307	2″.308	2″.313	2″.317	2″.322	2″.328	2″.332	2″.340

Argument Right Ascension	1°	2°	3°	4°	5°	6°	7°	8°	9°	10°
Cor. of α for 1″ increase of Obliquity......	0″.04	0″.08	0″.101	0″.161	0″.202	0″.242	0″.282	0″.324	0″.365	0″.406

So that considering how small the influence upon the right ascension is of an error that could possibly exist in an element, such as the obliquity, long established by innumerable observations, whilst every declination stands by itself with all the errors to which one single observation is liable, we need not hesitate to adopt the obliquity as known, and by using the formula $2 \sin \frac{1}{2} (\alpha - \alpha') = \frac{\sin (\delta - \delta') \cot \omega}{\cos \delta . \cos \delta' \cos \frac{1}{2} (\alpha + \alpha')}$ we shall have the advantage of introducing one well-known part ω in the room of the uncertain divisor $\sin (\delta + \delta')$ wherein the errors of observation are doubled. $\operatorname{Cos} \delta . \cos \delta'$ is nearly $= 1$. The errors of so small an angle as δ is near the equinox, utterly disappear in the cosine; and $\alpha \pm \alpha'$ is sufficiently well known, as we shall see presently: but I have preferred the following method.

Besides δ and ω, whereby α is already determined according to the formula $\sin \alpha = \tan \delta \cot \omega$, there is also given $\alpha + \alpha'$; and as this can be ascertained with great precision, I have made use thereof in the following manner to correct the former.

By deducing the errors of the clock, from a comparison of the culminations of the principal fixed stars near the equator with their known right ascensions, and applying these errors to the transits of the sun, we obtain the sun's right ascensions at the time of his passing the middle wire, as near as the places of the fixed stars can be depended on; but the differences of these right ascensions $\alpha \pm \alpha'$, which is all that we require, are correct to all intents, and independent of a small deviation of the transit, as well as any constant error in the places of the fixed stars. At the same time, for confirmation, $\alpha \pm \alpha'$ may be deduced from the Nautical Almanac, which only supposes the sun's motion during the interval correctly known. Thus by the united means of the transit and Nautical Almanac, we shall have $\alpha \pm \alpha'$ given independently of the mural circle.

Allowing now that the polar point of the mural circle is well established by superior and inferior culminations of circumpolar stars, as well as by observations of the principal zodiacal stars, and that by observing alternately the upper and lower limb of the sun any vicious habit in observing is obviated, I designate with a, b, c, d, &c. the respective errors in seconds committed in the observations of the different declinations, x being as above the effect upon the right ascensions arising from an error of one second in declination, which during the equinox is a constant quantity of $2''.31$. I find then $\alpha \pm \alpha'$ by the formula $\sin \alpha = \cot \omega \tan \delta$ and $\sin \alpha' = \cot \omega \tan \delta'$, and call m, n, o, p, &c. the differences between $\alpha \pm \alpha'$ thus calculated from the mural circle, and that known from observation with the transit and Nautical Almanac as above; then is

$$\begin{array}{c} x(a+b) = m \\ x(a+c) = n \\ x(a+d) = o \\ x(a+\ldots\ldots \\ \hline x\{(\mathrm{N}-2)a + a + b + c + d + \ldots\ldots\} = m + n + o + p \ldots\ldots \end{array}$$

N being the number of observations; or if these are not all brought in account, then is N − 1 the number of equations used.

But if no constant error exists in the observations with the mural circle, then is $a + b + c + d + = 0$, and $a\,x = \frac{m + n + o + p + \ldots\ldots}{\mathrm{N} - 2}$, $a\,x$ being the required correction of the sun's distance from the equinox.

Thus each distance from the equinox found by the formula $\sin \alpha = \tan \delta \cot \omega$ is successively corrected by a comparison with their observed sums or differences. I shall omit here the particulars, which are long and tedious, and simply give a short abstract of the results. During the equinox of September 1827, the following observations were made for determining the right ascensions of β Crucis* and 2 α Centauri.

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* I have preferred β Crucis to α Crucis, which latter star also culminated with the sun during this equinox. But α Crucis consists of two stars of equal magnitude, as near to each other as those of Castor, which I feared might occasion inaccuracies in the observations with the small power of the telescope of the repeating circle.

Abstract of the Equal Altitudes and Comparisons with the Transit.

1827.	Sidereal Clock at Apparent Noon by Equal Altitudes of the Sun.	Transit more or less.	Culmination of β Crucis by Clock.			Observed Difference of Right Ascension between Sun and β Crucis Mean Place by Equal Altitudes for Noon and Midnight in Degrees.	Culmination of 2 α Centauri by Clock.			Observed Difference of Right Ascension between Sun and 2 α Centauri Mean Place for Noon and Midnight by Equal Altitude in arc.
			By Equal Altitudes	Transit more or less.	By Equal Altitudes with Reduction for Aberration and Nutation to Mean Place and Precession to September 23.		By Equal Altitudes	Transit more or less.	By Equal Altitudes with Reduction for Aberration, Nutation and Precession to the Mean Place, September 23.	
	h m s	s	h m s	s	h m s	° ′ ″	h m s	s	h m s	° ′ ″
Aug. 31	10 34 23.805	0.0	12 37 44.343	−0.29	12 37 45.005	30 50 18				
Sept. 1	10 38 2.268	+0.4	12 37 44.34	+0.09	„ „ 45.005	29 55 41.05				
S. Mid. 1	22 39 50.273	....	12 37 44.34	....	„ „ 45.005	29 28 40.98				
Sept. 2	10 41 39.441	....	12 37 44.34	....	„ „ 45.005	29 1 23.46				
3	10 45 17.550	+0.52	12 37 44.34	+0.25	„ „ 45.005	28 6 51.825				
4	10 48 53.975	+0.63	12 37 44.34	+0.42	„ „ 45.005	27 12 45.45				
10	11 10 33.513	−0.426	12 37 43.497	+0.04	„ „ 44.22	21 47 40.69				
11	11 14 8.964	−0.82	12 37 43.585	−0.19	„ „ 44.308	20 53 51.17				
Mid. 11	23 15 57.578	....	....	....	....	20 26 40.305				
13	11 21 20.411	....	12 37 43.575	−0.5	„ „ 44.311	19 5 58.5				
14	11 24 55.967	+0.608	12 37 43.53	....	„ „ 44.272	18 12 4.575				
Mid. 14	....	....	0 37 43.795	....	„ „ 44.54					
15	11 28 32.033	+0.607	12 37 44.266	−0.486	„ „ 44.34	17 18 14.74	14 28 0.29	−0.35	14 28 0.404	44 52 5.565
Mid. 15	23 30 20.16	....	0 37 44.898	....	„ „ 45.65	16 51 22.35				
16	11 32 7.691	+0.389	12 37 44.267	−0.397	„ „ 45.024	16 24 19.995	14 28 0.325	....	14 28 0.465	43 58 11.595
Mid. 16	23 33 56.744	....	0 37 44.688	....	„ „ 45.449	15 57 10.575				
19	....	....	12 37 46.516	....	„ „ 47.286	13 42 48.09	14 28 2.265	−0.24	14 28 2.473	41 16 35.895
Mid. 19	....	....	0 37 47.005	....	„ „ 47.776	13 15 56.805	2 28 3.244	....	2 28 3.460	40 49 52.065
20	11 46 31.898	+0.392	12 37 46.988	−0.25	„ „ 47.760	12 48 57.93	14 28 3.29	....	14 28 3.515	40 22 54.255
Mid. 20	23 48 20.09	....	0 37 47.002	....	„ „ 47.774	12 21 55.26	2 28 2.876	....	2 28 3.103	39 55 45.195
21	11 50 7.574	+0.596	12 37 47.188	....	„ „ 47.941	11 55 5.05				
22	....	....	12 37 47.715	....	„ „ 48.473					
Mid. 22	....	....	0 37 48.056	....	„ „ 48.816	....	2 28 3.577			
23	11 57 20.00	+0.60	12 37 48.474	−0.60	„ „ 49.236	10 7 18.54	14 28 4.260	−0.36	14 28 4.536	37 41 7.94
Mid. 23	23 59 9.495	....	0 37 48.906	....	„ „ 49.669	9 40 2.61				
24	12 0 56.807	+0.293	12 37 48.859	....	„ „ 49.623	9 13 12.24				
Mid. 24	0 2 44.544	....	0 37 48.96	....	„ „ 49.733	8 46 17.835				
25	12 4 33.492	0.0	12 37 48.801	+0.23	„ „ 49.566	8 19 1.11	14 28 5.170	−0.865	14 28 7.103	35 52 59.94
Mid. 25	0 6 21.4	....	0 37 49.828	....	„ „ 50.695	7 52 19.425	2 28 5.662	....	2 28 6.023	35 26 8.85
26	12 8 10.156	+0.506	12 37 50.785	−0.53	„ „ 51.552	7 25 20.94	14 28 6.349	+0.32	14 28 6.688	34 59 7.98

From the 31st of August to the 4th of September, the rate of the clock was absolutely = 0, so that I have made use of the mean of the equal altitudes observed during that period.

Observed Declinations and Distances of the Sun from the Equinox.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.		Sun's Observed South Polar Distance.	Paral.	Bessel's Refraction.	Semidiameter.	Sun's True Declination by Observation.	Sun's Dist. from Equinox deduced from the Obs.
		Ins.	Out.						
	inches.	°	°	° ′ ″	″	″	′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
Sept. 10	29.836	60	68	95 2 2.35	5.25	44.86	15 55.25	5 18 37.21	
11	29.75	59	69.5	94 39 14.97	5.23	43.94	„ 55.50	4 55 49.18	11 27 54
12	29.485	66	82	94 16 30.70	5.20	41.90	„ 55.65	4 33 3.05	10 34 6
13	29.73	60	68	93 53 36.2	5.17	42.89	„ 56.00	4 10 9.92	9 40 12.5
14	29.85	58.3	62	94 2 30.22	5.18	43.82	„ 56.20	3 47 12.66	8 46 22.0
15	29.904	58	61.3	93 7 30.12	5.09	42.55	„ 56.5	3 24 4.08	7 52 16
16	29.964	55.5	63	93 16 25.42	5.09	42.66	„ 56.8	3 1 6.19	6 58 44
19	30.140	57	66.5	91 34 45.05	4.89	40.11	„ 57.57	1 51 27.84	4 17 10.2
20	30.064	59.5	68	91 43 26.7	4.9	40.03	„ 57.83	1 28 4.00	3 23 5.2
21	29.774	58	78	90 48 12.4	4.79	37.61	„ 58.10	1 4 43.32	2 29 12.0
23	29.864	60.5	65.7	90 1 21.57	4.71	37.52	„ 58.6	0 17 52.98	0 41 12.5
24	29.642	55	68	90 0 4.6	4.72	37.27	„ 58 87	0 5 21.72	0 12 21.2
25	29.724	56	68.6	89 14 36.47	4.59	36.08	„ 59.17	0 28 52.87	1 6 33.4
26	29.992	58	69.2	89 23 13.32	4.62	36.57	„ 59.44	0 52 14.17	2 0 24.0
27	30.065	57	69.5	88 59 42.45	4.57	36.04	„ 59.70	1 15 45.78	2 54 40.8
29	29.978	55	65	87 40 57.4	4.41	34.50	16 0.33	2 2 32.18	4 42 47.5
30	30.170	57	63.5	87 17 28.7	4.35	34.29	„ 0.6	2 26 0.76	5 37 11.6
Oct. 1	30.034	55	61	87 26 14.39	4.38	34.52	„ 0.87	2 49 16.34	6 31 12.2
2	30.14	56	60.5	87 2 50.2	4.35	34.48	„ 1.13	3 12 41.14	7 25 42.3

Right Ascensions of β Crucis and 2 α Centauri.

1827.	Sun's Corrected Distance from Equinox.	Diff. of Æ between Sun's True and β Crucis Mean Place, Sept. 23.	β Crucis Mean Æ, Sept. 23, 1827.	Diff. Æ between Sun's True and 2 α Centauri Mean Place, Sept. 23.	2 α Centauri Mean Æ, September 23, 1827.
	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″		
Aug. 31	21 24 21.3	30 50 18.0	189 25 56.7		
Sept. 1	20 30 9	29 55 41.05	„ „ 32.05		
2	19 35 37.1	29 1 23.46	„ „ 45.40		
3	18 41 5.2	28 6 51.82	„ „ 46.6		
4	17 46 51.3	27 12 45.45	„ „ 54.1		
10	....	21 47 40.69	„ „ 38.5		
11	11 28 13.8	20 53 51.2	„ „ 37.5		
Mid. 11	....	20 26 40.35	„ „ 29.4		
12	10 34 10				
13	9 40 12.5	9 5 58.5	„ „ 46.0		
14	8 46 24.7	18 12 4.6	„ „ 39.9	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
15	7 52 30.1	17 18 14.7	„ „ 44.6	44 52 5.565	216 59 35.46
15	....	16 51 22.35	„ „ 49.95		
16	6 58 34.8	16 24 20.0	„ „ 45.2	43 58 11.595	„ „ 36.79
16	....	15 57 10.57	„ „ 51.0		
19	4 16 59.0	13 42 48.1	„ „ 49.1	41 16 35.895	„ „ 36.89
19	....	13 15 56.8	„ „ 52.7	40 49 52.065	„ „ 48.0
20	3 23 9.3	12 48 57.9	„ „ 48.6	40 22 54.255	„ „ 44.95
20	... .	12 21 55.3	„ „ 43.2		„ „ 33.09
21	2 49 14.9	11 55 5.5	„ „ 50.6	39 55 45.195	
23	0 41 22.7	10 7 18.5	„ „ 55.8	37 41 7.94	„ „ 45.24
23	....	9 40 2.6	„ „ 38.24		
24	0 12 33.95	9 13 12.2	„ „ 46.1		
24	....	8 46 17.83	„ „ 54.45		
25	1 6 39.3	8 19 1.1	„ „ 40.4	35 52 59.94	„ „ 39.2
25	....	7 52 19.42	„ „ 56.9	35 26 8.85	„ „ 46.35
26	2 0 35.7	7 25 20.9	„ „ 56.6	34 59 7.98	„ „ 43.68
Means			189 25 46.514	....	216 59 40.965
Precession to Jan. 1, 1828........			13.855	....	· 18.058
Solar nutation			0.705	....	0.651
Mean Æ, Jan. 1, 1828, of β Crucis..			189 26 1.074	2 α Centauri	216 59 59.674

Equinox, March 1828,

Containing Observations for determining the Right Ascensions of β Hydri and α Eridani.

1828.	Sun's Observed South Pol. Dist.	Barom.	Ther.	Limb.	Refract. Parall.	Semidiameter.	Sun's True Declination.	Distance from Equinox.	Sun's Apparent Right Ascen.	Sun's Culminat. by Equal Alt.	Clock Fast.
	° ′ ″	inches.	°		″	′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	h m s		
Mar. 5	84 10 12.05	29.51	80	U	24.53	16 8.7	6 5 31.7 S.	14 14 14	23 3 3.07	h m s	s
6	84 33 14.35	29.52	75	L	25.20	„ 8.4	5 42 28.9 S.	13 18 58	„ 6 44.1		
7	84 24 8.9	29.77	73	U	25.39	„ 8.0	5 19 17.7 S.	12 23 39	„ 10 25.4	23 10 45.51	20.04
8	85 19 41.8	29.90	77	L	26.37	„ 7.8	4 55 59.6 S.	11 28 21	„ 14 6.6	„ 14 26.46	19.80
11	85 57 43.4	29.73	84	U	26.46	„ 7.1	3 45 43.0 S.	8 42 52.5	„ 25 8.57	„ 25 26.92	18.35
13	86 44 50.9	29.93	81	U	27.56	„ 6.5	2 58 35.0 S.	6 52 52	„ 32 28.5	„ 32 46.57	18.07
14	87 8 29.4	29.88	90 7	U	27.42	„ 6.2	2 34 56.9 S.	5 57 56	„ 36 8.2	„ 36 25.92	17.30
16	88 28 2.45	30.21	80	L	30.16	„ 5.7	1 47 33.1 S.	4 8 7.5	„ 43 21.5		
17	....	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	„ 47 23.0	16.0
18	89 15 26.3	30.13	81	L	30.76	„ 5.2	1 0 8.1 S.	2 18 37	„ 50 45.53	„ 51 0.14	14.61
19	89 6 52.7	30.02	96	U	29.70	„ 5.0	0 36 32.6 S.	1 24 13	„ 54 23.15	„ 54 37.83	14.68
20	90 2 41.8	29.86	100	L	30.15	„ 4.7	0 12 52.7 S.	0 29 41	„ 58 1.27		
21	90 26 21.0	29.76	83	L	31.81	„ 4.3	0 10 48.5 N.	0 24 54	0 1 39.6	0 1 51.91	12.30
28	92 39 8.15	29.83	81.3	U	34.66	„ 2.6	2 55 45.4 N.	6 43 18	„ 26 53.2		
29	93 2 44.95	29.83	71.5	U	36.26	„ 2.4	3 19 23.6 N.	7 41 22	„ 30 45.47		
30	....	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	„ 34 36.46	13.19
Apr. 1	94 12 32.6	29.67	78.5	U	37.08	„ 1.3	4 29 11.0 N.	10 24 59	„ 41 39.92	„ 41 52.52	12.60
2	95 7 31.4	29.61	75	L	38.61	„ 1.0	4 52 9 N.	11 19 14	„ 45 16.93	„ 45 31.16	14.23
3	94 58 33.1	29.88	65.7	U	39.60	„ 0.0	5 15 12.7 N.	12 13 56	„ 48 55.73	„ 49 8.95	13.22
4	95 53 29.95	30.01	66.5	L	41.20	„ 0.2	5 38 10.95 N.	13 8 41	„ 52 34.73		
5	96 16 19.5	30.03	68.2	L	41.60	„ 0.1	6 1 1.0 N.	14 3 23	„ 56 13.53	„ 56 25.72	12.19
6	96 6 59.8	30.20	71.7	U	41.27	15 59.9	6 23 40.8 N.	14 57 58.7	„ 59 51.91		
7	....	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	1 3 45.0	14.1
8	....	......	......	......	......	....	....	....	....	„ 7 24.46	14.3
9	97 14 20.9	29.76	84.0	U	41 17	„ 59.1	7 31 1.2 N.	17 42 5	1 10 48.33	„ 11 3.59	15.26
10	98 8 41.0	29.71	72.5	L	43.58	„ 58.6	7 53 26.0 N.	18 37 26.5	1 14 29.77		
11	97 58 44.4	29.87	69.0	U	43.90	„ 58.3	8 15 26.6 N.	19 32 12.5	1 18 8.85	„ 18 23.57	14.72
12	98 52 42.7	29.91	69.3	L	45.49	„ 57.4	8 37 30.8 N.	20 27 30.5	1 21 50 03	„ 22 2.65	12.62
13	99 14 30.2	30.22	67	L	46.68	„ 57.8	8 59 19.1 N.	21 22 35	1 25 30.33	„ 25 41.73	11.40

The mean inside Temperature was 75°.

For those days when equal altitudes but no declinations of the sun were observed, the error of the clock has been derived from the Solar Tables. In the present observations no corrections have been applied to the sun's distances from the equinox derived from the observed declinations; and in the last equinox this correction did not amount to one second in arc upon the mean of the right ascensions.

Mean Right Ascensions.

β Hydri.

1828.	Super. and inferior Culmi^n of β Hydri by Equal Alt.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Red^n to M^n Place, Jan. 1, 1828.	Mean Æ, Jan. 1, 1828, in Time.
	h m s	h m s	s	h m s
Mar. 7	0 16 48.89	0 16 28.85	+7.37	0 16 36.22
8	0 16 47.88	,, ,, 28.08	7.39	,, ,, 35.47
8	12 16 45.21	,, ,, 25.61	7.393	,, ,, 33.00
10	12 16 45.85	,, ,, 27.25	7.43	,, ,, 34.68
11	0 16 43.73	,, ,, 25.38	7.45	,, ,, 32.83
12	0 16 42.6	,, ,, 24.65	7.462	,, ,, 32.11
13	0 16 43.67	,, ,, 25.60	7.48	,, ,, 33.08
13	12 16 42.02	,, ,, 24.15	7.487	,, ,, 31.64
14	0 16 41.85	,, ,, 24.55	7.495	,, ,, 32.04
16	12 16 40.68	,, ,, 24.93	7.527	,, ,, 32.46
18	12 16 41.54	,, ,, 26.93	7.559	,, ,, 34.49
19	0 16 39.69	,, ,, 25.01	7.534	,, ,, 32.54
29	0 16 39.86	,, ,, 26.67	7.510	,, ,, 34.18
31	12 16 40.29	,, ,, 27.13	7.496	,, ,, 34.63
31	0 16 41.11	,, ,, 28.31	7.49	,, ,, 35.8
Apr. 1	12 16 40.16	,, ,, 28.51	7.483	,, ,, 35.99
1	0 16 42.12	,, ,, 25.93	7.47	,, ,, 33.40
2	12 16 40.71	,, ,, 27.89	7.463	,, ,, 35.35
2	0 16 39.44	,, ,, 27.36	7.456	,, ,, 34.82
3	12 16 40.41	,, ,, 26.22	7.445	,, ,, 33.66
3	0 16 41.64	,, ,, 27.51	7.435	,, ,, 34.95
4	0 16 41.22	,, ,, 28.94	7.424	,, ,, 36.36
5	0 16 40.3	,, ,, 29 03	7.414	,, ,, 36.44
9	0 16 41.92	,, ,, 26.66	7.315	,, ,, 33.97
10	12 16 41.44	,, ,, 26 32	7.286	,, ,, 33.61
10	0 16 41.59	,, ,, 26.60	7.273	,, ,, 33.87
11	0 16 41.10	,, ,, 26.38	7.259	,, ,, 33.64
12	0 16 39.02	,, ,, 26.40	+7.232	,, ,, 33.63
Mean Right Ascension, Jan. 1, 1828, β Hydri				0 16 34.04

α Eridani.

1828.	Super. and Inferior Culmi^n of α Eridani by Equal Alt.	Apparent Right Ascension.	Red^n to M^n Place, Jan. 1, 1828.	Mean Æ, Jan. 1, 1828, in Time.
	h m s	h m s	s	h m s
Mar. 21	1 31 26.32	1 31 14.02	+2.115	1 31 16.135
30	1 31 28.89	,, ,, 15.705	2.205	,, ,, 17.91
Apr. 1	1 31 29.06	,, ,, 16.46	2.212	,, ,, 18.673
2	13 31 29.25	,, ,, 15.84	2.215	,, ,, 18.055
2	1 31 29.04	,, ,, 14.81	2.219	,, ,, 17.029
2	13 31 28.11	,, ,, 14.39	2.226	,, ,, 16.616
3	1 31 28.05	,, ,, 14.83	2.233	,, ,, 17.063
5	1 31 28.57	,, ,, 16.38	2 241	,, ,, 18.621
7	1 31 29.79	,, ,, 15.68	2.25	,, ,, 17.93
9	1 31 29.81	,, ,, 14.55	2.25	,, ,, 16.80
9	13 31 29.55	,, ,, 14.42	2.25	,, ,, 16.676
10	1 31 29.06	,, ,, 14.07	2.247	,, ,, 16.317
10	13 31 29.54	,, ,, 14.69	2.247	,, ,, 16.937
11	1 31 29.96	,, ,, 15.24	2.247	,, ,, 17.487
11	13 31 29.12	,, ,, 15.45	2.246	,, ,, 17.696
12	1 31 28.76	,, ,, 16.14	2.246	,, ,, 18.386
12	13 31 28.66	,, ,, 16.65	+2.246	,, ,, 18.896
Mean Right Ascension, Jan. 1, 1828, α Eridani				1 31 17.484

Before the conjunction the superior culminations take place immediately after noon of the given, but after conjunction immediately before noon of the next following day; but in the above Table they have been reduced to, and placed opposite to the days nearest the noon whereon they had been observed.

I remark again that my object in observing equal altitudes was to have a check upon the transit, by a method independent of the errors arising from imperfections of the latter instrument, which were the more dangerous as, inclining all towards the same side, their apparent consistency made it difficult to discover their cause, and to subject them to mathematical laws, which we shall endeavour to do hereafter. Although observations of equal altitudes will deviate more on each side of their mean, this mean may be nearer the truth than that of the transit observations: it must be recollected at the same time that β Hydri is within 12° of the Pole, and all the other stars are circumpolar with the exception of Canopus.

Besides the times of the equinoxes, equal altitudes of various stars were observed during their conjunction and opposition with the sun, and thus the right ascensions of the following stars have been established.

Stars.	Mean Æ beginning of 1828.			Annual Variat.	Number of Observations*.	
	°	′	″	″		
β Hydri	4	8	30.6	39.09	27	Set of equal Altitudes
α Eridani	22	49	26.13	33 428	31	———
Canopus	95	2	1.9	19.81	22	———
β Argus	137	48	59.36	10.908	13	———
β Crucis	189	26	1.3	51.296	30	———
2 α Centau.	217	0	2.8	66.856	20	———

Each set of equal altitudes comprehends from 20 to 50 observations on each side of the meridian. A set of absolute altitudes has been counted for half a set of equal altitudes.

The above stars in their upper and lower culminations, form in different parts of the meridian so many meridian marks established without the assistance of the transit: thus it is not likely that the optical axis of this instrument could pass on the same day at the precise time through each of them, unless the plane in which it moves be that of the meridian.

South Polar Distances of Circumpolar Stars deduced from their Superior and Inferior Culminations observed at Paramatta.

The refractions and reductions for aberration, nutation and precession to the mean places in the beginning of 1828, have been computed for each observation separately, and their mean has been applied to the mean of the microscopes for upper and lower culminations. The half difference between the two thus corrected, gives the mean south polar distance for January 1, 1828. The half sum is the polar point, which will serve hereafter for the reduction of the remainder of the stars.

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* In determinations of positions of stars or of geographical places, the number and quality of observations upon which they are founded should always be stated, in order that their due weight may be attached to them in comparisons with succeeding observations.

o Octantis. (Ann. Var. + 19″.967.)

Superior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
June 23	29.85	37	1 22 52	22 50	22 52	22 57.2	1 26.33	4.19
26	30.14	29	„ 22 56.7	22 54	22 58	23 1.4	„ 28.52	4.05
27	30.22	30	„ 23 2.3	23 0	23 4	23 8.7	„ 28.57	3.98
28	30.15	33	„ 22 53	22 50	22 55	22 57.5	„ 27.87	3.94
30	30.14	34	„ 22 56.1	22 55.7	23 3.6	23 3.0	„ 27.67	3.88
June 27	... Mean ...		1 22 56	22 53.9	22 58.5	23 1.6	1 27.79	4.01
Refraction			−1 27.79	1 27.79	1 27.79	1 27.79		
Reduction			+4.01	4.01	4.01	4.01		
Superior Culminat.			1 21 32.22	21 30.12	21 34.72	21 37.82		
Inferior Culminat...			359 59 53.46	59 51.56	59 58.66	0 0.96		
Half Diff. S. P. D.			0 40 49.38	40 49.28	40 48.03	40 48.03		

Inferior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. −
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
June 23	30.03	44	0 1 22.4	1 17.2	1 28.3	1 30.5	1 30.1	4.19
27	30.16	41.5	„ 1 26.7	„ 28.5	„ 33.5	„ 38.6	„ 30.9	3.98
28	30.21	43	„ 1 29.0	„ 28.7	„ 36	„ 36.7	„ 30.8	3.94
July 1	29.98	48	„ 1 32.7	„ 29.0	„ 34.0	„ 35	„ 29.2	3.84
July 27	... Mean ...		0 1 27.7	1 25.8	1 32.9	1 35.2	1 30.25	3.99
Refraction			−1 30.25	1 30.25	1 30.25	1 30.25		
Reduction			−3.99	3.99	3.99	3.99		
			359 59 53.46	59 51.56	59 58.66	0 0.96		

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 0° 40′ 48″.46 by 9 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. −
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
June 23	29.85	47	0 57 22.7	57 26.7	57 45.2	57 33.0	1 25.22	14.13
26	30.05	45	„ „ 28.5	„ 31.0	„ 33.3	„ 36.1	„ 27.10	14.31
27	30.01	36	„ „ 36.0	„ 40.7	„ 44.7	„ 50.3	„ 28.54	14.35
29	29.86	34	„ „ 42.0	„ 42	„ 48.5	„ 51.3	„ 28.47	14.42
June 26	.2...Mean...		0 57 32.3	57 35.4	57 42.9	57 42.67	1 27.33	14.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 41.6	1 41.6	1 41.6	1 41.6		
Superior Culminat.			0 55 50.67	56 53.8	56 01.3	56 01.07		
Inferior Culminat...			359 34 6.8	34 8.1	34 15.6	34 20.5		
Half Diff. S. P. D.			40 51.9	57 52.8	57 52.8	57 50.25		

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
June 24	30.00	46	359 35 19.5	35 23	35 27	35 32.2	1 29.66	14.22
25	30.07	60.5	„ 35 23	„ 20.0	„ 34.4	„ 37.2	„ 27.27	14.25
27	30.02	50	„ 35 21	„ 24.5	„ 28.6	„ 35.3	„ 29.0	14.36
June 25	.3...Mean...		359 35 21.2	35 22.5	35 30.0	35 34.9	1 28.64	14.28
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 14.4	1 14.4	1 14.4	1 14.4		
			359 34 6.8	34 8.1	34 15.6	34 20.5		

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 0° 40′ 51″.94 by 7 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. −
			I	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
June 17	30.13	36	0 56 3	56 5	56 12	56 11.2	1 27.3	31.65
18	30.32	38	0 56 5.5	56 7	56 10.7	56 8.2	1 27.5	31.65
June 17	.5...Mean...		0 56 4.2	56 6.0	56 11.3	56 9.7	1 27.4	31.65
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 59.0	1 59.1	1 59.0	1 59.1		
Superior Culminat.			0 54 05.2	54 06.9	54 12.3	54 10.6		
Inferior Culminat...			359 32 26.6	32 29.0	32 29.9	32 31.5		
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			0 40 49.3	40 48.9	40 51.2	40 49.6		

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
June 19	30.34	49.5	359 33 25	33 27.5	33 28.3	33 30	1 30.1	31.65
Refract. and Reduct.			−58.4	58.5	58.4	58.5		
			359 32 26.6	32 29.0	32 29.9	32 31.5		

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 0° 40′ 49″.75 by 3 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of *o* Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . 0° 40′ 50″.11 by 19 Observ.

σ Octantis. (Ann. Var. — 5″.739.) The South Polar Star.

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
Aug. 30	29.70	63	1 1 14.00	1 16.3	1 28	1 24.1	1 21.23	11.94
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 9.3	1 9.3	1 9.3	1 9.3		
Superior Culminat.			1 0 4.7	0 7.0	0 18.7	0 14.8		
Inferior Culminat...			359 29 39.3	29 46.5	29 52.0	29 50.6		
Half Diff. S. P. D.			0 45 12.7	45 10.25	45 13.85	45 12.1		

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. —
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
Aug. 28	....	50.5	359 31 22	31 25	31 32.2	31 35.5	1 29.09	11.99
30	30.02	38	359 31 23	31 28	31 33.4	31 32.3	1 31.39	11.94
Sept. 13	29.83	41.4	359 31 18.8	32.5	31 36.3	31 30.0	1 30.21	11.25
Aug. 30	... Mean ...		359 31 21.3	31 28.5	31 34.0	31 32.6	1 30.23	11.73
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 42.0	1 42.0	1 42.0	1 42.0		
			359 29 39.3	29 46.5	29 52.0	29 50.6		

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 0° 45′ 12″.22 by 4 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
Aug. 29	30.10	61.3	0 59 45	59 45.5	59 49	59 51.5	1 22.71	15.38
30	30.24	64.7	„ „ 53.6	„ 43	„ 52	„ 56.7	„ 22.52	„ 36
31	30.30	58.2	„ „ 51.5	„ 44	„ 49.6	„ 55	„ 23.80	„ 34
Sept. 1	30.20	70	„ „ 46.0	„ 43	„ 51.5	„ 53.7	„ 21.52	„ 31
2	30.15	67	„ „ 44.2	„ 43.2	„ 50.0	„ 53	„ 21.88	„ 28
Aug. 31	... Mean ...		0 59 48.1	59 43.7	59 50.4	59 54	1 22.48	15.33
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 7.1	1 7.2	1 7.1	1 7.2		
Superior Culminat.			0 58 41.0	58 36.5	58 43.3	58 46.8		
Inferior Culminat...			359 28 12.9	28 17.3	28 17.6	28 20.5		
Half Diff. S. P. D.			0 45 14.05	45 9.6	45 12.8	45 13.2		

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. —
			I.	II	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
Sept. 2	30.15	42	359 30 2	30 3.7	30 7	30 8	1 31.06	15.28
3	29.85	51	„ 29 56	30 1.0	30 3.5	„ 5.7	„ 28.55	15.26
7	29.62	54.5	„ 29 53.3	29 58	29 58	„ 1.5	„ 27.24	15.06
8	29.91	41.5	„ 29 58.0	30 1	30 1.2	„ 6.8	„ 30.40	15.00
9	29.80	45	„ 29 57.5	30 0	30 0.5	„ 5.0	„ 29.48	14.93
11	30.20	36	„ 30 0.0	30 5	30 5	„ 5.7	„ 32.29	14.79
Sept. 6	7...Mean...		359 29 57.8	30 2.2	30 2.5	30 5.45	1 29.84	15.05
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 44.9	1 44.9	1 44.9	1 44.9		
			359 28 12.9	28 17.3	28 17.6	28 20.5		

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 4° 45′ 12″.41 by 11 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of σ Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . = 0° 45′ 12″.32 by 15 Observ.

τ Octantis. (Ann. Var. + 19″.293.)

Superior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
June 9	29.95	58	2 16 40.8	16 42	16 49.2	16 48.9	1 20.29	2.72
10	30.03	35	„ „ 43	„ 36.3	16 46.1	16 53.1	„ 24.29	2.69
13	30.20	32	„ „ 40.2	„ 41.0	16 52	16 55.5	„ 25.25	2.61
17	29.85	45	„ „ 44.5	„ 48.7	16 50.0	16 55.3	„ 22.46	2.64
18	30.09	31.5	„ „ 44.2	„ 50.0	16 53.7	17 0.5	„ 25.05	2.62
19	30.05	41	„ „ 55.0	„ 51.5	17 1.0	17 4.1	„ 23.37	2.61
June 13	... Mean ...		2 16 44.6	16 44.9	16 52.9	16 56.2	1 23.15	2.65
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 20.8	1 20.8	1 20.8	1 20.8		
Superior Culminat.			2 15 23.8	15 24.1	15 32.1	15 35.4		
Inferior Culminat...			359 6 0.8	6 1.3	6 7.4	6 6.0		
Half Diff. S. P. D.			1 34 41.5	34 41.4	34 42.3	34 44.7		

Inferior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. —
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
June 8	29.89	53	359 7 33	7 34.7	7 38.5	7 42.0	1 31.33	2.76
9	29.92	51	„ „ 35	„ 32.1	„ 42.6	„ 37.0	„ 31.80	2.72
10	30.03	51	„ „ 37	„ 31.7	„ 44.7	„ 42.0	„ 32.13	2.69
11	30.09	48	„ „ 35	„ 36.5	„ 43.0	„ 41.2	„ 32.86	2.66
12	30.15	48	„ „ 32	„ 37.0	„ 39.0	„ 41.4	„ 33.05	2.64
13	30.22	55	„ „ 38	„ 36.1	„ 45.1	„ 39.1	„ 31.98	2.61
14	30.18	44	„ „ 36.5	„ 42.7	„ 43.7	„ 41.2	„ 33.86	2.59
19	29.99	51	„ „ 40.0	„ 40.5	„ 42.5	„ 45.0	„ 32.0	2.61
June 12	... Mean ...		359 7 35.8	7 36.4	7 42.4	7 41.1	1 32.38	2.66
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 35.0	1 35.1	1 35.0	1 35.1		
			359 6 0.8	6 1.3	6 7.4	6 6.0		

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 1° 34′ 41″.47 by 14 Observ.

τ Octantis. (Ann. Var. + 19″.293.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		−
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
May 27	30.15	49	1 51 8	51 14.3	51 25	51 21.0	1 22.34	14.98
June 1	30.27	40.3	„ 51 8.2	„ 17.3	„ 24.3	„ 23.5	„ 24.12	15.40
2	30.17	40	„ 51 13.8	„ 17.0	„ 26.2	„ 22.8	„ 23.87	15.42
4	30.14	56	„ 50 58.5	„ 3.5	„ 12.5	„ 12.0	„ 21.12	15.65
7	30.11	47	„ 51 7.0	„ 9.7	„ 19.2	„ 30.5	„ 22.57	15.73
13	29.85	40	„ 51 15.1	„ 22.4	„ 27.0	„ 29.3	„ 23.03	15.94
July 12	30.02	44	„ 51 13.0	„ 17.5	„ 22.2	„ 23.0	„ 22.8	14.20
June 10	... Mean ...		1 51 9.1	51 14.5	51 22.3	51 23.1	1 22.83	15.33
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 38.16	1 38.2	1 38.1	1 38.2		
Superior Culminat.			1 49 30.94	49 36.3	49 44.2	49 44.9		
Inferior Culminat...			358 40 8.1	40 15.4	40 23.4	40 23.5		
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			1 34 41.4	34 40.45	34 40.4	34 40.7		

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		+
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
May 24	30.12	60	358 41 21	41 34	41 42	41 37.5	1 30.44	14.56
25	30.07	58	„ „ 24.5	„ 29.5	„ 29.5	„ 36.7	„ 30.83	14.66
27	30.122	56	„ „ 24	„ 30.0	„ 33.7	„ 36.1	„ 31.35	14.98
June 2	30.204	55	„ „ 25	„ 31.0	„ 36.1	„ 41.0	„ 30.56	15.42
8	30.122	57	„ „ 21	„ 28.5	„ 40.0	„ 40.3	„ 31.17	15.89
14	29.79	52	„ „ 27.5	„ 33.0	„ 45.0	„ 43.3	„ 31.10	15.93
June 1	... Mean ...		358 41 23.8	41 31.0	41 39.1	41 39.15	1 30.91	15.24
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 15.7	1 15.6	1 15.7	1 15.67		
			358 40 8.1	40 15.4	40 23.4	40 23.48		

Mean of 4 Microscopes ......1° 34′ 40″.74 by 13 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		−
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
May 23	30.27	47.2	1 49 41.8	49 48	49 57.7	49 52.5	1 22.95	32.33
27	29.99	39.3	„ „ 57.7	„ 57	49 59.3	49 58	„ 23.50	32.79
29	29.83	34.7	„ „ 44.0	„ 54	49 58.5	49 49.8	„ 23.80	33.01
30	29.80	39.0	„ „ 40.2	„ 46.5	49 54	49 44.2	„ 23.0[illegible]	33.12
31	29.93	35	„ „ 49	„ 52	49 54.2	49 53	„ 24.0	33.23
June 1	30.05	35	„ „ 48	„ 52.5	49 58.6	49 53.5	„ 24.35	33.31
2	29.59	38.3	„ „ 46.5	„ 50.0	49 55.5	49 53.2	„ 22.58	33.42
7	29.43	39	„ „ 46.3	„ 52.5	49 55.1	49 51.0	„ 21.99	33.63
9	29.69	50	„ „ 43	„ 49.6	49 54.1	49 52.7	„ 20.93	33.69
11	29.93	33	„ „ 55	„ 58.5	50 2	50 2	„ 24.35	33.76
12	30.05	29	„ „ 53.2	„ 56.4	49 59.5	50 2	„ 25.33	33.79
17	30.112	39	„ „ 58	„ 54.0	49 58.3	49 58.5	„ 23.86	33.80
19	30.33	33	„ „ 52	„ 54	50 0.0	49 57	„ 25.44	33.83
20	30.26	34	„ „ 54	„ 54.6	50 1.0	49 59.2	„ 25.10	33.85
June 5	.3...Mean...		1 49 49.76	49 52.8	49 57.6	49 55.0	1 23.65	33.397
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 57.05	1 57.05	1 57.1	1 57.0		
Superior Culminat.			1 47 52.71	47 55.75	48 0.5	47 58.0		
Inferior Culminat...			358 38 27.7	38 33.8	38 37.7	38 33.2		
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			1 34 42.5	34 41.0	34 41.4	34 42.4		

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red.
			I.	II.	III	IV.		+
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	″
May 23	30.22	56	358 39 26	39 32.7	39 36	39 30	1 31.66	32.33
25	30.14	56	„ „ 29	„ 35.0	„ 40	„ 35	„ 31.42	32.54
28	29.87	56	„ „ 24.4	„ 33	„ 36.4	„ 32	„ 30.59	32.90
30	29.79	51	„ „ 27.4	„ 33.3	„ 36	„ 30	„ 31.27	33.10
31	29.82	50.3	„ „ 25.0	„ 33	„ 35.5	„ 27	„ 31.54	33.20
June 1	30.01	43	„ „ 25	„ 30.5	„ 35.6	„ 30.4	„ 33.38	33.31
2	29.99	53	„ „ 21	„ 29	„ 33	„ 30	„ 31.44	33.42
4	29.94	49	„ „ 21.2	„ 30	„ 30	„ 27	„ 32.09	33.51
6	29.70	52	„ „ 28.2	„ 32.2	„ 37	„ 31.3	„ 30.80	33.58
7	29.47	55.5	„ „ 24	„ 32.3	„ 36	„ 29.2	„ 29.45	33.63
8	29.40	55	„ „ 26.7	„ 31	„ 38.1	„ 28	„ 28.72	33.66
10	29.72	52	„ „ 28.4	„ 33.3	„ 41.0	„ 32.3	„ 30.66	33.73
12	30.00	40.2	„ „ 28.8	„ 32.8	„ 36.8	„ 33.7	„ 33.89	33.79
13	30.02	49.5	„ „ 28.0	„ 32.8	„ 36	„ 34.2	„ 32.24	33.79
14	29.97	63	„ „ 24.1	„ 33.4	„ 37.7	„ 35.2	„ 29.61	33.80
17	30.03	54	„ „ 23.8	„ 26.0	„ 27.0	„ 30.2	„ 31.45	33.80
18	30.20	52	„ „ 25.2	„ 28.6	„ 32.5	„ 33.0	„ 31.78	33.80
June 5	.5...Mean...		358 39 25.6	39 31.7	39 35.6	39 31.1	1 31.29	33.405
Refract. and Reduct.			−57.9	57.9	57.9	57.9		
			358 38 27.7	38 33.8	38 37.7	38 33.2		

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 1° 34′ 41″.82 by 31 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of τ Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 1° 34′ 41″.71 by 58 Observ.

34 Octantis. (Ann. Var. — 3″.8409.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
Sept. 10	inches. 29.55	52°	40° 19′ 58″.4	19′ 18″	20′ 4″.5	20′ 1″.5	1′ 17″.83	5″.52
11	29.81	53	„ „ 56.3	„ 12.8	„ 9.7	„ 3.6	„ 18.37	5.52
12	30.00	53.5	„ „ 58.6	„ 14.8	„ 3.3	„ 0.0	„ 18.79	5.52
Sept. 11	... Mean ...		40 19 57.8	19 15.2	20 5.8	20 1.7	1 18.33	5.52
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 12.8	1 12.8	1 12.8	1 12.8		
Superior Culminat.			40 18 45.0	18 2.4	18 53.0	18 48.9		
Inferior Culminat...			35 32 54.7	32 8.7	33 7.8	32 51.9		
Half Diff. S. P. D.			2 22 55.35	22 56.8	22 52.2	22 58.5		

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
Sept. 11	inches. 29.95	39°.8	35° 34′ 37″	33′ 51″	34′ 50″.1	34′ 34″.2	1′ 36″.8	5″.52
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 42.3	1 42.3	1 42.3	1 42.3		
			35 32 54.7	32 8.7	33 7.8	32 51.9		

Mean S. P. D. 34 Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828. . . . } 2° 22′ 55″.65 by 4 Observ.

ζ Octantis. (Ann. Var. — 15″.234.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. —
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
May 27	inches. 29.87	58°.5	5° 4′ 3″.5	3′ 36″.2	4′ 20″.3	4′ 28″.7	1′ 10″.6	1′ 7″.32
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 17.9	2 17.9	2 17.9	2 17.9		
Superior Culminat.			5 1 45.6	1 18.3	2 02.4	2 10.8		
Inferior Culminat...			354 57 26.6	57 20.2	57 42.8	57 41.0		
Half Diff. S. P. D.			5 2 9.5	2 29.05	2 9.8	2 14.9		

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.				Refr.	Red. +
			I.	II.	III.	IV.		
May 21	inches. 29.98	48°.3	354° 58′ 4″	57′ 44″.3	58′ 21″.5	58′ 10″.5	1′ 46″.2	1′ 7″.52
June 3	29.71	48	354 58 5	58 12	58 20	58 27.5	1 45.2	1 8.02
Mean...			354 58 4.5	57 58.1	58 20.7	58 19.0	1 45.7	1 7.77
Refract. and Reduct.			−37.9	37.9	37.9	38.0		
			354 57 26.6	57 20.2	57 42.8	57 41.0		

Mean S. P. D. of ζ Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . 5° 2′ 15″.8 by 3 Observ.

κ Octantis. (Ann. Var. — 18″.97.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
July 2	inches. 29.84	53°	5° 20′ 10″.5	20′ 15″	20′ 11″.2	20′ 20″.8
3	29.69	53	„ „ 10	„ 12.5	„ 8.8	„ 21.6
5	30.18	50.5	„ „ 14.9	„ 17.5	„ 12.2	„ 23.7
6	30.16	46	„ „ 15.2	„ 18.0	„ 14.1	„ 26.0
10	29.81	57.5	„ „ 11.0	„ 11.2	„ 11.0	„ 20.4
11	30.03	48.5	„ „ 12.0	„ 15.0	„ 14.8	„ 23.4
12	29.98	50	„ „ 13.2	„ 16.2	„ 14.0	„ 25.2
14	29.95	49	„ „ 13.2	„ 15.0	„ 14.1	„ 25.0
15	30.00	54.7	„ „ 14.0	„ 18.0	„ 14.0	„ 23.2
17	29.65	64	„ „ 12.8	„ 15.0	„ 13	„ 26.7
18	29.87	62	„ „ 9.8	„ 11.7	„ 8.4	„ 20.0
19	29.96	55	„ „ 10.0	„ 13.0	„ 9.5	„ 23.5
July 16	... Mean ...		5 20 13	20 16.3	20 14.2	20 24.7
Refract. — Reduct.			— 40.6	40.6	40.6	40.6
Superior Culminat.			5 19 32.4	19 35.7	19 33.6	19 44.1
Inferior Culminat...			355 7 5.6	7 11.0	7 12.6	7 11.6
Half Diff. = S.P.D.			5 6 13.4	6 12.3	6 10.5	6 16.3

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
July 1	inches. 29.85	45°.3	355° 9′ 12″	9′ 18″	9′ 20″	9′ 20″.5
3	29.72	38.6	„ „ 21	„ 25	„ 26.5	„ 24.0
5	30.23	41	„ „ 20.8	„ 28.3	„ 29.3	„ 27
7	30.05	36.5	„ „ 28	„ 29	„ 32	„ 30.5
13	29.99	33	„ „ 26.9	„ 32.5	„ 32	„ 28
14	29.99	40	„ „ 22.7	„ 28	„ 30.5	„ 30
15	30.02	33	„ „ 25.0	„ 32	„ 31.3	„ 31
17	29.78	54.5	„ „ 19.3	„ 22	„ 26.0	„ 27.1
18	30.00	35	„ „ 22.0	„ 28.2	„ 28.8	„ 29.3
20	29.56	45	„ „ 29.0	„ 37.0	„ 39.5	„ 38.4
July 11	.3...Mean...		355 9 22.6	9 28	9 29.6	9 28.6
Refract. — Reduct.			−2 17.0	2 17.0	2 17.0	2 17.0
			355 7 5.6	7 11	7 12.6	7 11.6

Mean S. P. D. of κ Oct. Jan. 1. 1828. } 5° 6′ 13″.12 by 22 Obs.

η Octantis. (Ann. Var. — 19″.33.)

Superior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 14	29.86	56.2	142 19 53	20 42.6	20 45.2	20 18.7
15	29.69	58.0	142 19 54.7	21 2.1	20 49	20 21.0
Mean...			142 19 53.8	20 52.3	20 47.1	20 19.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 10.4	2 10.4	2 10.4	2 10.4
Superior Culminat.			142 17 43.4	18 41.9	18 36.7	18 9.4
Inferior Culminat...			129 37 48.3	38 56.0	38 37.1	38 21.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			6 19 57.5	19 53.0	19 59.8	19 53.9

Inferior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 10	30.01	39.2	129 38 39.7	39 47.4	39 28.5	39 13
Refract. and Reduct.			−51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4
			129 37 48.3	38 56.0	38 37.1	38 21.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes...............6° 19′ 56″.05 by 3 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 24	30.22	56	6 33 38	33 44	33 43	33 51.2
25	30.14	56	„ „ 31	„ 42.3	„ 38.3	„ 44.7
27	39.95	61.7	„ „ 34.7	„ 43.8	„ 42	„ 51.0
28	29.87	56	„ „ 34.2	„ 45.3	„ 44	„ 46.5
29	29.84	48.2	„ „ 38	„ 46.5	„ 41.1	„ 44.7
July 1	30.01	43	„ „ 31.8	„ 43.5	„ 38.0	„ 41.5
2	29.99	50	„ „ 28.5	„ 42	„ 36	„ 44
6	29.70	51	„ „ 36.0	„ 47	„ 43.5	„ 48.8
7	29.47	51	„ „ 30.8	„ 43.3	„ 39.2	„ 42.2
8	29.40	55	„ „ 33.0	„ 45.0	„ 38	„ 47.5
10	29.72	48.5	„ „ 33.8	„ 46.4	„ 46.3	„ 47.0
11	29.76	53	„ „ 36.6	„ 41.8	„ 36.6	„ 48.0
12	30.00	40	„ „ 41.7	„ 46	„ 42.3	„ 53
14	29.97	63	„ „ 36.5	„ 44	„ 38	„ 47
17	30.03	53.7	„ „ 31.6	„ 39.1	„ 36	„ 48
18	30.20	52	„ „ 38.0	„ 43	„ 38	„ 48
June 5	...Mean...		6 33 34.64	33 44	33 40.02	33 47.1
Refract. — Reduct.			−34.63	34.6	34.65	34.8
Superior Culminat.			6 33 0.0	33 9.4	33 5.4	33 12.4
Inferior Culminat...			353 53 22.6	53 29.5	53 29.3	53 20.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			6 19 48.7	19 50	19 48.05	19 55.8

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 29	29.83	35	353 55 43.3	55 55.5	55 57.5	55 40.0
June 6	29.55	38	„ „ 48.0	„ 58.4	55 58.0	55 47.0
7	29.43	39	„ „ 48.0	„ 56.0	55 58.5	55 43.0
9	29.69	50	„ „ 43.3	„ 55	55 51.4	55 39.6
11	29.93	33	„ „ 53.5	„ 59.5	56 1.5	55 53
12	30.05	29	„ „ 56.4	„ 58.5	56 2.0	55 52
16	30.00	38	„ „ 53.0	„ 57.0	56 56	55 51
17	30.13	36	„ „ 50.2	„ 55	56 55	55 49.3
19	30.39	35	„ „ 52	„ 59	56 56.2	55 50
20	30.26	33	„ „ 56	„ 59	56 55.2	56 1.5
June 11	.5...Mean...		353 55 50.37	55 57.3	55 57.1	55 48.64
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 27.8	2 27.8	2 27.8	2 27.8
			353 53 22.6	53 29.5	53 29.3	53 20.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes...............6° 19′ 50″.64 by 26 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of η Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 6° 19′ 51″.02 by 29 Observ.

For want of room, the columns of Refraction and Reduction have been henceforward omitted; but the sums or differences of their means have been applied to the means of the microscopes, so that the latter corrected means are the divisions of the mural circle corresponding to the superior and inferior culminations of the Star's mean place on the 1st January 1828. These divisions are variable, because the position of the tube is altered and the pillar settles; but their differences are constant quantities.

The second microscope during the years of 1822 and 1823 was subject to frequent derangements, from causes over which I had no control.

3 γ Octantis. (Ann. Var. + 20″.01.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 17	30.24	40	7 5 27	5 31.3	5 30.0	5 41.0
23	29.84	47	„ „ 21.8	„ 32.0	„ 29.8	„ 44.0
26	30.05	45	„ „ 27.4	„ 33.0	„ 28.0	„ 45
June 21	.5...Mean...		7 5 25.4	5 31.3	5 29.3	5 43.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 22.60	1 22.7	1 22.7	1 22.7
Superior Culminat.			7 4 2.8	4 8.6	4 6.6	4 20.6
Inferior Culminat...			353 25 53.1	25 56.7	25 50.7	25 57.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			6 49 4.8	49 6.0	49 8.0	49 11.4

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 18	30.23	46	353 27 32.0	27 35.5	27 27.0	27 36.4
23	29.83	54.5	„ „ 32.7	„ 34.9	„ 30.0	„ 36.3
27	30.01	50	„ „ 31.0	„ 36.1	„ 31.1	„ 37.0
June 22	...Mean...		353 27 31.9	27 35.5	27 29.4	27 36.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 38.80	1 38.8	1 38.7	1 38.8
			353 25 53.1	25 56.7	25 50.7	25 57.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes.........6° 49′ 7″.55 by 6 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 10	29.71	35.5	7 3 52	4 6.0	4 2.4	4 6.5
11	29.94	33	„ 4 1.5	„ 6.5	4 4.4	„ 11.2
13	30.00	30	„ 4 5.7	„ 12.0	4 4.3	„ 15.0
16	30.00	38	„ 3 55.0	„ 4.5	3 57.7	„ 5.8
17	30.13	36	„ 3 58	„ 7.5	4 2.2	„ 11.7
18	30.32	38.2	„ 4 1.0	„ 3.8	4 1.7	„ 84
19	30.28	36	„ 4 2.8	„ 10.5	4 5.2	„ 11.0
20	30.33	35	„ 4 4.0	„ 9.3	4 1.0	„ 10.0
2[illegible]	30.21	54.5	„ 3 58.7	„ 4.5	3 58.7	„ 9.0
26	30.30	45	„ 4 0.5	„ 5	4 1.0	„ 11.0
June 17	.2...Mean...		7 3 59.92	4 6.96	4 1.9	4 9.96
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 41.78	1 41.78	1 41.8	1 41.78
Superior Culminat.			7 2 18.14	2 25.18	2 20.1	2 28.18
Inferior Culminat...			353 24 5.8	24 7.6	24 5.7	24 7.5
Half Diff. S. P. D.			6 49 6.17	49 8.8	49 7.2	49 19.35

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 11	29.79	50	353 25 27.7	25 30	25 32	25 35
16	29.81	55	„ „ 24.3	„ 28.5	„ 27.0	„ 28.2
17	30.03	51.5	„ „ 25.2	„ 26	„ 20.5	„ 27.5
18	30.20	49.5	„ „ 30	„ 33	„ 29	„ 31.0
19	30.34	49.5	„ „ 30	„ 33.7	„ 31.0	„ 30.7
20	30.27	52	„ „ 26.3	„ 30.5	„ 27	„ 28
26	30.22	......	„ „ 20	„ 19.3	„ 17.2	„ 18.2
July 1	29.75	59	„ „ 25	„ 26.2	„ 25.2	„ 26.1
2	29.84	55	„ „ 31.7	„ 30	„ 31.0	„ 32.3
June 21	... Mean ...		353 25 26.7	25 28.6	25 26.6	25 28.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 20.9	−1 21.0	−1 20.9	−1 21.0
			353 24 5.8	24 7.6	24 5.7	24 7.5

Mean of 4 Microscopes.................6° 49′ 8″.13 by 19 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of 3 γ Octantis . . . . . . 6° 49′ 7″.99 by 25 Observ.

2 γ Octantis.

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 17	30.24	40	7 8 41.3	8 47.4	8 44.8	8 57.7
23	29.85	47	„ „ 39.5	„ 44.0	„ 40.0	8 58.7
26	30.05	45	„ „ 43.3	„ 50.0	„ 45.0	9 4.0
June 21	·5...Mean...		7 8 41.4	8 47.1	8 43.3	9 0.1
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 23.2	1 23.3	1 23.2	1 23.3
Superior Culminat.			7 7 18.2	7 23.8	7 20.1	7 36.8
Inferior Culminat...			353 22 35.0	22 39.7	22 36.3	22 42.5
Mean S. P. D.			6 52 21.6	52 22.05	52 21.9	52 27.15

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 18	30.23	46	353 24 14.0	24 18.5	24 16.3	24 21.7
23	29.83	54.5	„ 24 14.0	„ 16.0	„ 16.0	„ 22.0
27	30.01	50.0	„ 24 14.3	„ 21.2	„ 14.2	„ 31.7
June 22	... Mean...		353 24 14.2	24 18.9	24 15.5	24 21.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 39.2	1 39.2	1 39.2	1 39.3
			353 22 35.0	22 39.7	22 36.3	22 42.5

Mean of 4 Microscopes, Jan. 1, 1828...6° 52′ 23″.2 by 6 Observ.

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 10	29.71	35.5	7 7 11.2	7 23.8	7 22.5	7 19
11	29.94	33	„ „ 14.4	„ 21.4	„ 26	„ 20.8
12	30.05	29	„ „ 12.0	„ 21.7	„ 19.2	„ 22
13	30.00	31	„ „ 23.0	„ 26.8	„ 22.0	„ 30.5
16	30.00	38	„ „ 13	„ 18	„ 14.3	„ 20.0
17	30.13	36	„ „ 17.5	„ 18.2	„ 17.3	„ 22
18	30.32	38	„ „ 10.5	„ 18.0	„ 17.2	„ 21.5
19	30.33	35	„ „ 16.2	„ 23.0	„ 21.2	„ 22.8
21	30.27	37	„ „ 20.4	„ 24.2	„ 17.0	„ 27.0
22	30.21	54.5	„ „ 15.2	„ 18.7	„ 17.0	„ 23.2
June 16	... Mean ...		7 7 15.34	7 21.4	7 19.4	7 22.9
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 43.23	1 43.2	1 43.2	1 43.3
Superior Culminat.			7 5 32.1	5 38.2	5 36.2	5 39.6
Inferior Culminat...			353 20 51.1	20 53.6	20 54.6	20 48.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			6 52 20.5	52 21.3	52 20.8	52 25.6

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 11	29.79	50	353 22 13.1	22 14.0	22 15.5	22 11.6
13	30.02	42	„ „ 17.5	„ 18.7	„ 22.5	„ 15.0
17	30.03	52	„ „ 9.3	„ 14.0	„ 13.0	„ 5.6
18	30.20	49.5	„ „ 10.0	„ 16.5	„ 16.0	„ 11.0
19	30.34	49.5	„ „ 14.2	„ 16	„ 18	„ 11.5
20	30.27	52	„ „ 11.2	„ 14.2	„ 14.5	„ 6.
22	30.15	68	„ „ 12.7	„ 14.0	„ 12.0	
26	30.22	61.5	„ „ 10.0	„ 10.0	„ 14.6	„ 6.1
June 18	... Mean...		353 22 12.3	22 14.7	22 15.8	22 9.1
Refract. − Reduct.			−1 21.15	1 21.1	1 21.2	1 21.1
			353 20 51.15	20 53 6	20 54.6	20 48.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes............6° 52′ 22″.05 by 18 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of 2 γ Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 6° 52′ 22″.32 by 24 Observ.

1 γ Octantis. (Ann. Var. + 19″.94.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 23	29.84	47	7 17 39	17 46.5	17 40	17 58
26	30.05	45	7 17 46	17 51.3	17 50.4	18 5
June 24	.5...Mean...		7 17 42.5	17 48.9	17 45.2	18 1.5
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 22.0	1 22.0	1 22.0	1 22.0
Superior Culminat.			7 16 20.5	16 26.9	16 23.2	16 39.5
Inferior Culminat...			353 13 26.5	13 31.2	13 32.2	13 31.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 1 27.0	1 27.85	1 25.5	1 34.2

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 18	30.232	46	353 15 7.5	15 13.5	15 9.3	15 14
27	30.01	50	353 15 8.4	15 12.0	15 18.0	15 11.1
June 22	.5...Mean...		353 15 8.0	15 12.7	15 13.68	15 12.6
Refract. − Reduct.			−1 41.5	1 41.5	1 41.47	1 41.5
			353 13 26.5	13 31.2	13 32.21	13 31.1

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 7° 1′ 28″.64 by 4 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 10	29.71	35.5	7 16 19.5	16 28	16 25.5	16 28.5
12	30.05	29	„ „ 21.0	„ 30	„ 27.7	„ 32.7
13	30.00	31	„ „ 28.7	„ 30	„ 25.8	„ 35.0
16	30.00	38	„ „ 18.0	„ 25	„ 23	„ 31.0
17	30.13	36	„ „ 20.0	„ 26.5	„ 27	„ 32.0
18	30.32	38.2	„ „ 21.7	„ 27.4	„ 25	„ 32
19	30.33	35	„ „ 26.7	„ 28.1	„ 28.2	„ 37
20	30.26	34	„ „ 25.0	„ 25.8	„ 26	„ 31.1
21	30.27	37.2	„ „ 25.0	„ 28.0	„ 26.6	„ 34.1
22	30.21	54.5	„ „ 18.0	„ 16.4	„ 18.5	„ 28.5
29	30.13	49	„ „ 12.2	„ 19.0	„ 16.0	„ 25.2
June 18	... Mean ...		7 16 21.4	16 25.8	16 24.5	16 31.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 41.9	1 42.0	1 41.9	1 42.0
Superior Culminat.			7 14 39.5	14 43.8	14 42.6	14 49.5
Inferior Culminat...			353 11 45.8	11 45.8	11 40.4	11 43.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 1 26.8	1 29.0	1 31.1	1 33.1

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 11	29.79	50	353 13 8.3	13 6.5	13 3	13 5.8
13	30.02	42	„ 13 16.0	„ 12.5	13 1.0	„ 11.0
14	29.97	63	„ 13 5.0	„ 7.4	13 3.7	„ 1.3
			„ 13 12.6	„ 14.8	13 11.45	„ 16.5
17	30.03	52	„ 1 3.0	„ 3.2	12 57.0	„ 3.4
18	30.20	50	„ 1 1.8	„ 6.7	13 1.0	„ 4.0
19	30.34	49.5	„ 0 7.5	„ 9.2	13 5.5	„ 7.0
20	30.27	52	„ 0 7.0	„ 9.7	13 1.0	„ 5.0
22	30.15	68	„ 0 6.5	„ 6.5	13 2.5	„ 5.0
26	30.25	57	„ 0 8.5	„ 3.2	13 1.0	„ 1.0
June 18	... Mean ...		353 13 7.1	13 7.2	13 1.7	13 4.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 21.3	1 21.4	1 21.3	1 21.4
			353 11 45.8	11 45.8	11 40.4	11 43.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 7° 1′ 30″.0 by 21 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of 1 γ Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 7° 1′ 29″.77 by 25 Observ.

δ Octantis. (Ann. Var. − 17″.329.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 28	29.83	50.8	45 6 12.4	6 4	6 1.5	6 3.2
30	29.95	50.8	45 6 0.0	6 1	5 56.5	5 58.7
31	30.07	54.0	45 6 2.3	5 59	5 54.3	6 2.5
July 30	... Mean...		45 6 4.9	6 1.3	5 57.8	6 1.5
Refract. + Reduct.			−2 13.9	2 14.0	2 13.9	2 14.0
Superior Culminat.			45 3 51.0	3 47.3	3 43.9	3 47.5
Inferior Culminat...			30 47 48.4	47 51.3	47 57.4	47 56.3
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			7 8 1.3	7 58.0	7 53.25	7 55.6

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 28	29.87	46.3	30 48 42.6	48 37	48 41.6	48 40
30	30.03	41.8	„ „ 40	„ 47.0	„ 51.0	„ 47.0
31	30.20	45	„ „ 36.3	„ 40.3	„ 47.0	„ 48.0
Aug. 15	30.14	43.5	„ „ 33.0	„ 39.7	„ 48	„ 48
Aug. 3	... Mean ...		30 48 38	48 41.0	48 47	48 46
Refract. − Reduct.			−49.6	49.7	49.6	49.7
			30 47 48.4	47 51.3	47 57.4	47 56.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes............7° 7′ 57″.04 by 7 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 18	30.09	40	7 50 2.1	49 52	49 41	49 58.5
28	30.03	46	„ 49 58.2	„ 50.7	„ 48.5	„ 56.3
29	30.27	48	„ 49 54.0	„ 50.6	„ 46.4	„ 55.0
31	30.30	50	„ 50 0.5	„ 51.5	„ 48.5	„ 57.0
Aug. 2	30.12	52.5	„ 49 59	„ 48	„ 43	„ 56.1
July 27	.8...Mean...		7 49 58.8	49 50.6	49 45.5	49 56.6
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 10.5	1 10.5	1 10.5	1 10.5
Superior Culminat.			7 48 48.3	48 40.1	48 35.0	48 46.1
Inferior Culminat...			353 32 53.2	32 55.8	32 48.9	32 57.2
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			7 7 57.5	7 52.2	7 53.0	7 54.5

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 13	30.15	31.8	353 34 55	34 54.5	34 44.2	34 57
14	30.17	31.0	„ „ 39	„ 50.0	„ 48.5	„ 53
17	30.12	31	„ „ 48	„ 54.0	„ 43.4	„ 54.5
24	30.01	37	„ „ 49	„ 51.0	„ 43.0	„ 50.0
27	29.97	43	„ „ 48.5	„ 47.7	„ 43.3	„ 50.3
29	30.31	37	„ „ 48.0	„ 52	„ 44.0	„ 52.0
31	30.11	34	„ „ 55.0	„ 55	„ 46	„ 56.2
Aug. 4	30.06	33	„ „ 53.7	„ 53	„ 49	„ 54.2
July 24	... Mean ...		353 34 49.5	34 52.1	34 45.2	34 53.4
Refract. − Reduct.			−1 56.3	1 56.3	1 56.3	1 56.2
			353 32 53.2	32 55.8	32 48.9	32 57.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes..................7° 7′ 54″.29 by 13 Observ.

δ Octantis. (Ann. Var. — 17″.329.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 25	30.104	52	7 23 37	23 56.7	23 52.5	24 14.0
27	30.130	48.5	„ „ 45.7	23 58.3	24 0.4	„ 12.0
June 1	30.30	49	„ „ 46.0	24 1.5	24 5.0	„ 12.0
2	30.21	48	„ „ 44.5	24 0.0	24 3.0	„ 19.0
7	30.13	48.5	„ „ 41.0	23 50.0	23 56.7	„ 14.0
29	29.93	40.0	„ „ 46.2	23 58.2	23 56.5	„ 11.2
July 4	30.34	48	„ „ 43.3	23 54.5	23 56.3	„ 14.0
10	30.15	52	„ „ 41.0	23 55	23 53.7	„ 12.0
18	29.93	47.5	„ „ 39.0	23 53.0	23 49.0	„ 9.2
June 17	... Mean ...		7 23 42.63	23 56.4	23 57.0	24 13.04
Refract. — Reduct.			—1 0.53	1 0.5	1 0.5	1 0.53
Superior Culminat.			7 22 42.10	22 55.9	22 56.5	23 12.51
Inferior Culminat.			353 7 05.0	7 9.4	7 8.5	7 9.40
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 7 48.55	7 53.2	7 54.0	8 1.5

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 7	30.333	47	353 9 16	9 20.0	9 15	9 20
9	30.27	48	„ „ 14	„ 18.0	„ 18	„ 18.5
12	30.02	44	„ „ 14	„ 18.4	„ 16.2	„ 17.0
15	29.69	39	„ „ 11	„ 13.3	„ 12.0	„ 15
17	29.90	56	„ „ 14.7	„ 20.5	„ 16.7	„ 19
19	29.90	39.5	„ „ 8.3	„ 15.0	„ 19.0	„ 16.7
July 13	... Mean ...		353 9 13.0	9 17.5	9 16.5	9 17.5
Refract. + Reduct.			—2 8.0	2 8.1	2 8.0	2 8.1
			353 7 05.0	7 9.4	7 8.5	7 9.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........7° 7′ 54″.34 by 15 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 28	30.25	49.5	7 23 37	23 49.7	24 1.0	23 49
30	30.01	45	„ „ 37	„ 50.0	23 50.5	24 7
Aug. 1	30.10	42	„ „ 38	„ 52.0	23 47.0	24 3
July 30	... Mean ...		7 23 37.3	23 50.6	23 52.8	23 59.7
Refract. — Reduct.			— 55.9	55.9	55.9	55.9
Superior Culminat.			7 22 41.4	22 54.7	22 56.9	23 3.8
Inferior Culminat.			353 7 2.3	7 7.3	7 4.9	7 5.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 7 49.55	7 53.7	7 56.0	7 59.05

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 27	30.29	39	353 9 13	9 19	9 14	9 15
31	30.04	49	„ „ 12	„ 14	„ 11	„ 13.8
Aug. 1	30.08	32	„ „ 14	„ 18.9	„ 20.3	„ 18.0
17	30.102	36.5	„ „ 11	„ 18.0	„ 15	„ 16.8
Aug. 6	... Mean ...		353 9 12.5	9 17.5	9 15.1	9 15.9
Refract. and Reduct.			—2 10.2	2 10.2	2 10.2	2 10.2
			353 7 2.3	7 7.3	7 4.9	7 5.7

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........7° 7′ 54″.58 by 7 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 27	30.25	57.0	7 21 49	21 48.5	21 48	21 58
28	30.222	56.0	„ „ 48	„ 50.0	„ 43	21 59
July 3	29.69	53	„ „ 56	„ 54	„ 51.7	22 2
12	29.98	49.3	„ „ 56.3	„ 56	„ 51.5	22 3
16	29.83	57	„ „ 55.0	„ 56.5	„ 53.2	22 7.3
17	29.65	63	„ „ 54.0	„ 53	„ 51.3	22 5.0
18	29.87	59	„ „ 55	„ 54	„ 49	22 4.0
19	29.95	53	„ „ 52.2	„ 52.3	„ 47.7	22 3.8
July 10	... Mean ...		7 21 53.2	21 53.04	21 49.4	22 2.8
Refract. — Reduct.			—39.6	39.63	39.6	39.7
Superior Culminat.			7 21 13.6	21 13.4	21 9.8	21 23.1
Inferior Culminat...			353 5 27.7	5 28.0	5 23.8	5 25.6
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			7 7 52.9	7 52.7	7 53.0	7 58.8

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 12	29.93	37.5	353 7 51	7 53	7 50.2	7 51.2
13	29.91	32	„ „ 58	„ 52.7	„ 50.0	„ 49.0
15	30.02	39	„ „ 53	„ 54.0	„ 49.2	„ 51.0
17	29.78	54.5	„ „ 44	„ 47.1	„ 41.2	„ 43.0
18	30.00	36.5	„ „ 51.8	„ 52.7	„ 46.2	„ 51.8
July 15	... Mean ...		353 7 51.3	7 51.6	7 47.4	7 49.2
Refract. and Reduct.			—2 23.6	2 23.6	2 23.6	2 23.6
			353 5 27.7	5 28.0	5 23.8	5 25.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........7° 7′ 54″.35 by 13 Observ.

δ Octantis. (Ann. Var. − 17″.329.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 21	29.59	50	7 22 11.1	22 9.3	22 8.3	22 20
22	29.73	50	„ „ 12.1	„ 12.2	„ 8.7	„ 23.2
23	30.00	55	„ „ 14.0	„ 14.0	„ 10.3	„ 24.1
24	30.07	51	„ „ 15	„ 15.0	„ 7.7	„ 26
26	30.20	53	„ „ 17.3	„ 18.4	„ 17.3	„ 30
July 23	.5...Mean...		7 22 13.9	22 13.8	22 10.5	22 24.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6
Superior Culminat.			7 21 34.3	21 34.2	21 30.9	21 45.1
Inferior Culminat...			353 5 46.1	5 48.8	5 43.1	5 45.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 7 54.1	7 52.7	7 53.9	7 59.8

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 22	29.81	45.5	353 8 9.2	8 8.3	8 2.0	8 6
24	30.03	35.5	„ „ 9.2	„ 13.0	„ 7.0	„ 9
25	30.14	35.0	„ „ 13.5	„ 15.4	„ 10.0	„ 12.0
26	30.29	35.5	„ „ 12.0	„ 18.0	„ 13.0	„ 14.0
July 24	.4...Mean...		353 8 11.0	8 13.7	8 8.0	8 10.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 24.9	2 24.9	2 24.9	2 24.9
			353 5 46.1	5 48.8	5 43.1	5 45.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........7° 7′ 55″.12 by 9 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 29	30.00	53	7 22 12.0	22 18	22 13	22 26.7
30	30.12	45	„ „ 17.0	„ 15.7	„ 17.0	„ 29.0
31	30.23	50.5	„ „ 18.6	„ 19.0	„ 17.8	„ 30.5
Aug. 1	30.20	54	„ „ 19.0	„ 21.0	„ 15.4	„ 29.4
2	30.18	52	„ „ 17.9	„ 16.4	„ 15.0	„ 27.4
3	30.18	52.5	„ „ 18.0	„ 17.8	„ 13.5	„ 31.0
July 31	.5...Mean...		7 22 17.1	22 18.0	22 15.3	22 29
Refract. and Reduct.			−39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
Superior Culminat.			7 21 37.4	21 38.3	21 35.6	21 49.3
Inferior Culminat...			353 5 52.0	5 53.7	5 49.0	5 48.5
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 7 52.7	7 52.3	7 53.3	8 0.4

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 29	29.95	37	353 8 17.0	8 15.7	8 12.0	8 10
Aug. 1	30.24	37	„ „ 16.0	„ 17.5	„ 13.0	„ 12.2
2	30.18	37.0	„ „ 17.3	„ 17.3	„ 15.2	„ 12.7
3	30.18	37	„ „ 19.0	„ 20.0	„ 10.8	„ 15.5
4	30.17	32	„ „ 19.5	„ 26.7	„ 21.5	„ 20.5
8	30.00	35	„ „ 15.0	„ 16.7	„ 13.3	„ 12.0
Aug. 2	.7...Mean...		353 8 17.3	8 19.0	8 14.3	8 13.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 25.3	2 25.3	2 25.3	2 25.3
			353 5 52.0	5 53.7	5 49.0	5 48.5

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....7° 7′ 54″.7 by 12 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of δ Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 7° 7′ 54″.77 by 76 Observ.

π Octantis. (Ann. Var. − 15″.67.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 7	30.184	57.7	45 38 3	37 59	37 53.3	38 2.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 3.1	2 3.1	2 3.1	2 3.1
Superior Culminat.			45 35 59.9	35 55.9	35 50.2	35 59.6
Inferior Culminat...			30 15 43.9	15 49.3	15 53.0	15 49.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 40 8.0	40 3.3	39 58.6	40 5.0

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 7	30.276	46	30 16 46.8	16 46.6	16 56	16 46.3
10	30.176	46	„ „ 42.7	„ 52	17 0.6	„ 57.0
11	30.022	41.5	„ „ 45.0	„ 50.2	16 55.0	„ 52
12	29.90	38.7	„ „ 49	„ 57.0	16 58.5	„ 52
Aug. 10	... Mean ...		30 16 45.9	16 51.4	16 55.0	16 51.8
Refract. − Reduct.			−1 2.0	1 2.1	1 2.0	1 2.1
			30 15 43.9	15 49.3	15 53.0	15 49.7

Mean S. P. D. of π Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 7° 40′ 3″.7 by 5 Observ.

β Octantis. (Ann. Var. − 18″.42.)

Superior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 2	29.98	45.7	143 41 8	42 9.3	42 5.8	41 36.3
Refract. − Reduct.			−3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Superior Culminat.			143 41 4.6	42 5.9	42 2.4	41 32.9
Inferior Culminat...			128 14 24.0	15 42.1	15 13.5	14 54.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 43 20.3	43 11.9	43 24.4	43 19.1

Inferior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 9	29.71	61.2	128 17 19.6	18 31.2	18 6.7	17 52
15	29.69	65	128 17 17.2	18 42.0	18 9.2	17 46.6
June 12	... Mean ...		128 17 18.4	18 36.6	18 7.9	17 49.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 54.4	2 54.5	2 54.4	2 54.5
			128 14 24.0	15 42.1	15 13.5	14 54.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........7° 43′ 18″.92 by 3 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 8	29.91	36.5	8 25 6	25 6.5	25 2.5	25 15.6
9	29.97	35	„ „ 13	„ 12.7	24 55.5	„ 11.5
13	30.20	32.5	„ „ 9.1	„ 12.7	25 12.8	„ 21
17	29.85	45.0	„ „ 11.0	„ 8.0	25 1.0	„ 18.3
19	30.01	41.0	„ „ 12.7	„ 3.6	25 0.0	„ 15.6
June 13	.2...Mean...		8 25 10.4	25 8.7	25 2.4	25 16.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 5.2	1 5.3	1 5.2	1 5.3
Superior Culminat.			8 24 5.2	24 3.4	23 57.2	24 11.1
Inferior Culminat...			352 57 27.2	57 26.7	57 24.3	57 26.8
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			7 43 19.0	43 18.3	43 16.5	43 22.1

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 7	29.73	59.5	352 59 29.5	59 23.9	59 24.9	59 25.0
8	29.89	53	„ „ 25.0	„ 26.5	„ 16.6	„ 21.6
9	29.92	51	„ „ 27.0	„ 23.0	„ 27.0	„ 22.6
10	30.03	51	„ „ 27.5	„ 30	„ 28.5	„ 29.5
11	30.09	48	„ „ 23.3	„ 21	„ 22.1	„ 27.0
14	30.18	47	„ „ 29.0	„ 34.5	„ 25.0	„ 34.0
June 10	... Mean ...		352 59 26.9	59 26.5	59 24.0	59 26.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 59.7	1 59.8	1 59.7	1 59.8
			352 57 27.2	57 26.7	57 24.3	57 26.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes.................7° 43′ 18″.99 by 11 Observ.

β Octantis. (Ann. Var. — 18″.42.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 23	30.185	51	7 59 32.3	59 34.1	59 34.0	59 45.7
24	30.18	49	„ „ 34.0	„ 34.8	„ 36.2	„ 49.0
25	30.125	45	„ „ 34.2	„ 37.0	„ 34.0	„ 47.4
27	30.140	48	„ „ 31.1	„ 33.8	„ 34.1	„ 45.0
31	30.33	45	„ „ 33.0	„ 40.7	„ 41.2	„ 47.4
June 1	30.27	40.3	„ „ 31.0	„ 37.7	„ 40.0	„ 48.7
2	30.17	40.0	„ „ 33.7	„ 38.8	„ 39.6	„ 51.1
7	30.10	46.5	„ „ 32.0	„ 36.8	„ 38.0	„ 50.5
12	30.02	44	„ „ 37.5	„ 39.5	„ 40.8	„ 41.2
13	29.85	39.7	„ „ 40.3	„ 42.7	„ 44.0	„ 55.1
June 4	... Mean ...		7 59 34.2	59 37.6	59 38.2	59 48.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 22.2	1 22.3	1 22.2	1 22.3
Superior Culminat.			7 58 12.0	58 15.3	58 16.0	58 25.8
Inferior Culminat...			352 31 41.3	31 43.9	31 48.1	31 50.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 43 15.4	43 15.7	43 13.9	43 17.7

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 23	30.14	60	352 33 22	33 21.5	33 26.7	33 32
24	30.13	60	„ „ 19.3	„ 23.7	„ 25.5	„ 29
25	30.10	58.2	„ „ 23	„ 24.0	„ 30.0	„ 30
30	30.18	58	„ „ 18.7	„ 18.5	„ 24	„ 28.5
June 1	30.32	58.5	„ „ 21.7	„ 22.3	„ 26.5	„ 28.6
2	30.20	55	„ „ 21.0	„ 25.0	„ 28.5	„ 31.0
12	30.27	51	„ „ 21.5	„ 27.7	„ 33.0	„ 31.0
14	30.18	57	„ „ 20.0	„ 25.0	„ 27.5	„ 30.0
June 1	... Mean ...		352 33 20.9	33 23.5	33 27.7	33 30.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 39.6	1 39.6	1 39.6	1 39.6
			352 31 41.3	31 43.9	31 48.1	31 50.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes............7° 43′ 15″.7 by 18 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 16	30.00	52	7 59 33	59 33	59 32.5	59 46
19	30.05	40	„ „ 38	„ 38	„ 42	„ 53
22	30.08	46.5	„ „ 33	„ 34.7	„ 38.8	„ 46
May 19	... Mean ...		7 59 34.7	59 35.2	59 37.8	59 48.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 20.6	1 20.6	1 20.6	1 20.6
Superior Culminat.			7 58 14.1	58 14.6	58 17.2	58 27.7
Inferior Culminat...			352 31 36.1	31 41.5	31 41.1	31 34.0
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 43 19	43 15.05	43 18.05	43 26.8

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 24	30.33	59	352 33 22.5	33 32.1	33 28	33 15
29	30.08	56.5	„ „ 19.3	„ 33.0	„ 22	„ 4
May 2	29.78	55.0	„ „ 25.6	„ 24.0	„ 17.7	„ 17
3	29.86	57	„ „ 19.0	„ 27.0	„ 28.0	„ 5
4	29.91	51	„ „ 21.3	„ 28.5	„ 23.0	„ 7
5	29.98	54	„ „ 24.1	„ 25.5	„ 25.6	„ 8.3
6	30.09	57	„ „ 21.7	„ 23.5	„ 27.0	„ 11.0
9	30.09	62.5	„ „ 16.5	„ 23	„ 22.0	„ 27.0
16	30.01	56	„ „ 17.0	„ 21.7	„ 25.0	„ 26.5
19	30.00	51	„ „ 16.3	„ 20.4	„ 27.5	„ 28.5
20	30.01	52.5	„ „ 18.7	„ 27.3	„ 28.2	„ 28.2
21	30.13	55	„ „ 18.3	„ 24.7	„ 26.1	„ 27.2
22	30.10	55	„ „ 19.9	„ 20.6	„ 25.0	„ 28.7
May 9	... Mean ...		352 33 20.01	33 25.48	33 25.01	33 17.95
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 43.9	1 43.94	1 43.9	1 43.94
			352 31 36.1	31 41.54	31 41.1	31 34.01

Mean of 4 Microscopes............7° 43′ 19″.74 by 16 Observ.

β Octantis. (Ann. Var. − 18″.42.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.						
1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°				
May 12	29.80	72	7° 58′ 7″.1	58′ 9″.0	58′ 5″.1	58′ 15″.0
14	29.925	49.5	„ „ 5.0	„ 11.7	„ 6.4	„ 9.0
18	30.222	35	„ „ 13.4	„ 15.8	„ 16.0	„ 16.1
19	30.40	36	„ „ 11.1	„ 15.0	„ 22	„ 17.0
20	30.39	46	„ „ 9.0	„ 13.4	„ 15.7	„ 13.0
23	30.27	47.2	„ „ 8.0	„ 13.5	„ 12.4	„ 14.2
24	30.23	45.5	„ „ 13.5	„ 16.3	„ 9.3	„ 20.2
May 18.5...Mean...			7 58 9.6	58 13.5	58 12.4	58 15.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 38.4	1 38.4	1 38.4	1 38.4
Superior Culminat.			7 56 31.2	56 35.1	56 34.0	56 36.6
Inferior Culminat...			352 29 56.9	30 0.5	30 1.5	29 48.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 43 17.15	43 17.3	43 16.7	43 24.0

Inferior Culmination.						
1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°				
May 13	29.78	66	352° 31′ 25″	31′ 28″.4	31′ 27″.7	31′ 20″
14	29.88	66	„ „ 24.8	„ 28.5	„ 26.0	„ 17.0
15	29.99	58.2	„ „ 22.4	„ 24.9	„ 28.0	„ 13
16	30.05	50.3	„ „ 21.8	„ 25.0	„ 25.5	„ 13.3
18	30.11	50.0	„ „ 22.5	„ 27.3	„ 27.2	„ 14.0
19	30.30	50.3	„ „ 26.8	„ 26.9	„ 32.5	„ 16.0
20	30.39	52.1	„ „ 22.1	„ 26.2	„ 31.1	„ 13.0
23	30.23	55.6	„ „ 19.0	„ 23.8	„ 23.2	„ 10.0
24	30.22	59	„ „ 15.5	„ 20.9	„ 20.5	„ 9.0
May 18... Mean ...			352 31 22.21	31 25.77	31 26.85	31 13.93
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 25.3	1 25.3	1 25.3	1 25.3
			352 29 56.9	30 0.5	30 1.5	29 48.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes.................7° 43′ 18″.8 by 16 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°				
May 27	29.94	49	7° 58′ 11″	58′ 14″.5	58′ 12″	58′ 11″.7
29	29.81	34.5	„ „ 8.7	„ 19.2	„ 17.0	„ 15.0
31	29.93	35	„ „ 10	„ 16.4	„ 13.0	„ 13
June 1	30.05	35	„ „ 7.5	„ 13.0	„ 14.2	„ 10.2
6	29.57	39.5	„ „ 10.0	„ 13.0	„ 8.1	„ 11.0
7	29.48	39.0	„ „ 13.3	„ 16.0	„ 15.0	„ 19.0
9	29.69	50	„ „ 11.1	„ 15.4	„ 10.5	„ 19
12	30.05	29	„ „ 21.0	„ 19.5	„ 18.0	„ 25
17	30.112	38.5	„ „ 13.4	„ 15.5	„ 13.0	„ 19
19	30.34	36.5	„ „ 17.0	„ 17.0	„ 12.3	„ 18
20	30.27	35.5	„ „ 16.8	„ 20	„ 17.0	„ 23
26	30.30	45	„ „ 18.8	„ 13.5	„ 8.7	„ 19
June 9... Mean ...			7 58 13.2	58 16.1	58 13.2	58 16.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 42.7	1 42.7	1 42.7	1 42.7
Superior Culminat.			7 56 30.5	56 33.4	56 30.5	56 34.2
Inferior Culminat...			352 29 56.9	29 58.8	30 1.0	29 51.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			7 43 16.8	43 17.3	43 14.7	43 21.4

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°				
May 25	30.14	59	352° 31′ 20″.9	31′ 22″.1	31′ 21″.5	31′ 12″
27	29.95	63	„ „ 18.5	„ 20.3	„ 23.0	„ 14.2
28	29.87	55	„ „ 20.1	„ 22.5	„ 27.0	„ 13.0
29	29.80	50.7	„ „ 21.0	„ 20.5	„ 26.0	„ 14.7
30	29.79	51.0	„ „ 21.9	„ 24.4	„ 28.3	„ 11.5
31	29.82	55	„ „ 16.5	„ 19.0	„ 19.6	„ 15.0
June 1	30.00	50	„ „ 20.8	„ 23.0	„ 21.2	„ 13
2	29.99	53	„ „ 13.0	„ 18.0	„ 20.0	„ 16.8
3	29.95	55	„ „ 13.4	„ 18.0	„ 21.4	„ 10
6	29.70	52	„ „ 17.4	„ 20.2	„ 17.7	„ 9
7	29.47	55.5	„ „ 15.2	„ 18.0	„ 21.0	„ 7.4
10	29.72	52	„ „ 19.5	„ 20.0	„ 26.2	„ 13
11	29.70	54	„ „ 22.2	„ 19.0	„ 21.0	„ 17.4
June 2... Mean ...			352 31 18.5	31 20.4	31 22.6	31 13.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 21.6	1 21.6	1 21.6	1 21.6
			352 29 56.9	29 58.8	30 1.0	29 51.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........7° 43′ 17″.55 by 25 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of β Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 7° 43′ 18″.12 by 89 Observ.

ε Octantis. (Ann. Var. + 17″.336.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 25	30.125	46	8 58 51.0	59 3.2	58 54	59 11.7
31	30.332	45	„ 58 57.5	„ 1.7	58 54.3	„ 11.2
June 1	30.268	40.3	„ 58 59.0	„ 4.1	58 56.5	„ 15.7
7	30.09	47	„ 58 54.0	„ 1.5	58 52.5	„ 9.3
13	29.90	39	„ 59 1.0	„ 4.3	59 0	„ 16.0
June 3	... Mean ...		8 58 56.5	59 2.96	58 55.6	59 12.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 21.3	1 21.3	1 21.3	1 21.3
Superior Culminat.			8 57 35.2	51 41.7	57 34.3	57 51.5
Inferior Culminat...			351 32 16.6	32 17.8	32 19.2	32 19.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			8 42 39.3	42 42.0	42 37.5	42 45.9

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 25	30.072	62	351 34 3	34 5	34 4.5	34 5
27	30.122	56	„ „ 0	„ 1	„ 5.0	„ 7
30	30.17	66	„ „ 7	„ 1	„ 4.0	„ 8
31	30.18	66	„ „ 2.5	„ 6.5	„ 5.7	„ 9.7
June 2	30.20	56	„ „ 0	„ 5.6	„ 6.3	„ 6.2
May 29	... Mean ...		351 34 2.5	34 3.8	34 5.1	34 5.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 45.9	1 46.0	1 45.9	1 46.0
			351 32 16.6	32 17.8	32 19.2	32 19.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes 8° 42′ 41″.2............by 10 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 15	30.03	37.5	8 57 31.5	57 38.4	57 34	57 33
17	30.07	34.5	„ „ 35.0	„ 45	„ 34.6	„ 36
18	30.22	34.6	„ „ 32	„ 38	„ 34	„ 31.7
19	30.40	36	„ „ 35	„ 42.3	„ 36.2	„ 41.0
23	30.27	49	„ „ 31.5	„ 39.6	„ 29.5	„ 36
27	29.935	40.4	„ „ 31.5	„ 40.0	„ 28.7	„ 32.7
29	29.81	35	„ „ 34.0	„ 35.0	„ 30.8	„ 37
31	29.93	34.7	„ „ 31	„ 39	„ 28	„ 32.6
June 1	30.05	35	„ „ 31.5	„ 36.5	„ 28	„ 34.2
6	29.56	40	„ „ 31.4	„ 33.7	„ 33.1	„ 33.8
May 25	... Mean ...		8 57 32.4	57 38.7	57 31.7	57 34.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 37.9	1 37.9	1 37.9	1 37.9
Superior Culminat.			8 55 54.5	56 0.8	55 53.8	55 56.9
Inferior Culminat...			351 30 35.5	30 38.6	30 40.1	30 28.0
Half Diff. S. P. D.			8 42 39.5	42 41.1	42 36.8	42 44.4

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 16	30.05	51	351 32 9.7	32 13.5	32 18.8	32 6.7
18	30.10	50	„ 32 9.0	„ 10.2	„ 13.0	32 0.0
19	30.30	50.5	„ 32 9.0	„ 10.5	„ 13.4	31 57.8
20	30.37	56	„ 32 6.0	„ 10.0	„ 7.0	31 58.2
23	30.23	56	„ 32 5.0	„ 10.6	„ 12.5	32 0.5
24	30.22	59	„ 32 5.4	„ 7.8	„ 7.0	31 56.0
25	30.14	59	„ 32 10.0	„ 10.0	„ 6.2	31 56.0
27	29.95	63	„ 32 2.1	„ 6.1	„ 8.4	31 55.3
28	29.87	54.7	„ 32 5.2	„ 8.6	„ 10.1	31 57.5
29	29.80	53.0	„ 32 6.0	„ 7.7	„ 10.0	31 58.0
31	29.82	56	„ 32 2.5	„ 5.0	„ 11.3	31 55
June 1	29.98	53	„ 31 57.7	„ 5.0	„ 3.0	31 55
2	29.99	53	„ 31 58.7	„ 1.0	„ 5.5	31 53.4
May 25	... Mean ...		351 32 5.1	32 8.2	32 9.7	31 57.65
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 29.6	1 29.6	1 29.6	1 29.6
			351 30 35.5	30 38.6	30 40.1	30 28.0

Mean of 4 Microscopes..............8° 42′ 40″.45 by 23 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of ε Octantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 8° 42′ 40″.7 by 33 Observ.

γ Apodis. (Ann. Var. — 9″.433.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 25	30.04	57.7	49 27 48.7	....	27 54	27 46.7
27	29.55	41	„ „ 54	....	„ 58.2	„ 44
29	29.67	56	„ „ 43	28 13.8	„ 49.3	„ 44.2
30	29.56	60	„ „ 48.5	....	„ 52.2	„ 39.5
31	30.60	53	„ „ 49.0	....	„ 49.3	„ 46.5
Sept. 1	29.85	53.5	„ „ 49	....	„ 46.3	„ 50.8
Aug. 29	... Mean ...		49 27 48.7	28 13.8	27 51.5	27 45.3
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 22.6	1 22.6	1 22.6	1 22.6
Superior Culminat.			49 26 26.1	26 51.2	26 28.9	26 20.7
Inferior Culminat...			26 25 8.8	25 42.6	25 25.5	25 15.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 30 38.6	30 34.3	30 31.7	30 32.8

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 24	30.13	40.7	26 27 5.7	27 33	27 22	27 13
26	29.55	43	„ „ 3.0	„ 45.5	„ 22	„ 12.7
31	29.78	45.5	„ „ 5.2	....	„ 21.7	„ 13.3
Sept. 4	29.54	42.3	„ „ 7.3	„ 25	„ 20.7	„ 12.0
6	29.60	41	„ „ 3.3	„ 28.3	„ 17.5	„ 6.5
11	29.93	39	„ „ 7.4	„ 35.0	„ 28.0	„ 12.8
Sept. 1	... Mean ...		26 27 5.3	27 39.2	27 22	27 11.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 56.5	1 56.6	1 56.5	1 56.6
			26 25 8.8	25 42.6	25 25.5	25 15.1

Mean of 4 Microscopes............11° 30′ 34″.4 by 12 Observ.

Superior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 11	29.93	62	12 12 16.5	12 12	....	12 14.0
12	30.06	54	„ „ 20.5	„ 16.8	12 14.7	„ 18.7
19	29.73	54	„ „ 10.0	„ 9.0	....	„ 11.0
25	29.80	54	„ „ 16.8	„ 11.0	„ 15.5	„ 20.9
26	30.04	49	„ „ 11.3	„ 8.7	„ 10.7	„ 14.1
27	....	54	„ „ 14.4	„ 10.7	....	„ 17.3
28	29.86	58	„ „ 16.0	„ 9.0	„ 6.0	„ 13.3
Sept. 2	29.88	66	„ „ 9.0	„ 6.8	....	„ 15.1
3	29.93	63	„ „ 20.3	„ 13.0	....	„ 21.0
Aug. 24	... Mean ...		12 12 15.0	12 9.7	12 11.7	12 16.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
Superior Culminat.			12 11 22	11 16.7	11 18.7	11 23.1
Inferior Culminat...			349 10 10.8	10 5.2	10 9.2	10 3.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 30 35.6	30 35.7	30 34.7	30 39.6

Inferior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm	Microscopes.			
			I.	II	III	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 18	29.75	43	349 12 35.5	12 32.2	12 37.5	12 28.1
19	29.77	42	„ „ 35.0	„ 30.3	„ 33.7	„ 29.7
25	29.96	39.5	„ „ 33.7	„ 33.0	„ 38.5	
27	....	......	„ „ 37.0	„ 30.0	„ 36.0	„ 32.5
Sept. 1	29.90	50.0	„ „ 32.2	„ 29.0	„ 31.5	„ 24.6
2	29.88	45.5	„ „ 35.5	„ 29.2	„ 33.4	„ 27.7
8	29.60	42	„ „ 42.0	„ 25.0	„ 32	„ 27.4
12	29.77	56	„ „ 34.0	„ 28	„ 30.0	„ 29.0
14	29.85	44.5	„ „ 30.7	„ 29	„ 29	„ 25.7
Aug. 31	... Mean ...		349 12 35.1	12 29.5	12 33.5	12 28.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 24.3	2 24.3	2 24.3	2 24.3
			349 10 10.8	10 5.2	10 9.2	10 3.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes............11° 30′ 36″.4 by 18 Observ.

γ Apodis. (Ann. Var. —9.″433.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 6	30.10	51	11 46 18	46 31.6	46 27	46 31.3
15	30.04	49.5	„ „ 18	…………	„ 26	„ 31.7
19	29.96	58	„ „ 16	„ 24.3	„ 23.8	„ 32.0
20	29.95	59	„ „ 16.2	„ 12.0	„ 21.0	„ 29.0
21	30.04	51	„ „ 18.0	„ 23	„ 25.1	„ 31
22	………	……	„ „ 11.8	„ 24	„ 21.3	„ 27
27	29.71	55	„ „ 18.0	„ 24	„ 23.0	„ 31
28	29.58	63	„ „ 15.4	„ 20.8	„ 20.4	„ 29.7
Sept. 3	30.00	52	„ „ 16.0	…………	„ 25.0	„ 34.0
Aug.21	.3…Mean…		11 46 16.4	46 22.8	46 23.6	46 30.7
Refract. — Reduct.			—46.6	46.6	46.6	46.6
Superior Culminat.			11 45 29.8	45 36.2	45 37.0	45 44.1
Inferior Culminat…			348 44 24.4	44 25.2	44 29.6	44 24.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 30 32.7	30 35.5	30 33.7	30 39.9

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 17	30.10	36.5	348 46 58	47 1	47 5	46 55
18	29.91	48	„ „ 53.5	46 58.5	46 59.6	46 52.8
21	29.99	42	„ „ 54.0	46 56.5	46 54	46 53.3
27	29.77	39	„ „ 58.7	46 55.2	47 5.0	47 0.3
28	29.73	50.5	„ „ 52.5	46 51.7	47 3.0	46 53.0
30	30.02	38	„ „ 55.0	46 57.0	47 59.4	46 54.5
Sept. 1	30.23	40	„ „ 57.0	46 55.0	47 58.5	46 59.5
Aug. 24	.7…Mean…		348 46 55.5	46 56.4	47 0.7	46 55.5
Refract. + Reduct.			—2 31.1	2 31.2	2 31.1	2 31.2
			348 44 24.4	44 25.2	44 29.6	44 24.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………11° 30′ 35″.45 by 16 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 11	30.21	46.5	11 44 57.4	45 2	45 4.7	45 5.2
14	30.00	52	„ „ 59.3	45 4.6	44 59	„ 8.0
15	29.72	58	„ „ 55.0	44 55.5	44 59	„ 1.8
17	29.48	62.7	„ „ 55.4	44 57.5	44 57.5	„ 0.0
20	30.00	63.3	„ „ 49.0	44 53.0	44 54.0	„ 56.0
21	30.09	57	„ „ 48.7	44 50.2	44 52.5	„ 54
24	30.05	57.0	„ „ 50.5	44 55.7	44 54.0	„ 56
25	29.71	68	„ „ 48.5	44 52.1	44 51.6	„ 55.6
26	29.82	65	„ „ 45.4	44 51.3	44 50.5	„ 53
27	29.93	63	„ „ 44.2	44 51.5	44 48	„ 52.7
28	30.27	54	„ „ 45.0	44 50.0	44 45.2	„ 50
29	30.10	61.3	„ „ 46	44 48.5	44 46.7	„ 52.2
30	30.24	64.7	„ „ 46	44 49.0	44 46.4	„ 48
31	30.30	62.2	„ „ 50	44 48.5	44 49.0	„ 51.4
Sept. 2	30.15	67	„ „ 42	…………	44 45.3	„ 51.0
Aug. 23	.4…Mean…		11 44 49.5	44 53.6	44 48.2	44 55.6
Refract. and Reduct.			—41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2
Superior Culminat.			11 44 8.4	44 12.4	44 7.1	44 14.4
Inferior Culminat…			348 43 1.6	42 59.7	43 0.6	42 52.3
Half Diff. S. P.D.			11 30 33.4	30 36.4	30 33.3	30 41.0

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 15	29.67	44.5	348 45 47.6	45 46.0	45 44	45 36.3
16	29.65	57.3	„ „ 44	„ 43.0	„ 44.5	„ 39
19	30.10	47.2	„ „ 45	„ 43.0	„ 42.5	„ 33.7
20	30.09	38.3	„ „ 46.0	„ 42.5	„ 43	„ 36.0
21	30.14	38.5	„ „ 43.7	„ 43.5	„ 49	„ 37.3
22	………	……	„ „ 48.5	„ 45.0	„ 45	„ 38.0
23	30.05	40	„ „ 48.0	„ 46.0	„ 46	„ 35
25	29.81	45	„ „ 44.0	„ 42.0	„ 41.3	„ 32
26	29.87	44	„ „ 41.0	„ 39.0	„ 40.4	„ 30
27	30.22	36.2	„ „ 42	„ 40.0	„ 39	„ 31.6
28	30.24	34	„ „ 41.4	„ 39.0	„ 41	„ 30.6
29	30.17	36.5	„ „ 40.0	„ 41.0	„ 41	„ 33.5
31	30.25	42	„ „ 40.0	„ 38.8	„ 37.6	„ 31.0
Sept. 1	30.23	43	„ „ 44.0	„ 40.0	„ 39.4	„ 32
2	30.15	42.5	„ „ 40.0	„ 37.7	„ 40.0	„ 31.3
3	29.85	51.0	„ „ 31.2	„ 29.3	„ 30.0	„ 24.5
7	29.62	54.5	„ „ 31.0	„ 28.0	„ 29.0	„ 23.8
8	29.92	41.0	„ „ 32.0	„ 33.7	„ 37.5	„ 28.0
9	29.79	44.7	„ „ 32.0	„ 29.5	„ 32.0	„ 22.0
Aug. 28	… Mean …		348 45 41.1	45 39.3	45 40.1	45 31.9
Refract. and Reduct.			—2 39.5	2 39.6	2 39.5	2 39.6
			348 43 1.6	42 59.7	43 0.6	42 52.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes …………… 11° 30′ 36″.01 by 34 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of γ Apodis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 11° 30′ 35″.74 by 80 Observ.

β Chamæleontis. (Ann. Var. — 19.″997.)

Superior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″		′ ″	′ ″
June 15	29.69	57	147 38 25.1	....	39 9.6	38 50
Refract. + Reduct.			−2 0.4	....	2 0.4	2 0.4
Superior Culminat.			147 36 24.7	....	37 9.2	36 49.6
Inferior Culminat...			124 19 5.5	....	19 55.1	19 34.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 38 39.6	....	38 37.1	38 37.6

Inferior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 15	29.73	52.3	124 20 20.7	21 45	21 10.3	20 49.5
Refract. — Reduct.			−1 15.2	1 15.2	1 15.2	1 15.2
			124 19 5.5	20 29.8	19 55.1	19 34.3

Mean S. P. D. of β Chamæleontis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 11° 38′ 38″.1 by 2 Observ.

η Chamæleontis. (Ann. Var. — 13″.328.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″		′ ″	′ ″
May 6	30.20	59	11 41 40.0	....	41 40.7	41 35.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 54.2	....	1 54.3	1 54.2
Superior Culminat.			11 39 45.8	....	39 46.4	39 40.8
Inferior Culminat...			348 20 0.6	....	20 7.9	19 41.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 39 52.6	....	39 49.2	39 59.5

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 9	29.89	50	348 21 24.7	21 43	21 32	21 6.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 24.1	1 24.1	1 24.1	1 24.2
			348 20 0.6	20 18.9	20 07.9	19 41.8

Mean S. P. D. of η Chamæleontis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 11° 39′ 53″.8 by 2 Observ.

α Apodis. (Ann. Var. — 16″.154.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 28	30.25	49.5	11 57 30.5	57 45	57 40	57 48
Aug. 3	30.12	52	11 57 29	....	57 42	57 44
July 31	... Mean ...		11 57 29.75	57 45	57 41.0	57 46
Refract. — Reduct.			−46.17	46.2	46.2	46.1
Superior Culminat.			11 56 43.58	56 58.8	56 54.8	56 59.9
Inferior Culminat...			348 33 16.1	33 14.3	33 25.0	33 18.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 41 43.7	41 52.2	41 44.9	41 50.8

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 29	30.05	45	348 35 53	35 52.7	36 4.0	35 54
30	29.81	54	„ „ 45	„ 40.3	35 53.5	„ 47.6
• 31	30.04	49	„ „ 48	„ 47.0	35 54.0	„ 49.0
Aug. 1	30.08	32	„ „ 50	„ 53.0	36 5.0	„ 54.5
2	30.07	33	„ „ 52.8	„ 46.3	35 56.4	„ 54.4
July 31	... Mean ...		348 35 49.76	35 47.9	35 58.6	35 51.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 33.63	2 33.6	2 33.6	2 33.6
			348 33 16.1	33 14.3	33 25.0	33 18.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....11° 41′ 47″.9 by 7 Observ.

α Apodis. (Ann. Var. — 16″.154.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 21	29.59	49	11 55 58.4	56 0.0	56 4	56 6.7
22	29.73	50	„ 55 59.0	„ 2.2	„ 6.0	„ 7.0
23	30.07	55	„ 56 3.0	„ 5.7	„ 7.2	„ 9.4
24	30.07	50.5	„ 56 3	„ 5.0	„ 11.0	„ 11.0
30	30.12	50	„ 56 4	„ 9.0	„ 13.0	„ 10.7
31	30.25	44	„ 56 6	„ 9.1	„ 12.2	„ 17.2
Aug. 1	30.20	50	„ 56 9	„ 12.2	„ 14.0	„ 16.8
2	30.18	50	„ 56 6.3	„ 10.5	„ 9.7	„ 10.0
3	30.18	52.5	„ 56 7.0	„ 7.7	„ 8.3	„ 15
6	29.73	67	„ 56 2.7	„ 10.0	„ 10.2	„ 14.7
7	30.04	55	„ 56 2.3	„ 12.5	„ 10.0	„ 10.2
10	29.97	57	„ 56 2.0	„ 6.0	„ 6.2	„ 10
July 30	.5...Mean...		11 56 3.56	56 7.5	56 9.3	56 11.5
Refract. and Reduct.			—32.05	32.0	32.1	32.0
Superior Culminat.			11 55 31.51	55 35.5	55 37.2	55 39.5
Inferior Culminat...			348 32 1.5	31 55.7	32 3.2	31 52.5
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 41 45.0	41 49.9	41 47.0	41 53.5

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 20	29.56	45	348 34 40	34 32.3	34 40.2	34 30
22	29.81	45.5	„ 34 47.2	„ 40.0	34 51.3	„ 40
23	30.15	33	„ 34 52	„ 48	34 54.5	„ 40
24	30.03	35.5	„ 34 51.5	„ 45	34 54	„ 44
25	30.14	37.5	„ 34 49	„ 50	34 56.3	„ 43
26	30.29	35.5	„ 35 2	„ 52.7	35 1.0	„ 51
27	30.23	34	„ 34 52.7	„ 49.3	34 56.2	„ 47.2
30	30.22	27.2	„ 35 1.5	„ 54	35 1.2	„ 48.7
Aug. 1	30.24	37.0	„ 34 55.0	„ 49.3	34 53	„ 45.0
2	30.18	37.0	„ 34 56	„ 45.5	34 56	„ 44.6
3	30.22	37	„ 34 57.0	„ 51.0	34 57.3	„ 47.8
7	30.15	32	„ 34 50.5	„ 46.3	34 53.0	„ 45.5
8	....	......	„ 34 50.5	„ 46	34 52.0	„ 41.0
July 31	... Mean ...		348 34 52.7	34 46.9	34 54.3	34 43.7
Refract. and Reduct.			—2 51.2	2 51.2	2 51.1	2 51.2
			348 32 1.5	31 55.7	32 3.2	31 52.5

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....11° 41′ 48″.85 by 25 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of α Apodis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 11° 41′ 48″.66 by 32 Observ.

β Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 19″.972.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 28	30.03	46	11 45 41.1	....	46 1.3	45 53.7
June 9	29.88	38	„ 45 52.0	....	„ 14.8	45 3.7
12	29.80	52	„ 45 52	45 37.8	„ 9.2	45 59.2
13	29.97	42	„ 45 54	....	„ 3.2	45 57.7
15	30.05	35	„ 45 51.0	....	„ 10.0	46 4.4
16	30.00	36	„ 45 56.0	....	„ 12.0	46 8.0
21	29.74	41	„ 46 4.0	....	„ 19	45 52.0
22	29.68	39	„ 46 8.0	....	„ 29.2	46 14.5
June 13	... Mean ...		11 45 54.76	45 37.8	46 12.3	46 1.65
Refract. and Reduct.			+0 28.69	0 28.7	0 28.7	0 28.7
Superior Culminat.			11 46 23.45	46 6.5	46 41.0	46 30.35
Inferior Culminat...			348 13 25.0	13 9.3	13 41.3	13 21.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 29.2	....	46 29.8	46 34.4

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 21	29.96	50	348 17 15	16 43	17 26	16 52
29	29.93	48	„ „ 11.2	16 47.8	„ 27.8	17 12
June 2	29.85	51	„ „ 10.0	....	„ 26.8	17 9.0
3	29.76	56	„ „ 11.0	17 3.4	„ 27.2	17 13.3
8	30.10	56	„ „ 18.7	17 12.2	„ 38.7	17 19.5
29	29.99	58	„ „ 23.5	17 9.5	„ 40.8	17 22.8
June 5	... Mean ...		348 17 14.9	16 59.18	17 31.2	17 11.45
Refract. and Reduct.			—3 49.9	3 49.9	3 49.9	3 49.9
			348 13 25.0	13 9.3	13 41.3	13 21.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........11° 46′ 31″.15 by 14 Observ.

β Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 19″.972.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 4	29.93	35	49 42 4.3	41 48.7	42 28	42 6
5	29.90	36.2	„ „ 12.3	…………	„ 23	„ 8
7	29.41	42	„ „ 17.0	…………	„ 16.3	„ 9.5
July 5	.5…Mean…		49 42 8.4	41 48.7	42 22.4	42 7.8
Reduct. – Refract.			+27.9	28.0	27.9	28.0
Superior Culminat.			49 42 36.3	42 16.7	42 50.3	42 35.8
Inferior Culminat…			26 9 19.7	9 6.2	9 33.0	9 33.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 38.3	46 35.2	46 38.6	46 31.2

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 30	………	51	26 13 7.0	12 51.8	13 17.4	13 17.0
July 3	30.032	53	„ „ 8.0	„ 50.0	„ 20.0	„ 27.7
5	29.91	46	„ „ 5.5	„ 55.0	„ 24.5	„ 21.7
6	29.86	55.7	„ „ 2.0	„ 44.0	„ 10.0	„ 18.0
7	29.40	48.0	„ „ 3.0	„ 55	„ 14.3	„ 19.0
10	30.16	52	„ „ 9.0	„ 59	„ 28	„ 14.0
July 5	.2…Mean…		26 13 5.8	12 52.4	13 19.1	13 19.6
Refract. and Reduct.			–3 46.1	3 46.2	3 46.1	3 46.2
			26 9 19.7	9 06.2	9 33.0	9 33.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes……………11° 46′ 35″.85 by 9 Observ.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 27	29.63	55.2	147 44 1.8	…………	44 47.5	44 29.5
29	29.73	36.3	„ 43 55.5	…………	„ 47.2	„ 23.0
June 9	29.99	43.5	„ 44 7.8	…………	„ 57.6	„ 33.5
13	29.89	49	„ 44 14.0	45 5.9	„ 55.2	„ 37.8
15	29.78	48	„ 44 9.1	„ 16.7	„ 56.5	„ 33.5
June 6	… Mean …		147 44 5.6	45 11.3	44 52.8	44 31.5
Refract. and Reduct.			+9.6	9.7	9.6	9.7
Superior Culminat.			147 44 15.2	45 21.0	45 2.4	44 41.2
Inferior Culminat…			124 11 13.9	12 36.6	11 58.1	11 34.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 30.6	46 22.2	46 32.1	46 33.25

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 15	29.68	56	124 14 38.8	16 1.5	15 23	14 59.7
Refract. and Reduct.			–3 24.9	3 24.9	3 24.9	3 25.0
			124 11 13.9	12 36.6	11 58.1	11 34.7

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………11° 46′ 30″.3 by 6 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 20	30.08	33	12 27 58.5	28 0.8	…………	28 4.8
25	30.22	41	„ 28 3.0	„ 5.0	…………	„ 13.0
29	30.33	46	„ 28 8	„ 12.3	…………	„ 11.0
30	30.24	39.2	„ 28 6.0	„ 5.0	…………	„ 12.0
~~June 5~~	~~29.94~~	34	„ 28 12.0	„ 16.5	…………	„ 22.1
7	29.87	43	„ 28 8.0	„ 12.0	28 17	„ 19.7
8	29.95	35	„ 28 7.0	„ 15.0	„ 16	„ 18.5
9	30.00	34.7	„ 28 14.3	„ 13.2	„ 16.4	„ 11.5
10	30.56	35	„ 28 8.3	„ 15.0	„ 10.0	„ 17.1
11	30.20	31.7	„ 28 8.0	„ 9.0	„ 8.0	„ 17.5
13	30.23	31.5	„ 28 12.3	„ 20.0	„ 25.0	„ 24.3
15	30.18	32.0	„ 28 17.5	„ 19.0	„ 15.8	„ 17.3
19	30.05	39.0	„ 28 14.0	„ 13.0	…………	„ 22.8
20	29.99	42.0	„ 28 12.0	„ 15.8	…………	„ 23.5
June 7	… Mean …		12 28 9.2	28 12.26	28 15.5	28 16.8
Refract. and Reduct.			–0 51.4	51.5	51.4	51.5
Superior Culminat.			12 27 17.8	27 20.8	27 24.1	27 25.3
Inferior Culminat…			348 54 11.8	54 9.1	54 13.5	54 7.5
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 33	46 35.8	46 35.3	46 38.9

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 23	29.97	50	348 56 43.7	56 40.2	56 44.8	56 40.0
24	29.94	57	„ „ 38.7	„ 39.5	„ 41.7	„ 35
25	30.09	46	„ „ 41.2	„ 40.7	„ 47.0	„ 37.3
26	30.15	43.5	„ „ 39.5	„ 34.0	„ 46	„ 36.0
30	30.25	46.0	„ „ 42.0	„ 41.0	„ 42.5	„ 37.5
June 3	29.93	52	„ „ 42.3	„ 36.6	„ 42.5	„ 33.4
4	30.00	49	„ „ 46.3	„ 41.0	„ 40.0	„ 38.2
5	29.96	43	„ „ 48.2	„ 46.0	„ 51.5	„ 43.5
6	29.85	45	„ „ 48.0	„ 43.9	„ 47.1	„ 44.1
8	29.89	51.7	„ „ 46.3	„ 43.3	„ 47.7	„ 42.3
9	29.94	44	„ „ 43.0	„ 38.7	„ 44.5	„ 40.7
10	30.03	51	„ „ 38.8	„ 40.0	„ 43.0	„ 37.5
12	30.15	43	„ „ 46.7	„ 42.0	„ 46.4	
20	30.02	43	„ „ 40.7	„ 40.5	„ 43.5	„ 40.0
June 3	.6…Mean…		348 56 43.2	56 40.5	56 44.9	56 38.9
Refract. and Reduct.			2 31.4	2 31.4	2 31.4	2 31.4
			348 54 11.8	54 9.1	54 13.5	54 7.5

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………11° 46′ 35″.76 by 28 Observ.

β Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 19″.972.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 11	29.75	33	12 28 11	28 7.7	....	28 19.1
12	29.93	32.2	„ „ 15	„ 13.8	....	„ 17.0
15	30.09	32.0	„ „ 15	„ 14.0	....	„ 21.0
25	29.70	38	„ „ 17.7	„ 20.0	....	„ 18.5
27	29.89	44	„ „ 12.0	„ 13.0	....	„ 12.5
July 18	... Mean ...		12 28 14.14	28 13.7	....	28 17.6
Refract. − Reduct.			−52.56	52.6	....	52.5
Superior Culminat.			12 27 21.6	27 21.1	....	27 25.1
Inferior Culminat...			348 54 15.1	54 10.3	....	54 9.6
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 33.25	46 35.4	....	46 37.7

Inferior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 6	30.053	49.5	348 56 47.3	56 37.0	56 43.1	56 38
10	29.83	46.5	„ „ 39.0	„ 36.5	„ 41.7	„ 33.5
12	29.84	53.0	„ „ 41.0	„ 37.0	„ 40.0	„ 35.3
13	30.06	50	„ „ 45.7	„ 43.0	„ 44.6	„ 44.0
July 10	... Mean ...		348 56 43.2	56 38.4	56 42.3	56 37.7
Refract. + Reduct.			−2 28.1	2 28.1	2 28.1	2 28.1
			348 54 15.1	54 10.3	54 14.2	54 9.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes............ 11° 46′ 35″.45 by 9 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 5	30.128	59.5	12 2 27	2 30.5	2 29.5	2 22.8
7	30.163	57.0	„ „ 24	„ 25.0	„ 30.0	„ 37.0
8	30.145	58.0	„ „ 25.5	„ 23.7	„ 36.0	„ 45.0
15	30.123	57.4	„ „ 26.5	„ 36.8	„ 36.0	„ 40.0
16	30.000	53	„ „ 27.0	„ 27.5	„ 33.0	„ 46.5
19	30.053	43.5	„ „ 29.3	„ 37.0	„ 41.5	„ 43.7
23	30.185	55	„ „ 27.5	„ 44.0	„ 34.0	„ 39.0
24	30.176	55	„ „ 29.7	„ 36.2	„ 40.5	„ 45.5
May 14	.5...Mean...		12 2 27.06	2 32.6	2 35.1	2 39.9
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 2.0	1 2.0	1 2.0	1 2.0
Superior Culminat.			12 1 25.1	1 30.6	1 33.1	1 37.9
Inferior Culminat...			348 28 21.5	28 23.1	28 29.6	28 16.8
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 31.8	46 33.75	46 31.75	46 40.55

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 29	30.084	55.7	348 30 39	30 47.3	30 40.3	30 24.0
May 3	29.864	52.0	„ „ 40	„ 42.7	„ 46.0	„ 22.0
5	29.98	54	„ „ 46	„ 45.0	„ 50.3	„ 23.0
7	30.07	59.2	„ „ 38	„ 42.3	„ 51.6	„ 27.0
10	30.17	54.0	„ „ 39.7	„ 41.5	„ 45.5	„ 47.0
16	30.01	56	„ „ 35.8	„ 37.0	„ 44.0	„ 38.0
19	30.002	51	„ „ 40.0	„ 39.0	„ 48.2	„ 38.0
20	30.015	52.5	„ „ 33.0	„ 38.8	„ 44.0	„ 35
21	30.13	55.5	„ „ 21.3	„ 22.0	„ 31.0	„ 23
22	30.08	58.0	„ „ 37.0	„ 29.4	„ 45.0	„ 40.2
25	30.07	53	„ „ 38.5	„ 40.3	„ 51.0	„ 39.6
May 13	.4...Mean...		348 30 37.1	30 38.66	30 45.2	30 32.44
Refract. − Reduct.			−2 15.6	2 15.6	2 15.6	2 15.6
			348 28 21.5	28 23.1	28 29.6	28 16.8

Mean Inside Temperature 57°.3.

Mean Inside Temperature 56°.2.

Mean of 4 Microscopes..................11° 46′ 34″.46 by 19 Observ.

β Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 19″,972.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 24	30.176	55	12 2 29.7	2 36.2	2 40.5	2 45.5
June 5	30.222	54	„ „ 44.0	…………	„ 41.5	2 43.0
12	30.172	45	„ „ 40.0	2 53.0	„ 54.2	3 2.0
15	30.004	40	„ „ 40.5	2 44.0	„ 53.8	2 58.0
23	29.85	47	„ „ 39.0	…………	„ 53.0	2 56.0
July 2	29.95	51	„ „ 41.3	…………	„ 50	2 58.0
3	30.30	37	„ „ 45.5	2 59.2	„ 58	3 0.0
4	30.35	38.5	„ „ 44.2	3 0.0	„ 51.8	3 2.0
7	30.333	17.0	„ „ 43.0	2 58.7	„ 52	3 1.2
10	30.125	47	„ „ 45.5	2 50.0	„ 49	2 58.7
11	30.024	50.3	„ „ 40.7	2 55	„ 52	2 54
12	………	44	„ „ 43	…………	„ 53.1	2 58.7
15	29.69	39	„ „ 40.8	2 57.0	„ 51.0	3 1.7
19	29.90	39.5	„ „ 42.5	2 57.7	„ 50.0	2 56.0
20	29.92	37.0	„ „ 40.0	2 50.5	„ 55.0	2 55.5
21	29.93	47.5	„ „ 41.0	2 47.2	„ 48	2 57.0
July 1	… Mean …		12 2 41.3	2 52.4	2 50.8	2 56.7
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 11.1	1 11.1	1 11.1	1 11.1
Superior Culminat.			12 1 30.2	1 41.3	1 39.7	1 45.6
Inferior Culminat.			348 28 27.0	28 27.0	28 31.1	28 25.0
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 31.6	46 37.1	46 34.3	46 40.3

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 25	30.072	53	348 30 38.5	30 40.3	30 51.0	30 39.6
31	30.181	48	„ „ 40.0	„ 36.3	„ 46.0	„ 37.4
June 1	30.30	49	„ „ 33.5	„ 36.6	„ 37.3	„ 36.2
2	30.212	50.3	„ „ 36.0	„ 40.5	„ 46.0	
12	30.269	51.0	„ „ 34.7	„ 38.6	„ 41.4	„ 37.5
15	29.898	56	„ „ 34.0	„ 35.0	„ 40.0	„ 33.8
18	30.232	46	„ „ 37.0	„ 38.7	„ 40.0	„ 35.0
23	29.83	54.5	„ „ 35.0	„ 36.1	„ 41.0	„ 33.4
24	29.86	61.0	„ „ 39.5	„ 38.7	„ 40.0	„ 38.0
27	30.05	48	„ „ 38.0	„ 38.5	„ 41.5	„ 32.0
29	29.93	44.7	„ „ 38.0	„ 33.8	„ 45.5	„ 36.0
30	30.01	46.5	„ „ 38.0	„ 33.3	„ 39.3	„ 35.3
July 3	30.14	48.5	„ „ 37.0	„ 38.5	„ 38.2	„ 33.0
4	30.34	48	„ „ 38.7	„ 38.2	„ 40.0	
5	30.37	48	„ „ 41.2	„ 42.8	„ 42.0	„ 37.0
10	30.13	53	„ „ 37.0	„ 31.4	„ 35.7	„ 30.7
11	30.06	52	„ „ 37.0	„ 35.5	„ 38.0	„ 33.2
June 21	… Mean …		348 30 37.24	30 37.22	30 41.35	30 35.21
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 10.23	2 10.23	2 10.23	2 10.23
			348 28 27.0	28 27.0	28 31.1	28 25.0

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………11° 46′ 35″.84 by 33 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 20	29.85	66.2	12 1 20.0	1 16.2	1 30.3	1 23.0
26	29.94	62.0	„ „ 12.7	„ 13.5	„ 22.5	„ 15.3
29	30.14	57.0	„ „ 11.3	„ 28.5	„ 19.0	„ 11.7
May 7	29.88	57.0	„ „ 18.7	„ 23.0	„ 30.4	„ 20.0
9	29.78	62.3	„ „ 15.6	„ 16.2	„ 25.0	„ 14.7
10	29.80	70	„ „ 12.7	„ 14.4	„ 18.0	„ 14.0
May 2	… Mean …		12 1 15.2	1 18.6	1 24.2	1 24.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 14.4	1 14.4	1 14.4	1 14.4
Superior Culminat.			12 0 0.8	0 4.2	0 9.8	0 10.3
Inferior Culminat…			348 26 53.4	26 55.3	26 57.6	26 46.0
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 33.7	46 34.4	46 36.1	46 42.1

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 12	30.00	60.2	348 29 4	29 7.5	29 9	28 59
16	30.17	57.7	„ 28 55	28 56.5	29 3	„ 48
21	29.83	52	„ 28 55	29 0.8	28 59.5	„ 48
22	29.90	57.5	„ 28 56.7	28 59.2	29 1.0	„ 49
24	29.82	52	„ 29 0.3	28 58.3	29 0.3	„ 50.4
26	29.95	58	„ 28 54.5	28 58.5	28 59.3	„ 45.0
30	30.10	56.6	„ 28 49.0	28 50.7	28 58.8	„ 43.3
May 2	30.27	56.0	„ 28 52.0	28 57.0	28 59.0	„ 45.7
8	29.71	55.7	„ 28 52.5	28 52.0	28 51.6	„ 45.4
9	29.66	66	„ 28 50.8	28 51.6	28 50.8	„ 42.0
11	29.74	66	„ 28 45.7	28 46.0	28 49.6	„ 38.7
Apr. 27	.2…Mean…		348 28 54.1	28 56.1	28 58.3	28 46.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 0.7	2 0.8	2 0.7	2 0.8
			348 26 53.4	26 55.3	26 57.6	26 46.0

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………11° 46′ 36″.6 by 17 Observ.

β Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 19″.972.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 13	29.88	70°	12° 1′ 14″.0	1′ 22″.8	1′ 21″.3	1′ 16″.0
15	30.08	51.8	„ „ 12.0	„ 15.7	„ 23.0	„ 14.0
17	30.14	43.8	„ „ 15.2	„ 20.7	„ 24.0	„ 10.0
18	30.27	44	„ „ 14.8	„ 17.2	„ 23.0	„ 13.0
19	30.43	44.5	„ „ 18.1	„ 22.7	„ 23.5	„ 15.3
20	30.41	52	„ „ 12.6	„ 17.1	„ 24.5	„ 11.0
24	30.24	48	„ „ 13.7	„ 20.3	„ 17.8	„ 17.0
28	29.892	38	„ „ 14.0	„ 23.8	„ 25.5	„ 17.0
29	29.83	38.2	„ „ 12.0	„ 24.0	„ 23.3	„ 10.0
30	29.80	39	„ „ 4.5	„ 18.5	„ 17.7	„ 8.0
May 21	.3…Mean…		12 1 13.1	1 20.3	1 22.4	1 13.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 22.8	1 22.9	1 22.8	1 22.9
Superior Culminat.			11 59 50.3	59 57.4	59 59.6	59 50.2
Inferior Culminat…			348 26 40.8	26 44.0	26 45.7	26 34.0
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 34.75	46 36.7	46 36.9	46 38.1

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 12	29.67	76°	348° 28′ 38″	28′ 43″	28′ 45″	28′ 32″.5
13	29.78	70	„ „ 39.2	„ 39.3	„ 44.4	„ 34.1
14	29.88	66	„ „ 36.6	„ 42	„ 42.5	„ 31.0
15	29.98	51.7	„ „ 40.0	„ 40	„ 38.3	„ 32.5
16	30.05	43	„ „ 40.3	„ 43	„ 45.0	„ 31
18	30.11	50	„ „ 36.0	„ 41.2	„ 40.2	„ 32
19	30.34	42.5	„ „ 40.0	„ 44.3	„ 45.0	„ 29.7
20	30.37	47.5	„ „ 40.0	„ 41.0	„ 41.4	„ 32.1
23	30.22	55.6	„ „ 38.7	„ 40.3	„ 48.0	„ 31.5
24	30.23	56	„ „ 33.5	„ 39.0	„ 37.6	„ 26.5
25	30.14	56	„ „ 36.5	„ 37.8	„ 40.1	„ 36.0
27	29.99	52	„ „ 36.0	„ 40.9	„ 40.0	„ 27.0
28	29.87	50	„ „ 34.0	„ 38.7	„ 41.0	„ 26.0
29	29.84	47	„ „ 30	„ 34.0	„ 35.4	„ 23
30	29.79	51	„ „ 33	„ 37	„ 41.3	„ 26
May 21	… Mean …		348 28 36.8	28 40.1	28 41.7	28 30.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 56.0	1 56.1	1 56.0	1 56.1
			348 26 40.8	26 44.0	26 45.7	26 34.0

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………11° 46′ 36″.6 by 25 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 31	29.97	36°	12° 1′ 13″.0	1′ 22″	1′ 16″	1′ 26″
June 1	30.05	37	„ „ 11.1	„ 19	„ 23	„ 13
6	29.57	37.3	„ „ 12.0	„ 27	„ 26.6	„ 17
7	29.43	37	„ „ 14.0	„ 28.4	„ 28.4	„ 16
9	29.78	48	„ „ 11.0	„ 24.0	„ 23	„ 18
10	29.71	36	„ „ 11.1	„ 24.1	„ 30	„ 17
11	29.94	33	„ „ 19.0	„ 25.0	„ 27	„ 21
13	30.00	30	„ „ 20.0	„ 30.5	„ 30.2	„ 22
16	30.01	38	„ „ 13.0	„ 22	„ 24.5	„ 18
17	30.13	35.5	„ „ 11.0	„ 19.0	„ 19	„ 17.0
20	30.26	36	„ „ 19.3	„ 27.3	„ 28.6	„ 27.0
June 10	… Mean …		12 1 14.04	1 24.4	1 25.1	1 19.3
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 24.92	1 24.92	1 24.9	1 24.9
Superior Culminat.			11 59 49.1	59 59.5	0 0.2	59 54.4
Inferior Culminat.			348 26 40.7	26 40.7	26 39.1	26 33.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 46 34.12	46 39.4	46 40.5	46 40.5

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 31	29.82	47°.3	348° 28′ 31″	28′ 31″.8	28′ 34″.8	28′ 22″.8
June 1	30.01	43	„ „ 37.3	„ 37.0	„ 46	„ 27.9
2	29.99	42.5	„ „ 31.0	„ 36.0	„ 42.4	„ 27.0
6	29.70	51	„ „ 33.0	„ 32.5	„ 37.3	„ 23.5
7	29.47	51	„ „ 25.7	„ 33.7	„ 37.0	„ 23.0
8	29.40	55	„ „ 31.0	„ 33.5	„ 34.1	„ 23.4
10	29.72	44.7	„ „ 29.7	„ 33.0	„ 35.0	„ 21.4
11	29.79	50	„ „ 38.0	„ 35.3	„ 38	„ 30.0
12	30.00	40	„ „ 36.7	„ 35.5	„ 37	„ 29.0
13	30.02	44	„ „ 42.7	„ 35.5	„ 44.2	„ 32
16	29.81	55	„ „ 29.0	„ 27.7	„ 28	„ 25.4
17	30.03	51.5	„ „ 32.0	„ 28.5	„ 31.0	„ 25.0
19	30.34	49.5	„ „ 38.2	„ 36.0	„ 34.8	„ 30.0
June 10	… Mean …		348 28 33.5	28 33.5	28 31.9	28 26.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 52.8	1 52.8	1 52.8	1 52.8
			348 26 40.7	26 40.7	26 39.1	26 33.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………11° 46′ 38″.61 by 24 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of β Hydri, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 11° 46′ 35″.75 by 184 Observ.

1 δ Apodis. (Ann. Var. — 10″.405.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″		′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 21	29.84	54	49 42 40.3	....	42 43	42 37.5
24	30.09	59	„ „ 43.7	....	„ 48.2	„ 35.5
27	29.54	54.5	„ „ 35.0	....	„ 49.0	„ 37.0
Aug. 24	... Mean ...		49 42 39.7	....	42 46.7	42 36.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 26.57	....	1 26.6	1 26.6
Superior Culminat.			49 41 13.2	....	41 20.1	41 10.1
Inferior Culminat...			26 10 20.6	....	10 35.2	10 27.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 45 26.3	....	45 22.45	45 21.35

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 23	30.00	37.5	26 12 20.0	12 51.7	12 33.7	12 25.4
24	30.13	40.6	„ „ 14.0	„ 50.0	„ 29.0	„ 22.3
26	29.55	43	„ „ 10.5	„ 46.2	„ 25.4	„ 17.5
Aug. 24	.3...Mean...		26 12 14.8	12 49.3	12 29.4	12 21.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 54.24	1 54.3	1 54.2	1 54.3
			26 10 20.6	10 55.0	10 35.2	10 27.4

Mean S. P. D. of 1 δ Apodis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 11° 45′ 23″.33 by 6 Observ.

2 δ Apodis. (Ann. Var. — 10″.405.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 22	29.88	52	49 44 21	44 43	44 27	44 17.5
23	29.99	56.7	„ „ 15.7	....	„ 27.8	„ 16.0
24	30.09	57.1	„ „ 13.5	....	„ 21.2	„ 16.5
Aug. 23	... Mean ...		49 44 16.7	44 43	44 25.2	44 16.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 26.9	1 26.9	1 26.9	1 26.9
Superior Culminat.			49 42 49.8	43 16.1	42 58.3	42 49.8
Inferior Culminat...			26 8 38.5	9 9.2	8 51.2	8 48.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 47 5.6	47 3.9	47 3.55	47 0.8

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 22	29.93	45	26 10 32.5	11 2.6	10 46	10 41.5
23	30.00	37.2	„ „ 33.5	„ 4.8	„ 45.5	„ 41.0
Aug. 22	.5...Mean...		26 10 33.0	11 3.7	10 45.7	10 42.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 54.5	1 54.5	1 54.5	1 54.5
			26 8 38.5	9 9.2	8 51.2	8 48.2

Mean S. P. D.
Jan. 1, 1828 } 11° 47′ 3″.46 by 5 Observ.

θ Octantis. (Ann. Var. + 19″.999.)

Superior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″		′ ″	′ ″
June 13	29.89	48.8	147 56 48	....	57 30.3	57 13.6
15	29.72	50	147 56 38	....	57 28.7	56 58.1
June 14	... Mean ...		147 56 43	....	57 29.5	57 5.8
Refract. and Reduct.			+6.6	....	6.6	6.6
Superior Culminat.			147 56 49.6	....	57 36.1	57 12.4
Inferior Culminat...			123 58 47.4	....	59 32.0	59 11.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			11 59 1.1	....	59 2.0	59 0.6

Inferior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 15	29.69	58	124 2 10.4	3 33	2 55	2 34.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 23.0	3 23	3 23	3 23.0
			123 58 47.4	0 10	59 32	59 11.1

Mean S. P. D.
Jan. 1, 1828 } 11° 59′ 1″.25 by 3 Observ.

β Apodis. (Ann. Var. − 8″.600.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 29	29.67	55.5	50 48 46	50 27.2	48 54	48 53.5
30	29.58	56.5	„ „ 43.4	50 28.1	„ 55.5	„ 51.2
31	29.60	53	„ „ 43	…………	„ 54.3	„ 48
Sept. 1	29.85	53.5	„ „ 48.7	47 58.7	„ 48.1	„ 51.2
Aug. 30	.5 … Mean …		50 48 45.3	50 27.6	48 53	48 51.0
				47 58.7		
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 14.55		1 14.5	1 14.6
Superior Culminat.			50 47 30.75		47 38.5	47 36.4
Inferior Culminat…			25 4 1.6		4 14.9	4 5.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			12 51 44.0	51 42.6	51 41.8	51 45.3

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 27	29.56	41	25 6 15.3	…………	6 24.2	6 16
29	29.68	49.4	„ „ 12.8	7 51	„ 25.5	„ 20.3
31	29.78	45.5	„ „ 10.0	…………	„ 25	„ 20
Sept. 4	29.54	42	„ „ 10.5	5 35.9	„ 21.7	„ 11.5
6	29.60	41	„ „ 7.0	5 35.0	„ 24.0	„ 10.8
11	29.93	39	„ „ 15.6	5 38	„ 30.6	„ 17.8
Sept. 2	.5 … Mean …		25 6 11.9	7 51.0	6 25.2	6 16.1
				5 36.3		
Refract. − Reduct.			−2 10.3		2 10.3	2 10.3
			25 4 1.6		4 14.9	4 5.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………12° 51′ 43″.45 by 10 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	* Microscopes. I	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 12	30.06	54	13 33 22	33 20	33 13.4	33 22.6
19	29.73	54	„ „ 19.4	„ 17.0	„ 15.0	„ 22.0
25	29.80	54	„ „ 20.0	„ 15.7	„ 12.0	„ 15.0
26	30.04	49	„ „ 22.1	„ 18.0	„ 10.7	„ 18.5
Sept. 2	29.88	66	„ „ 17.0	„ 15.0	„ 10.7	„ 13.5
3	29.93	63	„ „ 16.0	„ 13.0	„ 8.5	„ 16.3
Aug. 25	… Mean …		13 33 19.4	33 16.4	33 11.7	33 18.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−50.2	50.1	50.2	50.1
Superior Culminat.			13 32 29.2	32 26.3	32 21.5	32 27.9
Inferior Culminat…			347 49 3.9	48 57.2	49 0.7	48 58.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			12 51 42.6	51 44.6	51 40.9	51 44.9

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 18	29.75	43	347 51 38	51 32	51 35	51 31.7
19	29.77	42	„ „ 42.3	„ 38	„ 43.7	„ 38.7
25	29.96	39.5	„ „ 42.0	„ 36.5	„ 35.0	„ 39.0
12	29.60	42	„ „ 36	„ 25.0	„ 32	„ 25.7
Aug. 26	… Mean …		347 51 39.6	51 32.9	51 36.4	51 33.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 35.7	2 35.7	2 35.7	2 35.7
			347 49 3.9	48 57.2	49 0.7	48 58.1

Mean of 4 Microscopes……………12° 51′ 43″.25 by 10 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 21	30.043	51	13 7 24	7 25.6	7 31.7	7 35.0
22	………	……	„ „ 21	„ 27.3	„ 28.0	„ 36.0
27	29.71	55	„ „ 26	„ 28.5	„ 29.5	„ 31.2
Sept. 2	30.10	59.2	„ „ 26	„ 25.5	„ 20.0	„ 36.0
Aug. 26	… Mean …		13 7 24.25	7 26.72	7 27.3	7 34.55
Refract. and Reduct.			−45.28	45.28	45.3	45.28
Superior Culminat.			13 6 38.97	6 41.44	6 42.0	6 49.27
Inferior Culminat…			347 23 15.64	23 15.66	23 17.4	23 17.64
Half Diff. S. P. D.			12 51 41.66	51 42.89	51 42.3	51 45.81

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 27	29.77	39	347 25 56	26 3	26 1.0	26 3.7
Sept. 1	30.23	40	„ 26 1	25 55	25 58.5	25 59.5
10	29.79	41.2	„ 25 53.7	25 53.3	25 54	25 56.0
13	29.83	40.2	„ 25 57.5	25 57.0	26 1.7	25 57.0
Sept. 5	… Mean …		347 25 57.05	25 57.07	25 58.8	25 59.05
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 41.41	2 41.41	2 41.4	2 41.41
			347 23 15.64	23 15.66	23 17.4	23 17.64

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………12° 51′ 43″.17 by 8 Observ.

β Apodis. (Ann. Var. — 8″.600.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Aug. 17	29.48	62°.7	13° 6′ 4″	6′ 5″.5	6′ 3″.3	6′ 11″.4
20	30.10	63.3	„ 5 59	5 59.0	„ 1.5	„ 3.0
21	30.09	56	„ 6 1	5 58.5	„ 0.5	„ 4.2
25	29.71	70	„ 5 55.3	5 55.0	„ 53.0	„ 2.0
26	29.82	65	„ 5 49.0	5 52	„ 52.7	„ 58.0
27	29.93	63	„ 5 53.0	5 56	„ 57.0	„ 57.5
28	30.27	54	„ 5 50.5	5 55	„ 53.5	„ 57.0
29	30.105	61.3	„ 5 53.5	5 53.5	„ 54.0	„ 56
30	30.24	64.7	„ 5 52.0	5 53.5	„ 57.0	„ 57.3
Sept. 1	30.20	70	„ 5 54.0	5 52.3	„ 56	„ 58
2	30.15	67	„ 5 51.0	5 52.0	„ 49.5	„ 54
Sept. 26	2…Mean…		13 5 54.7	5 56	5 56	5 59.8
Refract. — Reduct.			—37.4	37.5	37.5	37.5
Superior Culminat.			13 5 17.3	5 18.5	5 18.5	5 22.3
Inferior Culminat…			347 21 49.8	21 49.2	21 48.5	21 44.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			12 51 43.7	51 44.6	51 45.0	51 49.0

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Aug. 20	30.09	38°.3	347° 24′ 44″	24′ 42″	24′ 44″.3	24′ 38″.7
21	30.14	38.5	„ „ 43	„ 46	„ 44	„ 41.7
22	30.20	49	„ „ 44.7	„ 43	„ 41.5	„ 42
23	30.05	37	„ „ 45	„ 45.5	„ 45	„ 38.7
25	29.81	43	„ „ 41.0	„ 38.5	„ 38.7	„ 31.7
26	29.87	44	„ „ 39.5	„ 38.0	„ 33.6	„ 31.0
27	30.20	36	„ „ 37.0	„ 41.0	„ 40.2	„ 35.0
28	30.24	33	„ „ 41.2	„ 41.0	„ 40.0	„ 32
29	30.17	35	„ „ 40.5	„ 38.3	„ 39	„ 33
31	30.25	42	„ „ 44.0	„ 41.0	„ 34.3	„ 36.5
Sept. 1	30.23	43	„ „ 39.0	„ 40.0	„ 38.2	„ 35.0
2	30.15	42.5	„ „ 40.5	„ 36.0	„ 38.0	„ 31.7
8	29.99	41.5	„ „ 34.0	„ 32	„ 35	„ 30.2
9	29.79	45	„ „ 26	„ 29	„ 29.5	„ 26
10	29.91	38	„ „ 34.3	*„ 32	„ 32.0	„ 29
Aug. 29	… Mean …		347 24 39.5	24 38.9	24 38.2	24 34.1
Refract. and Reduct.			—2 49.7	2 49.7	2 49.7	2 49.8
			347 21 49.8	21 49.2	21 48.5	21 44.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes……………12° 51′ 45″.6 by 26 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of β Apodis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 12° 51′ 44″.44 by 54 Observ.

α Chamæleontis. (Ann. Var. — 11″.69.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Apr. 25	30.01	57°	13° 51′ 19″.7	51′ 27″.2	51′ 25″.7	51′ 20″.7
26	29.92	60.5	„ „ 16.4	„ 29.4	„ 26.1	„ 22
27	29.82	62.2	„ „ 20.6	„ 27.0	„ 25.0	„ 25
29	30.06	60.3	„ „ 25.0	„ 33.1	„ 29	„ 27.0
30	30.10	61.2	„ „ 16.0	„ 24.4	„ 25	„ 23
May 1	30.23	60	„ „ 14.1	„ 26.3	„ 24	„ 22.4
8	29.71	57	„ „ 27.8	„ 26.6	„ 26.3	„ 21.9
9	29.65	65.8	„ „ 17.0	„ 29.8	„ 27.0	„ 22.3
11	29.71	74	„ „ 18.0	„ 27.0	„ 24	„ 22.2
May 2	… Mean …		13 51 19.4	51 27.87	51 25.8	51 23
Refract. — Reduct.			—29.7	29.7	29.7	29.7
Superior Culminat.			13 50 49.7	50 58.17	50 56.1	50 53.3
Inferior Culminat…			346 36 3.6	36 4.9	36 5.6	35 58.9
Half Diff. S. P. D.			13 37 22.55	37 26.6	37 25.7	37 27.2

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Apr. 25	30.00	47°.5	346° 39′ 5″	39′ 2″.7	39′ 3″.5	38′ 55″
27	29.78	48.8	„ 39 1.2	„ 7.0	„ 5.0	38 58.7
May 1	30.267	46.2	„ 39 4	„ 5.0	„ 8.7	38 56.0
7	29.85	46	„ 39 8.9	„ 9.3	„ 11.0	39 2.6
9	29.70	45	„ 39 1.0	„ 4.3	„ 3.6	39 7.2
10	29.77	47.5	„ 38 59	„ 1.2	„ 2.0	38 55.7
11	29.83	59	„ 38 58	„ 57.0	„ 59.2	38 50.8
13	29.67	75	„ 38 50	„ 52.0	„ 50.4	38 45.2
14	29.82	68	„ 38 52.8	„ 53.0	„ 54.7	38 46.8
May 7	… Mean …		346 39 0.0	39 1.3	39 2.01	38 55.3
Refract. and Reduct.			—2 56.4	2 56.4	2 56.4	2 56.4
			346 36 03.6	36 4.9	36 05.6	35 58.9

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………13° 37′ 25″.52 by 18 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of α Chamæleontis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . 13° 37′ 25″.52 by 18 Observ.

γ Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 10″.7.)

Superior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 30	30.36	32	15 55 58.2	55 57.5	55 55.6	55 57
Aug. 3	29.92	41.5	„ „ 56.4	„ 51.0	„ 53	55 56
10	29.85	43.5	„ „ 51.0	„ 48.0	„ 45	55 54
12	30.05	45.0	„ „ 50.0	„ 52.3	„ 54	55 54
18	29.75	43	„ „ 52.3	„ 48	„ 45	55 47
19	29.77	42	„ „ 48.0	„ 47.5	„ 47	55 47.5
25	29.96	39.5	„ „ 52	„ 50.0	„ 49.1	55 55.8
27	....	......	„ „ 58	„ 55	„ 51.5	56 2.0
Sept. 1	29.90	50	„ „ 52	„ 48	„ 45.5	55 52.0
2	29.88	45.5	„ „ 51.0	„ 51.0	„ 50.8	55 51.2
Aug. 18	... Mean ...		15 55 52.9	55 50.8	55 49.6	55 53.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−56.2	56.1	56.2	56.1
Superior Culminat.			15 54 56.7	54 54.7	54 53.4	54 57.5
Inferior Culminat...			345 26 43.4	26 36.3	26 38.4	26 32.0
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			15 14 9.2	14 6.65	14 7.5	14 12.75

Inferior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 17	30.08	35.5	345 29 39.5	29 35.4	29 38.5	29 32.1
19	30.10	46	„ „ 39	„ 31	„ 28.5	„ 26
12	30.06	54	„ „ 29.4	„ 23.8	„ 27.0	„ 17.7
18	29.69	54	„ „ 25.2	„ 17.0	„ 18.5	„ 12.5
19	29.73	60.5	„ „ 30.0	„ 30.0	„ 21.0	„ 16.0
25	29.80	54.0	„ „ 24.0	„ 15.0	„ 19.7	„ 13.3
26	30.04	49	„ „ 25.0	„ 19.0	„ 25.0	„ 15.0
Aug. 5	... Mean ...		345 29 30.3	29 23.2	29 25.3	29 18.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 46.9	2 46.9	2 46.9	2 46.9
			345 26 43.4	26 36.3	26 38.4	26 32.0

Mean of 4 Microscopes............15° 14′ 9″.02 by 17 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 30	29.81	54	15 30 9.8	30 14.7	30 13.3	30 20.5
Aug. 4	29.86	41.5	„ „ 5.4	„ 14.2	„ 12.3	„ 18.0
5	....	......	„ „ 10.4	„ 10.2	„ 18.3	„ 21.2
6	30.14	34.7	„ „ 9.8	„ 16.0	„ 20.4	„ 17.7
7	30.25	43.7	„ „ 1.8	„ 16.0	„ 15.7	„ 18.6
14	29.93	37	„ „ 6.7	„ 12.0	„ 20.7	„ 13.0
15	30.18	39	„ „ 7.0	„ 13.3	„ 16.5	„ 17.3
17	30.10	37	„ „ 10.0	„ 17.5	„ 17.0	„ 20
18	29.91	48	„ „ 8.0	„ 9.3	„ 18.0	„ 17.9
21	29.99	42	„ „ 3.5	„ 11.7	„ 16.3	„ 15.0
27	29.77	39	„ „ 2.5	„ 9.5	„ 12.0	„ 17.5
28	....	50.5	„ „ 1.8	„ 10.0	„ 13.0	„ 16.1
30	30.00	38	„ „ 4.5	„ 18.2	„ 16.0	„ 18
Sept. 1	30.23	40	„ „ 7.5	„ 18.0	„ 20.5	„ 21
Aug. 15	.8... Mean...		15 30 6.34	30 13.6	30 16.4	30 18.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 4.08	1 4.1	1 4.1	1 4.1
Superior Culminat.			15 29 2.26	29 9.5	29 12.3	29 13.9
Inferior Culminat...			345 0 49.01	0 50.6	0 52.8	0 51.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			15 14 6.62	14 9.45	14 9.7	14 11.1

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 30	30.01	68	345 3 28	3 30	3 34	3 34
Aug. 6	30.10	51	„ „ 30.3	„ 32.1	„ 34.0	„ 31
7	30.10	63	„ „ 29.1	„ 33.7	„ 33.0	„ 33.5
14	29.98	54.3	„ „ 25.0	„ 28.5	„ 31.3	„ 26.1
15	30.04	49.5	„ „ 23.7	„ 25.4	„ 26.9	„ 25.7
19	29.96	58	„ „ 24	„ 26	„ 27.3	„ 28.0
20	29.95	59	„ „ 24	„ 22.1	„ 26.0	„ 24.0
21	30.04	51	„ „ 20	„ 23.3	„ 23.0	„ 27
22	....	......	„ „ 23	„ 20.5	„ 25.7	„ 23
Aug. 13	.5...Mean...		345 3 25.23	3 26.84	3 29.02	3 28.03
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 36.22	2 36.22	2 36.22	2 36.22
			345 0 49.01	0 50.62	0 52.8	0 51.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes............15° 14′ 9″.22 by 23 Observ.

γ Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 10″.7.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 1	30.234	35	15 29 6	29 13.2	29 12	29 11
2	30.25	36.5	„ „ 8	„ 12.2	„ 8.7	„ 12
3	30.22	38	„ „ 8.8	„ 16.3	„ 10.8	„ 10.2
6	30.07	40	„ „ 3.0	„ 10.5	„ 3.5	„ 4.0
8	....	......	„ „ 4.5	„ 8.0	„ 8.0	„ 7.0
Aug. 4 ... Mean ...			15 29 6.1	29 12.0	29 8.6	29 8.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 12.0	1 12.0	1 12.0	1 12.0
Superior Culminat.			15 27 54.1	28 0.0	27 56.6	27 56.8
Inferior Culminat...			344 59 35.0	59 37.2	59 38.6	59 29.9
Half Diff. S. P. D.			15 14 9.55	14 11.4	14 9.0	14 13.45

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 26	30.22	49	345 2 9.0	2 13.3	2 13.0	2 3.3
Aug. 2	30.18	47	„ „ 12.5	„ 14.0	„ 16.4	2 5.7
3	30.18	47.3	„ „ 13.0	„ 15.3	„ 16.7	2 10.0
8	30.04	35	„ „ 6.5	„ 6.7	„ 10.3	2 2.0
11	30.21	46.2	„ „ 4.7	„ 7.1	„ 7.0	1 59
Aug. 4 ... Mean...			345 2 9.1	2 11.3	2 12.7	2 4.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 34.1	2 34.1	2 34.1	2 34.1
			344 59 35.0	59 37.2	59 38.6	59 29.9

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....15° 13′ 10″.85 by 10 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 9	29.800	43.6	15 28 59	29 6.5	29 2.5	29 0.5
13	30.055	40	„ 29 1.5	„ 5	„ 1.5	„ 3.6
15	29.675	44.5	„ 29 0.0	„ 5	„ 5.0	„ 4.0
16	29.65	43	„ 28 58	„ 5	„ 2.0	„ 4.7
19	30.102	35	„ 28 54	„ 0	28 58.7	28 57.0
Aug. 14 .4...Mean...			15 28 58.5	29 4.6	29 1.9	29 2.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 12.2	1 12.2	1 12.2	1 12.2
Superior Culminat.			15 27 46.3	27 52.4	27 49.7	27 49.8
Inferior Culminat...			344 59 32.2	59 32.8	59 32.7	59 28.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			15 14 7.05	14 9.8	14 8.5	14 10.5

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 14	30.00	52	345 2 1.2	2 2.0	2 2	1 56
15	29.72	58	„ 1 56.0	1 57.0	1 56.4	„ 53
16	29.57	60.5	„ 1 58.0	1 56.4	1 58.0	„ 53
17	29.48	63	„ 1 52	1 54.0	1 53	„ 51
20	30.00	63	„ 2 0	2 0.5	2 0.3	„ 56.7
Aug. 17 .8...Mean...			345 1 57.4	1 58.0	1 57.9	1 53.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 25.2	2 25.2	2 25.2	2 25.2
			344 59 32.2	59 32.8	59 32.7	59 28.7

Mean of 4 Microscopes............15° 14′ 8″.97 by 10 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 22	29.99	41.0	15 28 56	29 0	29 2	28 59
23	30.05	40	„ „ 55.7	29 1.4	29 3	„ 56
25	29.81	44	„ „ 54.0	28 59	28 58.8	„ 58
26	29.87	44	„ „ 48.8	29 0	28 57.5	„ 54.5
Aug. 24 ... Mean ...			15 28 53.6	29 0.8	29 0.4	28 57.0
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 12.7	1 12.3	1 12.7	1 12.3
Superior Culminat.			15 27 40.9	27 48.5	27 47.7	27 44.7
Inferior Culminat...			344 59 24.7	59 26.5	59 27.3	59 20.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			15 15 8.1	14 11.0	14 10.1	14 12.3

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 21	30.08	57	345 1 55	1 54.8	1 55.0	1 48.0
24	30.05	57	„ „ 47.4	„ 55.7	„ 56.0	„ 48
25	29.71	68	„ „ 47.3	„ 47.0	„ 47.2	„ 39.6
Aug. 24 .6...Mean...			345 1 49.54	1 51.3	1 52.1	1 44.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 24.8	2 24.8	2 24.8	2 24.8
			344 59 24.7	59 26.5	59 27.3	59 20.1

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....15° 14′ 10″.39 by 7 Observ.

γ Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 10″.7.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 27	30.24	36.2	15 28 53.5	29 3	29 0.5	28 57.5
28	30.24	34.5	„ „ 55.5	29 0.7	29 0.0	28 54.5
29	30.17	36.5	„ „ 52.0	29 2.0	29 0.5	29 0.0
31	30.25	42	„ „ 52.5	28 58.0	28 55.3	28 54.2
Aug. 29	.5...Mean...		15 28 53.3	29 0.2	29 0.5	28 56.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 13.4	1 13.4	1 13.4	1 13.4
Superior Culminat.			15 27 39.9	27 46.8	27 47.1	27 43.1
Inferior Culminat...			344 59 23.1	59 22.3	59 24.6	59 16.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			15 14 8.4	14 12.2	14 11.3	14 13.2

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 26	29.79	68.3	345 1 50	1 49	1 49.3	1 46
27	29.93	63	„ „ 48	„ 50	„ 53.2	„ 43
. 28	30.27	56	„ „ 59	„ 55.4	„ 59.0	„ 49
Aug. 27	... Mean ...		345 1 52.3	1 51.5	1 53.8	1 46.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 29.2	2 29.2	2 29.2	2 29.2
			344 59 23.1	59 22.3	59 24.6	59 16.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 15° 14′ 11″.3 by 7 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of γ Hydri, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 15° 14′ 9″.7 by 74 Observ.

ε Pavonis. (Ann. Var. + 8″.446.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 17	30.07	49	16 53 48	53 51.0	53 51	53 51.0
25	30.00	48.5	„ „ 46	„ 51.2	53 55	„ 48
27	29.78	48.8	„ „ 49	„ 54.2	54 1	„ 53
May 1	30.27	48	„ „ 48	„ 53.3	53 55.3	„ 49
7	29.87	46	„ „ 51.3	„ 51.3	53 58.7	„ 51
10	29.75	57.5	„ „ 46.2	„ 50.6	53 55.3	„ 49.2
Apr. 30	... Mean ...		16 53 48.1	53 51.9	53 56.0	53 50.2
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 15.2	1 15.2	1 15.2	1 15.2
Superior Culminat.			16 52 32.9	52 36.7	52 40.8	52 35.0
Inferior Culminat...			343 34 21.3	34 25.0	34 27.3	34 21.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			16 39 5.8	39 5.8	39 6.8	39 6.7

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 10	29.75	68	343 36 56.3	36 58	37 5	36 56.2
11	29.86	63	„ „ 57	37 2	37 1.4	„ 57.0
12	29.95	63.5	„ „ 54	37 0	37 3.5	„ 57.0
14	30.20	60.2	„ „ 51.2	36 53	36 54	„ 48.0
16	30.14	61.0	„ „ 56.0	37 2.3	36 59	„ 57.0
20	29.83	69	„ „ 54.3	36 56.3	37 1.7	„ 55.0
Apr. 14	... Mean ...		343 36 54.8	36 58.6	37 0.8	36 55.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 33.5	2 33.6	2 33.5	2 33.6
			343 34 21.3	34 25.0	34 27.3	34 21.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 16° 39′ 6″.3 by 12 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of ε Pavonis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 16° 39′ 6″.3 by 12 Observ.

2 κ Apodis. (Ann. Var. – 12″.809.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 11	30.13	53	55 5 24	5 34	5 24.4	5 27.8
12	29.97	54	„ „ 26.5	„ 40	„ 28.0	„ 37.0
13	29.82	55	„ „ 24.2	„ 27.5	„ 19.0	„ 27.0
14	30.08	50.8	„ „ 24.0	„ 35.5	„ 29.0	„ 22.8
15	30.12	56.4	„ „ 21.2	„ 28.5	„ 19.3	„ 28.3
Aug. 13	... Mean ...		55 5 24.0	5 33.2	5 23.9	5 28.6
Refract. + Reduct.			–1 30.7	1 30.7	1 30.7	1 30.7
Superior Culminat.			55 3 53.3	4 2.5	3 53.2	3 57.9
Inferior Culminat...			20 46 50.2	46 59.2	46 57.2	46 47.2
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			17 8 31.5	8 31.6	8 28.0	8 35.4

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 11	30.03	41.0	20 50 23	50 25.2	50 27.0	50 23.0
12	29.90	38	„ „ 25.0	„ 34.6	„ 31.7	„ 17.7
16	30.10	49.2	„ „ 15.0	„ 30.2	„ 25.3	„ 12.3
Aug. 13	... Mean ...		20 50 21.2	50 30.0	50 28.0	50 18.0
Refract. and Reduct.			–3 30.8	3 30.8	3 30.8	3 30.8
			20 46 50.2	46 59.2	46 57.2	46 47.2

Mean S. P. D. of 2 κ Apodis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 17° 8′ 31″.64 by 8 Observ.

1 κ Apodis. (Ann. Var. – 13″.346.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 12	29.97	54	55 10 34.6	10 44.4	10 35.5	10 33.0
13	29.82	55	„ „ 32.7	„ 44.5	„ 28.4	„ 30.0
14	30.08	50.8	„ „ 32.4	„ 46.0	„ 30.0	„ 41.0
15	30.12	56.4	„ „ 27.4	„ 35.2	„ 24.5	„ 35
Aug. 13	.5...Mean...		55 10 31.8	10 42.5	10 29.6	10 37.3
Refract. and Reduct.			–1 33.2	1 33.3	1 33.2	1 33.2
Superior Culminat.			55 8 58.6	9 9.2	8 56.4	9 4.1
Inferior Culminat...			20 42 41.6	42 54.7	42 46.9	42 40.6
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			17 13 8.5	13 7.2	13 4.8	13 11.7

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 11	30.02	41.5	20 45 18.5	45 20.5	45 18.3	45 12
12	29.90	38	„ „ 12.0	„ 22.7	„ 17.6	„ 12
16	30.10	49.2	„ „ 6.0	„ 15.4	„ 16.4	„ 9
26	29.55	44	„ „ 3.0	„ 34.0	„ 8.5	„ 3
Aug. 16	.3...Mean...		20 45 9.9	45 23.1	45 15.2	45 9.0
Refract. and Reduct.			–2 28.3	2 28.4	2 28.3	2 28.4
			20 42 41.6	42 54.7	42 46.9	42 40.6

Mean S. P. D. of 1 κ Apodis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 17° 13′ 8″.1 by 8 Observ.

δ Muscæ. (Ann. Var. — 19″.528.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 28	30.04	51.0	19 24 53.5	24 32.6	25 2.5	24 58.0
June 1	29.58	53.0	„ „ 52	„ 42	„ 5.5	24 52.2
2	29.85	51.0	„ „ 54	....	„ 5.7	24 56.0
10	29.80	45	„ „ 58	„ 46.7	„ 8.8	25 5.7
14	29.95	51	„ „ 55.7	„ 40.0	„ 6.5	24 53.0
June 5	... Mean ...		19 24 54.6	24 40.3	25 5.8	24 57.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 8.2	2 8.2	2 8.2	2 8.2
Superior Culminat.			19 22 46.4	22 32.1	22 57.6	22 48.9
Inferior Culminat...			340 37 0.8	36 45.3	37 16.4	37 6.5
Half Diff. S. P. D.			19 22 52.8	22 53.4	22 50.6	22 51.2

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 20	30.00	30.6	340 39 29.0	39 13.5	39 44.6	39 34.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 28.2	2 28.2	2 28.2	2 28.2
			340 37 0.8	36 45.3	37 16.4	37 6.5

Mean S. P. D of δ Muscæ, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 19° 22′ 52″.0 by 6 Observ.

γ Piscis Volantis. (Ann. Var. — 6″.034.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Mar. 29	29.85	67.5	20 0 42	0 36.4	0 50	0 40.0
Apr. 1	29.67	69	„ „ 38	„ 38	„ 44.7	„ 41.7
2	29.61	73.5	„ „ 40.2	„ 35.0	„ 46.0	„ 39.5
4	30.02	54	„ „ 43	„ 37.0	„ 52	„ 40.7
5	30.12	63	„ „ 41.0	„ 41.7	„ 50.3	„ 41.0
6	30.20	62.5	„ „ 42.0	„ 40.5	„ 48.7	„ 39.7
7	30.14	66.5	„ „ 39	„ 39	„ 50.2	„ 39.2
10	29.75	71	„ „ 34.8	„ 36.1	„ 44.7	„ 35.1
11	29.83	64.3	„ „ 33.9	„ 28.2	„ 37.9	„ 29.7
12	29.95	63.5	„ „ 30.0	„ 27.5	„ 40.1	„ 28.9
14	30.20	61.5	„ „ 24.3	„ 23.0	„ 34	„ 24.0
16	30.14	62	„ „ 36.0	„ 35.0	„ 42.1	„ 32.7
18	30.06	60	„ „ 35.0	„ 32.3	„ 45.0	„ 32.7
26	29.92	66	„ „ 37.3	„ 27.0	„ 42	„ 29.3
Apr. 9	... Mean ...		20 0 36.9	0 34.05	0 44.8	0 35.3
Refract. — Reduct.			– 11.3	11.20	11.3	11.2
Superior Culminat.			20 0 25.6	0 22.8	0 33.5	0 24.1
Inferior Culminat...			340 26 36.1	26 40.9	26 40.7	26 39.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			19 46 54.8	46 50.9	46 56.4	46 52.2

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 7	30.05	53	340 30 55.8	31 0.2	31 1.4	31 2.0
8	29.82	55	„ „ 55	30 55.5	31 0.2	30 58.5
9	29.73	53	„ „ 49.7	30 49.7	30 55.0	30 55.0
10	29.85	47.5	„ „ 58.0	31 6.6	30 57.0	31 0.0
11	29.88	49.7	„ „ 48.3	30 58.0	30 56.5	30 54.5
27	29.78	49	„ „ 51.5	30 57.0	30 56.1	30 52.4
May 1	30.27	48	„ „ 52.7	30 57.5	30 57.0	30 54.0
Apr. 15	... Mean ...		340 30 53.0	30 57.8	30 57.6	30 56.6
Refract. + Reduct.			−4 16.9	4 16.9	4 16.9	4 16.9
			340 26 36.1	26 40.9	26 40.7	26 39.7

Mean S. P. D. of γ Piscis Volantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . 19° 46′ 53″.6 by 21 Obs.

δ Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 16″.458.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 12	29.93	37	20 47 49.2	47 54.7	47 55.3	47 56.3
13	29.91	31	„ „ 53	„ 58.0	48 1.0	„ 56.0
14	30.01	39.5	„ „ 50.7	„ 54.0	47 58.7	„ 51.0
18	30.02	36.5	„ „ 52.0	„ 56.5	47 57.2	„ 55.0
July 14.2...Mean...			20 47 51.2	47 55.8	47 58.0	47 54.6
Refract. — Reduct.			−1 8.3	1 8.4	1 8.3	1 8.4
Superior Culminat.			20 46 42.9	46 47.4	46 49.7	46 46.2
Inferior Culminat...			339 39 57.6	39 59.5	39 59.5	40 5.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 33 22.6	33 23.9	33 25.1	33 20.3

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 15	30.00	51.5	339 43 31.0	43 32.1	43 33.1	43 40
16	29.83	57.0	„ „ 29.0	„ 32.0	„ 32.0	„ 36
17	29.65	63.0	„ „ 28.3	„ 30.0	„ 30.0	„ 36.5
July 16... Mean...			339 43 29.5	43 31.4	43 31.4	43 37.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 31.9	3 31.9	3 31.9	3 31.9
			339 39 57.6	39 59.5	39 59.5	40 05.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....20° 33′ 23″.0 by 7 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 20	29.60	50	20 48 2.2	48 0.0	48 5	48 5
22	29.81	45.5	„ „ 14.0	„ 17.0	„ 19.4	„ 15
24	30.03	35.5	„ „ 17.0	„ 19.0	„ 21.0	„ 17.0
25	30.14	35	„ „ 16	„ 20.4	„ 22.8	„ 18.7
26	30.29	35.5	„ „ 15.0	„ 19	„ 21.0	„ 20.0
27	30.23	32	„ „ 14.3	„ 19.0	„ 22.5	„ 19
30	30.22	27.2	„ „ 18.5	„ 21.4	„ 26.0	„ 22
Aug. 1	30.24	37	„ „ 15.0	„ 21.0	„ 22.5	„ 20.7
2	30.18	37	„ „ 19.0			
3	30.22	37	„ „ 17.3	„ 21	„ 26.7	„ 19.2
4	30.17	32	„ „ 18.0	„ 19	„ 23.3	„ 15.0
7	30.14	32	„ „ 11.0	„ 19.1	„ 15.5	„ 15.5
July 29... Mean...			20 48 14.8	48 17.8	48 20.5	48 17.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 10.0	1 10.0	1 10.0	1 10.0
Superior Culminat.			20 47 4.76	47 7.8	47 10.5	47 7.0
Inferior Culminat...			339 40 21.1	40 22.8	40 23.2	40 27.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 33 21.8	33 22.5	33 28.6	33 19.9

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 21	29.59	49	339 43 46.7	43 50	43 54	43 55
23	30.00	57	„ 43 53	43 53	43 58	44 1
24	30.07	50.5	„ 43 56.5	43 59.5	44 0.4	44 6
26	30.20	52.2	„ 43 57.0	43 57.0	43 56.5	43 59.5
29	30.00	53	„ 43 50.3	43 57.4	43 53.7	
30	30.12	54	„ 44 0.5	44 1.4	44 1.0	44 3.5
Aug. 1	30.20	50	„ 43 57.5	43 59	43 56.2	44 1.7
2	30.18	52	„ 43 54.7	43 54.7	43 56.2	44 0.0
3	30.18	53.5	„ 43 58.7	43 59.2	43 58.0	44 4.0
July 28... Mean ...			339 43 55.0	43 56.8	43 57.1	44 1.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 33.9	3 34.0	3 33.9	3 34.0
			339 40 21.1	40 22.8	40 23.2	40 27.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes..............20° 33′ 23″.2 by 21 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of δ Hydri, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . 20° 33′ 23″.16 by 28 Observ.

ω Argus. (Ann. Var. — 17″.735.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 1	30.30	58.5	21 4 11.5	4 22	4 24	4 25.6
13	30.02	58	„ „ 12.5	„ 18	„ 25.8	„ 29.3
14	29.79	57	„ „ 14.5	„ 19.5	„ 27.0	„ 30.0
June 9	... Mean ...		21 4 12.8	4 19.8	4 25.8	4 28.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Superior Culminat.			21 3 47.8	3 54.8	4 0.8	4 3.3
Inferior Culminat...			339 26 1.6	26 5.8	26 19.6	26 20.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 48 53.1	48 54.5	48 50.6	48 51.6

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 13	29.86	39	339 30 28	30 32.2	30 46.0	30 46.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 26.4	4 26.4	4 26.4	4 26.3
			339 26 1.6	26 5.8	26 19.6	26 20.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....20° 48′ 52″.45 by 4 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of ω Argus, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 20° 48′ 52″.45 by 4 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. — 14″.834.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 3	30.12	56	21 0 55.3	1 56	0 54.5	0 48.7
7	29.97	64.3	„ 1 1.9	„ 53	„ 59.2	„ 45.6
9	29.86	60.5	„ 0 55	„ 8	„ 56	„ 48
May 6	... Mean ...		21 0 57.4	....	0 56.6	0 47.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 45.6	....	1 45.6	1 45.6
Superior Culminat.			20 59 12.8	....	59 11.0	59 1.8
Inferior Culminat...			339 0 14.8	....	0 20.6	0 13.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 29.0	59 26.3	59 25.2	59 24.0

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 2	30.09	49	339 3 23	4 25.3	3 30.9	3 24.2
9	29.89	53	„ „ 13.5	3 36	„ 27.7	„ 15.0
10	30.05	41	„ „ 33.7	3 46	„ 29.0	„ 25.0
May 7	... Mean ...		339 3 23.4	....	3 29.2	3 21.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 8.6	....	3 8.6	3 8.6
			339 0 14.8	....	0 20.6	0 13.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes............20° 59′ 26″.12 by 6 Observ.

1822.	Barom	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 21	29.96	59	21 0 56	0 25	1 4.5	0 56.7
22	29.96	62	„ 0 58	„ 19.2	„ 2.7	1 5.0
23	29.77	66	„ 0 52.3	„ 22.8	„ 8.7	1 1.0
26	29.62	61	„ 0 52.0	„ 34.0	„ 6.8	1 3.0
27	29.87	62	„ 0 59.0	„ 32.7	„ 8.7	1 3.0
28	30.00	55	„ 0 56.0	„ 26.0	„ 12.0	1 1.0
30	29.78	62	„ 1 2.0	„ 25.0	„ 13.0	1 10.2
June 1	29.58	62	„ 0 56.0	„ 44.2	„ 6.5	0 59.2
2	29.85	57.5	„ 0 59.0	....	„ 11.8	0 9.7
6	29.95	57	„ 1 1.7	„ 44	„ 13.0	0 3.7
8	30.10	56.2	„ 1 2.8	„ 47.2	„ 15.2	0 7.0
10	29.80	57.5	„ 1 1.3	„ 50.5	„ 14.8	0 2.0
29	29.99	59.0	„ 1 16.7	„ 58.8	„ 29.5	0 18.5
June 2	... Mean ...		21 0 59.45	0 38.4	1 11.3	1 4.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 46.5	1 46.5	1 46.5	1 46.5
Superior Culminat.			20 59 12.9	58 51.9	59 24.8	59 18.1
Inferior Culminat...			339 0 19.6	59 59.7	0 36.6	0 24.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			40 59 26.65	59 26.1	59 24.1	59 27.0

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 21	29.95	48.3	339 3 26.3	3 2.6	3 45	3 20.3
30	29.63	50.3	„ „ 14.6	2 45.0	„ 36	„ 22.0
June 3	29.71	48	„ „ 26	3 19.5	„ 36.5	„ 38.0
May 28	... Mean ...		339 3 22.3	3 2.4	3 39.3	3 26.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 2.7	3 2.7	3 2.7	3 2.7
			339 0 19.6	59 59.7	0 36.6	0 24.1

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........40° 59′ 25″.96 by 16 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. — 14.″834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 31	29.89	60	58 57 18	…………	57 20.8	57 26.7
Sept. 2	29.80	64	„ „ 19.2	56 45	„ 22	„ 26.0
4	29.56	66	„ „ 20.5	„ 41.8	„ 18.4	„ 19.5
11	30.027	60.5	„ „ 31.0	„ 51.7	„ 30.3	„ 32.0
13	29.38	61.5	„ „ 29.0	„ 54.5	„ 27.5	„ 26.3
15	29.87	54.8	„ „ 31.8	„ 57.2	„ 31.3	„ 33.0
16	29.92	57.0	„ „ 34.0	„ 52.1	„ 32.2	„ 29
17	29.84	59.7	„ „ 27.0	„ 53.8	„ 32.2	„ 28.3
18	29.56	70.5	„ „ 29.5	„ 52.4	„ 29.3	„ 23.5
21	29.57	63.7	„ „ 23.7	„ 32	„ 24	„ 26
22	29.59	63	„ „ 25.8	„ 42.8	„ 25.3	„ 25.8
23	29.82	67	„ „ 21.7	„ 40.7	„ 28.4	„ 21.1
24	29.91	62	„ „ 28	„ 40.5	„ 27.9	„ 26.0
25	29.77	61.5	„ „ 25.6	„ 47.1	„ 32.8	„ 24.1
28	29.61	83.7	„ „ 33.0	„ 51.6	„ 32.2	„ 27
29	29.57	63	„ „ 24.6	„ 48.5	„ 34.4	„ 30.7
Oct. 1	29.60	66.2	„ „ 29.0	„ 48.5	„ 34	„ 30
2	29.70	62.5	„ „ 28.7	„ 47.5	„ 33	„ 31
3	29.88	62.5	„ „ 29.5	„ 45	„ 35	„ 30.3
6	30.01	63	„ „ 29.5	„ 50	„ 35	„ 29.0
Sept. 20	… Mean …		58 57 26.9	56 47.5	57 29.3	57 27.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 12.1	2 12.1	2 12.1	2 12.1
Superior Culminat.			58 55 14.8	54 35.4	55 17.2	55 15.1
Inferior Culminat…			16 56 22.5	55 42.3	56 40.1	56 17.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 26.15	59 26.55	59 18.5	59 28.9

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 15	29.84	49	16 58 56.8	58 25	59 19.6	58 54.2
16	29.88	43	„ 59 6.7	„ 25	„ 21	„ 58.8
17	29.89	47.5	„ 59 10.0	„ 32	„ 24.5	„ 58.5
18	29.63	61.5	„ 58 56	„ 14.5	„ 6.4	„ 47.3
19	29.77	58	„ 58 56.7	„ 17.0	„ 8	„ 56
21	29.39	55.8	„ 58 45.5	„ 1.7	„ 7.2	„ 45.2
23	29.72	60.8	„ 58 45.1	„ 4.0	„ 6.3	„ 44.7
24	29.92	50	„ 59 3.3	„ 17.8	„ 18.1	„ 52.2
26	29.82	55.8	„ 58 48.0	„ 7.4	„ 12.2	„ 45.4
30	29.56	58	„ 58 46.7	„ 9.5	„ 8.0	„ 41.0
Sept. 21	… Mean …		16 58 55.5	58 15.4	59 13.13	58 50.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 33.0	2 33.1	2 33.0	2 33.1
			16 56 22.5	55 42.3	56 40.1	56 17.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes…………20° 59′ 25″.04 by 30 Observ.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 12	30.14	67.8	58 56 24.4	57 22.8	57 11.0	56 44.2
13	29.97	66	„ „ 26.3	„ 20.0	„ 7.0	„ 47.7
14	29.96	63.5	„ „ 22.3	„ 21.4	„ 4.4	„ 38
15	29.90	65	„ „ 27.4	„ 21.7	„ 4.5	„ 45
16	30.00	64.3	„ „ 27.3	„ 22.0	„ 6.5	„ 39.6
17	29.81	64.3	„ „ 25.5	„ 21.7	„ 7.0	„ 46.9
23	30.05	62.2	„ „ 26.3	„ 24.9	„ 6.0	„ 44.2
26	30.00	63.7	„ „ 24.3	„ 24.2	„ 5.1	„ 44.2
Apr. 15	… Mean …		58 56 25.7	57 22.8	57 6.7	56 43.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 29.7	1 29.7	1 29.7	1 29.7
Superior Culminat.			58 54 56.0	55 53.1	55 37.0	55 14.0
Inferior Culminat…			16 56 13.8	57 2.5	56 49.9	56 25.1
Half Diff. S. P.D.			20 59 21.1	59 25.3	59 23.5	59 24.5

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 19	30.20	54	16 59 39	0 28.7	0 14.3	59 50
24	30.02	59.3	„ „ 34.7	„ 21.7	„ 11.0	„ 47.5
25	30.07	56.7	„ „ 31.9	„ 21.5	„ 8.7	„ 42.3
Apr. 23	… Mean …		16 59 35.2	0 24	0 11.3	59 46.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 21.4	3 21.5	3 21.4	3 21.5
			16 56 13.8	57 2.5	56 49.9	56 25.1

Mean of 4 Microscopes ……….. 20° 59′ 23″.6 by 11 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. — 14″.834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 2	30.14	59.5	58 56 26.8	57 23.8	57 5.8	56 40.8
5	30.16	64.3	„ „ 27.0	„ 25.8	„ 9.5	„ 42.3
6	30.14	65	„ „ 22.4	„ 22.0	„ 6.8	„ 40.0
8	30.36	60	„ „ 26.4	„ 27.7	„ 12.2	„ 47.4
9	30.27	66	„ „ 34.7	„ 27.0	„ 13.2	„ 45
10	30.15	65	„ „ 26.0	„ 26.2	„ 7.5	„ 46
11	29.96	62.5	„ „ 24.0	„ 28.3	„ 6.2	„ 43
24	29.70	50	„ „ 29.5	„ 36.5	„ 13.8	„ 46
May 9	.4...Mean...		58 56 27.1	57 27.2	57 9.4	56 43.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 26.8	1 26.9	1 26.8	1 26.9
Superior Culminat.			58 55 0.3	56 0.3	55 42.6	55 16.9
Inferior Culminat...			16 56 10.6	57 9.7	56 58.3	56 25.2
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 24.8	59 25.3	59 22.2	59 25.8

Inferior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 4	30.15	52	16 59 32.5	0 30.5	0 20.0	59 47.5
8	30.36	53	16 59 35.0	0 34.0	0 22.8	59 49.0
May 6	... Mean ...		16 59 33.7	0 32.7	0 21.4	59 48.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 23.1	3 23.0	3 23.1	3 23.0
			16 56 10.6	57 9.7	56 58.3	56 25.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........20° 59′ 24″.54 by 10 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 25	30.09	57	21 40 47.3	40 43	40 46	40 47.6
28	30.25	57	„ „ 34.5	„ 44	„ 42	„ 50
June 3	29.93	64	„ „ 51.0	„ 46.7	„ 45.7	„ 51
5	29.96	56	„ „ 54.0	„ 48.7	„ 47.8	„ 54.7
6	29.85	55	„ „ 50.5	„ 45.7	„ 50.0	„ 55.7
7	29.73	59.5	„ „ 60.0	„ 59.0	„ 55.5	„ 65.5
8	29.88	55	„ „ 57.0	„ 51.5	„ 49.5	„ 54.0
9	29.93	56	„ „ 49.3	„ 48.1	„ 45.9	„ 48.1
11	30.08	52	„ „ 55.0	„ 48	„ 47.2	„ 54.2
12	30.15	55	„ „ 56.6	„ 55	„ 54.2	„ 58.5
13	30.22	55	„ „ 52.0	„ 48	„ 52.7	„ 60.0
14	30.19	55	„ „ 63.0	„ 52	„ 48.9	„ 58
16	29.91	62	„ „ 58.7	„ 49	„ 48.0	„ 56.5
17	29.84	59	„ „ 57.0	„ 53.2	„ 47.0	„ 57.1
19	29.97	57	„ „ 56.3	„ 51.0	„ 47.7	„ 57.0
20	30.03	57	„ „ 52.1	„ 46.5	„ 45.3	„ 52.5
June 9	... Mean ...		21 40 53.4	40 49.3	40 48.4	40 55.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−38.9	38.9	38.9	39.0
Superior Culminat.			21 40 14.5	40 10.4	40 9.5	40 16.0
Inferior Culminat...			339 41 18.4	41 21.2	41 21.6	41 25.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 28.05	59 24.6	59 23.95	59 25.4

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 20	30.08	34.5	339 45 34.2	45 39.2	45 40	45 43.2
June 1	29.94	51.5	„ „ 28.0	„ 31.2	„ 28.6	„ 32.8
2	29.89	43	„ „ 30.3	„ 30.0	„ 27.3	„ 33.7
4	30.00	37	„ „ 40.5	„ 46.2	„ 43.6	„ 45.2
5	29.93	36.7	„ „ 38.0	„ 39.0	„ 40.3	„ 45.8
7	29.87	42.5	„ „ 32	„ 29.0	„ 32	„ 39.2
9	29.97	37	„ „ 41.0	„ 46	„ 42	„ 46
13	30.20	32	„ „ 36.1	„ 46.6	„ 51	„ 53.4
17	29.85	48	„ „ 29.5	„ 27.5	„ 33.2	„ 32.0
June 5	... Mean ...		339 45 34.4	45 37.2	45 37.6	45 41.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 16.0	4 16.0	4 16.0	4 16.1
			339 41 18.4	41 21.2	41 21.6	41 25.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........20° 59′ 25″.5 by 25 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. – 14″.834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 27	30.163	54	21 40 54.5	40 55.3	40 49.3	40 58
July 6	30.05	49.5	„ 40 55.0	40 47.0	....	40 49.5
14	30.17	56	„ 41 7.0	40 58	40 55.0	41 6.1
15	30.13	42	„ 41 4.5	40 58	40 55	41 4.7
30	30.40	54.5	„ 41 11.1	41 2.5	41 2.3	41 10.1
31	30.38	56	„ 41 12.7	41 1.0	41 2.7	41 8.8
Aug. 4	30.00	51	„ 41 8.7	40 56.3	40 52	41 3.1
July 18	... Mean ...		21 41 4.8	40 56.9	40 56.1	41 2.8
Refract. and Reduct.			–48.2	48.3	48.2	48.3
Superior Culminat.			21 40 16.6	40 08.6	40 07.9	40 14.5
Inferior Culminat...			339 41 21.7	41 23.7	41 20.8	41 28.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 27.4	59 22.4	59 23.5	59 22.9

Inferior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 30	30.14	35.8	339 45 40.7	45 38.7	45 37.7	45 46.4
July 8	30.20	34.7	339 45 32.7	45 39.0	45 34.0	45 41.5
July 4	... Mean ...		339 45 36.7	45 38.8	45 35.8	45 43.9
Refract. and Reduct.			–4 15.0	4 15.1	4 15.0	4 15.1
			339 41 21.7	41 23.7	41 20.8	41 28.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes............20° 59′ 24″.05 by 9 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 23	30.20	57.7	21 41 14	41 5.3	41 8.1	41 13.3
Oct. 1	30.12	66	„ „ 9	40 58	41 2.0	„ 8.3
4	30.00	60	„ „ 15.7	41 0.5	41 7.0	„ 11.6
9	30.03	59.8	„ „ 8.0	40 53	41 0.7	„ 7.3
11	29.97	64	„ „ 12.4	41 0.0	41 3.5	„ 11.0
15	29.98	67	„ „ 10.0	40 57	41 2.0	„ 7.5
17	29.87	61	„ „ 8.5	40 56	41 1.4	„ 6.2
30	30.07	53	„ „ 7.0	40 59	41 0.0	„ 3.6
Nov. 6	30.02	63	„ „ 15.0	40 56	40 58.3	„ 7.4
9	30.03	50.5	„ „ 12.0	40 55.0	41 0.5	„ 8.3
13	30.01	55.5	„ „ 8.0	40 50	40 58	„ 2.3
Oct. 18	... Mean ...		21 41 10.9	40 58.2	41 2.0	41 7.9
Refract. and Reduct.			–1 10.1	1 10.1	1 10.1	1 10.1
Superiot Culminat.			21 40 0.8	39 48.1	39 51.9	39 57.8
Inferior Culminat...			339 41 9.9	41 3.9	41 7.3	41 12.0
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 25.4	59 22.1	59 22.3	59 22.9

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 21	30.075	47.3	339 45 0.0	45 1.0	45 0.0	45 3.7
23	30.11	53	„ 44 55.5	44 55.0	44 53.3	44 58.7
Oct. 4	29.87	62	„ 44 44.0	44 35.0	44 45	44 49.0
9	29.89	60	„ 44 51	44 43	44 42.7	44 50.0
13	29.71	70	„ 44 35	44 32.7	44 31.3	44 31.4
14	29.75	62.3	„ 44 41.0	44 25.0	44 33.3	44 44.0
15	29.70	72	„ 44 32	44 26	44 33	44 35
30	30 05	57	„ 44 38	44 31	44 37.5	44 42
Oct. 8	... Mean ...		339 44 44.6	44 38.6	44 42.0	44 46.7
Refract. and Reduct.			–3 34.7	3 34.7	3 34.7	3 34.7
			339 41 09.9	41 03.9	41 07.3	41 12.0

Mean of 4 Microscopes............20° 59′ 22″.94 by 19 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. – 14″.834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 29	30.08	56.5	21 14 41.0	14 52	14 47	14 31.7
30	29.94	60	„ „ 41.3	„ 44	„ 45	„ 30.0
May 1	29.88	61.5	„ „ 42.4	„ 42.4	„ 41.3	„ 32.5
2	29.80	61	„ „ 41.0	„ 41.7	„ 42.0	„ 31.5
3	29.85	60	„ „ 38	„ 42.0	„ 46	„ 30.0
4	29.91	53.3	„ „ 40.6	„ 51.7	„ 49.6	„ 31.6
5	29.93	57.0	„ „ 45.0	„ 48.0	„ 49.0	„ 35
6	30.07	67.5	„ „ 40	„ 53	„ 48.4	„ 34
7	30.07	68	„ „ 41.4	„ 49	„ 47.7	„ 34
9	30.10	62.5	„ „ 37.5	„ 44.1	„ 48.4	„ 52.3
10	30.17	60.5	„ „ 42.9	„ 43.8	„ 52.5	„ 49.0
16	30.01	60	„ „ 33.3	„ 42.1	„ 44.7	„ 48
19	30.02	51	„ „ 40.0	„ 40.0	„ 50.0	„ 53.6
21	30.13	55.5	„ „ 45.0	„ 32.5	„ 50.5	„ 52.0
23	30.15	61	„ „ 42.7	„ 45.0	„ 51.9	„ 54.0
24	30.07	63	„ „ 46.0	„ 40.5	„ 51.2	„ 56.0
25	30.12	63	„ „ 42	„ 45.7	„ 49.3	„ 54.5
May 10	... Mean ...		21 14 41.1	14 44.7	14 49.1	14 42.9
Refract. and Reduct.			–21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8
Superior Culminat.			21 14 19.3	14 22.9	14 27.3	14 21.1
Inferior Culminat...			339 15 29.9	15 32.5	15 40.0	15 32.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 24.7	59 25.2	59 23.6	59 24.4

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 5	30.07	47.3	339 20 2.7	20 4.0	20 8.0	19 56.8
6	30.12	48	„ 20 1.0	20 2.0	„ 11.0	19 55.0
8	30.09	48.3	„ 19 50.7	19 59.5	„ 3.0	20 10.0
9	30.20	59	„ 19 58.2	20 0.3	„ 7.0	20 15.8
19	30.00	41.5	„ 19 58.6	19 58.6	„ 12.6	20 15.3
May 9	.4...Mean...		339 19 58.2	20 0.9	20 8.3	20 0.6
Refract. and Reduct.			–4 28.3	4 28.4	4 28.3	4 28.4
			339 15 29.9	15 32.5	15 40.0	15 32.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes............20° 59′ 24″.47 by 22 Observ.

Mean Inside Temperature 61°.4.

Mean Inside Temperature 54°.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 31	30.18	65	21 14 39	14 50	14 55.2	14 51.2
June 1	30.31	58.5	„ „ 42.5	„ 44.7	14 54.0	14 51.0
2	30.19	62	„ „ 42.7	„ 42.5	14 55.3	14 54.7
8	30.12	57	„ „ 45	„ 43.3	14 53.7	14 49.4
12	30.27	51	„ „ 48.7	„ 53.2	14 59.6	14 57.0
13	30.02	58	„ „ 50.7	„ 48.3	14 56.3	15 1.0
14	29.79	57	„ „ 46.0	....	14 56.5	14 57.0
25	30.07	60.5	„ „ 54.1	„ 54.3	15 0.0	14 55.0
26	30.03	53	„ „ 56.5	„ 52.3	14 58.7	14 57.0
29	29.93	44.7	„ „ 58.0	„ 55.0	15 0.5	14 59.5
June 13	... Mean ...		21 14 48.3	14 49.3	14 57.0	14 55.3
Refract. and Reduct.			–24.6	24.6	24.6	24.6
Superior Culminat.			21 14 23.7	14 24.7	14 32.4	14 30.7
Inferior Culminat...			339 15 33.6	15 32.8	15 43.6	15 48.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 25.0	59 26.0	59 24.4	59 21.2

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 31	30.33	45	339 20 1.3	20 4.8	20 16.2	20 20.5
June 1	30.27	40.5	„ 20 1.0	20 7.4	„ 19.5	„ 19.0
7	30.09	47.0	„ 19 56.5	19 58.8	„ 9.2	„ 17.5
13	29.88	42	„ 20 4.3	20 6.2	„ 14.0	„ 19.2
July 9	30.27	48	„ 20 0.0	19 55.0	„ 6.4	„ 13.4
June 12	... Mean ...		339 20 3.1	20 2.4	20 13.1	20 17.9
Refract. and Reduct.			–4 29.5	4 29.6	4 29.5	4 29.6
			339 15 33.6	15 32.8	15 43.6	15 48.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes............20° 59′ 24″.15 by 15 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. — 14″.834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 2	30.07	65.7	21 15 9.7	15 8.5	15 14.9	15 12.4
3	30.07	63	„ „ 10.0	„ 11.5	„ 14.5	„ 11.5
8	29.99	57	„ „ 14.0	„ 15	„ 22.7	„ 20.0
9	29.87	62.5	„ „ 13.5	„ 8.1	„ 14.7	„ 14.7
12	29.78	63.9	„ „ 13.3	„ 12.0	„ 15.6	„ 15.0
13	29.85	58.8	„ „ 11.8	„ 10.2	„ 11.4	„ 14.7
14	29.90	57.0	„ „ 12.0	„ 10.4	„ 16.7	„ 15.3
15	30.01	55	„ „ 12.0	„ 7.0	„ 15.8	„ 13.0
18	30.15	58.4	„ „ 13.8	„ 11.8	„ 19.5	„ 14.0
19	30.14	58	„ „ 15.0	„ 11.7	„ 17.3	„ 17.5
22	29.96	57	„ „ 15.5	„ 13.9	„ 17.4	„ 22
23	29.66	59	„ „ 18.0	„ 14.3	„ 19.5	„ 16.5
24	29.71	63	„ „ 13.4	„ 14.1	„ 20.1	„ 18.0
25	30.02	61.3	„ „ 15.4	„ 13.3	„ 18.6	„ 18.0
30	30.17	57	„ „ 16.5	„ 16.1	„ 21.0	„ 20
Oct. 1	30.13	57	„ „ 16.0	„ 13.4	„ 22.1	„ 20.7
2	30.20	50	„ „ 13.0	„ 15.3	„ 23.2	„ 17.0
6	30.02	58	„ „ 19.0	„ 19.0	„ 21.5	„ 23.5
19	30.15	59.5	„ „ 15.7	„ 15.0	„ 21.0	„ 21.2
20	30.00	60	„ „ 14.0	„ 14.0	„ 15	„ 19
29	29.91	66.5	„ „ 8.8	„ 5.3	„ 12	„ 16
31	29.93	63.5	„ „ 13.3	„ 13.0	„ 15	„ 19
Nov. 11	29.80	58.3	„ „ 8.2	„ 8.7	„ 11.0	„ 12.7
14	29.95	51	„ „ 9.2	„ 5.8	„ 10.0	„ 11.5
Sept. 29	... Mean ...		21 15 13.4	15 12.0	15 17.1	15 16.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−50.7	50.7	50.7	50.7
Superior Culminat.			21 14 22.7	14 21.3	14 26.4	14 26.1
Inferior Culminat...			339 15 24.0	15 27.1	15 33.2	15 38.6
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 29.3	59 27.1	59 26.6	59 23.8

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 28	29.55	50.5	339 19 20.5	19 15.5	19 26.2	19 35
Sept. 2	30.10	46.7	„ 19 35.5	19 37.0	„ 42.0	„ 52
11	29.66	64.6	„ 19 14.5	19 23	„ 25.5	„ 33
14	29.90	48	„ 19 27.5	19 32.8	„ 41.0	„ 42.3
15	29.95	49.3	„ 19 24.7	19 22.3	„ 35.3	„ 42.6
16	29.93	45	„ 19 30.8	19 33.7	„ 37.3	„ 43.8
19	30.14	47.7	„ 19 29.0	19 32	„ 40.0	„ 41.1
20	29.98	53.5	„ 19 22.8	19 32.8	„ 31.2	„ 36.0
21	29.63	64	„ 19 14.0	19 17.7	„ 20.0	„ 29.1
22	29.95	49	„ 19 28.0	19 32.7	„ 38	„ 39.5
23	29.67	56	„ 19 19.5	19 25.0	„ 29.3	„ 33.2
24	29.63	54.3	„ 19 22.0	19 26.5	„ 30.1	„ 34.0
27	29.92	60	„ 19 19.0	19 14.0	„ 22.0	„ 33.7
29	29.97	63	„ 19 21.0	19 26.0	„ 29	„ 34.0
30	30.11	57	„ 19 17.0	19 28	„ 34.2	„ 35.5
Oct. 1	30.00	61.3	„ 19 18.0	19 23.5	„ 28	„ 32
2	30.15	47·5	„ 19 25.0	19 27	„ 33.2	„ 37
7	29.92	55	„ 19 20.0	19 24.4	„ 31.1	„ 33.2
19	30.17	63.5	„ 19 10.0	19 9.4	„ 16.3	„ 22
29	29.93	73	„ 18 55.0	18 56.3	„ 2.8	„ 12.5
30	29.81	81	„ 18 52.1	18 51.4	„ 3.8	„ 11.0
Sept. 26	... Mean ...		339 19 19.2	19 22.4	19 28.4	19 33.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 55.2	3 55.3	3 55.2	3 55.3
			339 15 24.0	15 27.1	15 33.2	15 38.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....20° 59′ 26″.7 by 45 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. − 14″.834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 14	30.20	60.2	21 12 55	13 1.2	13 5	12 58
16	30.17	57.7	„ 12 57	13 5.3	13 10.2	13 3.7
17	30.07	56.0	„ 12 56.5	13 4.2	13 9.0	13 3.0
18	30.06	55	„ 13 0.0	13 6.2	13 14.3	13 6.2
20	29.85	60	„ 13 0.2	13 6.1	13 9.0	13 7.0
21	29.81	61	„ 12 57	13 4.5	13 5.3	13 5.2
22	29.90	57.5	„ 12 56	13 5.3	13 10.7	13 8.0
24	29.82	57.0	„ 12 55	13 4.2	13 6.8	13 5.8
25	30.01	57	„ 12 55.6	13 6.0	13 8.3	13 3.6
26	29.93	61	„ 12 56.3	13 2.2	13 5.5	13 2.0
27	29.82	61	„ 13 1.5	13 4.0	13 10.4	13 3.2
30	30.08	59.2	„ 13 0.0	13 1.8	13 9.0	13 0.5
May 1	30.25	58	„ 12 55.0	12 59.0	13 6.0	12 59.0
2	30.28	59	„ 12 52	13 3.7	13 5.0	12 59.6
8	29.71	56.5	„ 12 59.3	13 7.3	13 8.0	13 2.3
9	29.68	57.0	„ 12 58.0	13 4.2	13 5.8	13 1.0
11	29.78	69.2	„ 12 51.6	12 56.7	13 3.0	12 58
12	29.74	69.2	„ 12 54	13 1.0	13 6.7	12 58.3
13	29.79	66	„ 12 43	12 53.8	12 51.0	12 53
14	29.84	69	„ 12 44.8	12 53.0	12 58.7	12 53.5
Apr. 27	... Mean ...		21 12 55.9	13 2.5	13 6.4	13 1.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−7.6	−7.6	−7.6	−7.6
Superior Culminat.			21 12 48.3	12 54.9	12 58.8	12 53.9
Inferior Culminat...			339 13 57.7	14 3.6	14 9.6	14 6.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 25.3	59 25.6	59 24.6	59 23.6

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 20	29.85	48.4	339 18 44.1	18 43	18 50.0	18 51.5
21	29.90	50.0	„ „ 41.2	„ 48	„ 50.5	„ 50.7
26	29.94	48	„ „ 46	„ 41	„ 51.0	„ 50.0
May 1	30.27	46	„ „ 43	„ 52	„ 55	„ 52
7	29.85	45.7	„ „ 46	„ 51	„ 58.5	„ 53
8	29.70	46.2	„ „ 39.5	„ 50	„ 53.5	„ 49.2
9	29.73	44.7	„ „ 39.2	„ 45	„ 52.3	„ 48.7
11	29.84	61.2	„ „ 24.3	„ 33.6	„ 41.0	„ 38
12	29.67	73.7	„ „ 26	„ 32.7	„ 39.2	„ 35
13	29.82	64.3	„ „ 17.5	„ 29.7	„ 35.5	„ 28
May 3	.8...Mean...		339 18 36.7	18 42.6	18 48.6	18 45.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 39.0	4 39.0	4 39.0	4 39.0
			339 13 57.7	14 3.6	14 9.6	14 6.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes............20° 59′ 24″.8 by 30 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. — 14″.834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 13	29.78	65.7	21 12 43	12 53.8	12 51	12 53
14	29.84	69	„ „ 44.8	12 53.0	12 58.7	„ 53.5
15	29.97	64	„ „ 39.2	12 46.8	12 54	„ 49
16	30.05	61.7	„ „ 40.8	12 53.5	12 58.5	„ 48.7
17	30.10	53	„ „ 46.0	12 54.2	13 0.8	„ 52
18	30.28	55	„ „ 42.7	12 52.3	12 54.3	„ 48
19	30.37	57.2	„ „ 44.7	12 52.3	12 52	„ 50.5
20	30.27	64	„ „ 42	12 51.0	12 50	„ 48
23	30.23	55.6	„ „ 43	12 49.4	12 54.3	„ 47.4
24	30.22	59.0	„ „ 46.7	12 48.5	12 54.5	„ 48.3
25	30.14	61.3	„ „ 44.8	12 49.3	12 56.1	„ 46.4
26	29.97	61.2	„ „ 45.0	12 51.4	12 56.0	„ 50.0
30	29.79	56	„ „ 42.7	12 48	12 53.4	„ 45.3
June 11	29.74	69.2	„ „ 54.0	13 1.0	13 6.7	„ 58.3
12	29.78	69.2	„ „ 51.6	12 56.7	13 3.0	„ 58.0
May 19	... Mean ...		21 12 44.7	12 52.1	12 56.2	12 50.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2
Superior Culminat.			21 12 37.4	12 44.8	12 48.9	12 43.3
Inferior Culminat...			339 13 47.2	13 54.9	14 0.7	13 54.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 25.1	59 24.9	59 24.1	59 24.5

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 13	29.82	64.3	339 18 17.5	18 29.7	18 35.5	18 28
14	29.92	49	„ „ 27.0	„ 37.0	„ 42.5	„ 38.7
15	30.04	38	„ „ 30.5	„ 41.2	„ 50.0	„ 47.0
16	30.07	34.5	„ „ 37.0	„ 49.2	„ 47.9	„ 40.0
17	30.18	36.3	„ „ 41.0	„ 47	„ 50.5	„ 46
18	30.36	37.3	„ „ 44.0	„ 49.3	„ 57.2	„ 50.1
29	29.80	35.5	„ „ 33.0	„ 35.7	„ 44.7	„ 35
May 17	4...Mean...		339 18 33.5	18 41.3	18 47.0	18 40.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 46.3	4 46.4	4 46.3	4 46.4
			339 13 47.2	13 54.9	14 0.7	13 54.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes............20° 59′ 24″.65 by 22 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 14	29.97	63	21 12 55.5	12 52.7	12 58.8	12 55.0
17	30.03	60	„ 12 57.0	12 46.2	12 48.3	12 51.0
20	30.27	55	„ 12 54.0	12 54.0	12 59.0	12 53.0
23	30.15	68	„ 12 49.0	12 46.0	12 48.3	12 50.0
July 1	29.76	62	„ 12 57.0	12 48.8	12 58	13 1.0
2	29.83	61	„ 13 3.2	12 54.7	12 57.5	13 0.0
4	29.82	53	„ 13 6.0	....	13 4.5	12 59.0
5	30.13	58.5	„ 13 8	13 8	12 59.5	13 1.2
June 26	... Mean ...		21 12 58.7	12 52.9	12 49.2	12 56.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3
Superior Culminat.			21 12 47.3	12 41.5	12 37.8	12 45.0
Inferior Culminat...			339 13 47.1	13 51.4	13 55.4	13 58.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 59 30.1	59 25.0	59 21.2	59 23.3

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 17	30.112	38.5	339 18 32.4	18 35.4	18 43.3	18 46.6
19	30.34	36.5	„ „ 35.0	„ 40.0	„ 46.0	„ 44.7
20	30.26	36.5	„ „ 35.5	„ 41.0	„ 39.3	„ 44.1
July 3	29.722	44	„ „ 25.0	„ 29.0	„ 32.5	„ 38.0
June 22	... Mean ...		339 18 32.0	18 36.3	18 40.3	18 43.35
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 44.9	4 44.9	4 44.9	4 44.91
			339 13 47.1	13 51.4	13 55.4	13 58.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 21° 59′ 24″.9 by 12 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. − 14″.834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 24	30.35	60	21 14 25	14 28.3	14 33	14 35.0
25	30.37	66.5	„ „ 32.7	„ 32.0	„ 31.3	„ 28.7
26	30.17	48	„ „ 31.0	„ 24.7	„ 22.4	„ 27.4
27	30.05	65.5	„ „ 28.0	„ 34.0	„ 26.7	„ 31.4
30	29.50	66	„ „ 38.0	„ 35.0	„ 35.7	„ 35.7
Sept. 26	4... Mean...		21 14 30.9	14 30.8	14 29.8	14 31.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−37.9	38.0	37.9	38.0
Superior Culminat.			21 13 53.0	13 52.8	13 51.9	13 53.6
Inferior Culminat...			339 14 54.7	14 57.8	14 58.3	15 2.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 29 29.1	29 27.5	29 26.8	29 25.6

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 24	30.31	51.2	339 19 7.0	19 10.0	19 14.0	19 12.3
29	29.83	75	„ 18 54.6	18 56.0	18 53.5	19 4.0
31	30.10	60	„ 19 1.0	19 6.3	19 6.0	19 9.8
Sept. 28	... Mean...		339 19 0.9	19 4.1	19 4.5	19 8.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 6.2	4 6.3	4 6.2	4 6.3
			339 14 54.7	14 57.8	14 58.3	15 2.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes............21° 59′ 27″.25 by 8 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 26	30.17	48	21 14 31	14 24.7	14 22.4	14 27.4
27	30.05	65.5	„ „ 28	„ 34.0	„ 26.7	„ 31.4
Oct. 2	30.18	57.0	„ „ 38	„ 33.0	„ 32	„ 35.0
4	29.90	63.5	„ „ 31.5	„ 32.5	„ 33.3	„ 33.3
6	30.16	56	„ „ 31.7	„ 32.5	„ 36.0	„ 37.6
7	30.15	57	„ „ 29.5	„ 33.3	„ 36.0	„ 37.0
18	30.00	60	„ „ 29.0	„ 34.7	„ 33.5	„ 32.0
19	29.92	66	„ „ 30.0	„ 33.0	„ 30	„ 31.5
23	30.13	64.5	„ „ 41.0	„ 32.6	„ 30.5	„ 39.0
24	30.05	61.0	„ „ 32.7	„ 37.8	„ 33.6	„ 34.0
25	29.87	62	„ „ 32.0	„ 33.5	„ 36.0	„ 35.5
26	29.73	72.7	„ „ 33	„ 36.0	„ 33.3	„ 35.0
27	29.85	63	„ „ 40.0	„ 37.0	„ 35	„ 36.4
28	29.85	66.3	„ „ 39.4	„ 42.7	„ 38.7	„ 37.5
Nov. 1	29.58	69	„ „ 29.0	„ 33.0	„ 32	„ 34
Oct. 16	... Mean ...		21 14 33.1	14 34.7	14 32.6	14 34.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−40.4	40.4	40.4	40.3
Superior Culminat.			21 13 52.7	13 54.3	13 52.2	13 54.1
Inferior Culminat...			339 14 52.8	14 58.3	14 59.8	15 2.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 29.9	29 28.0	29 26.2	29 25.7

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 29	29.834	75	339 18 54.6	18 56	18 53.5	19 4
Oct. 2	30.70	60	„ 19 1.0	19 6.3	19 6.0	19 9.8
6	30.00	53	„ 19 4.8	19 11.0	19 12.0	19 14.0
7	29.95	61	„ 18 55.0	19 0.0	19 3.0	19 3.0
8	30.17	53.5	„ 19 6.0	19 9.0	19 15.3	19 15.0
9	29.66	65.2	„ 18 55	19 0.5	19 2.0	19 7.5
17	29.90	57.5	„ 18 57.0	19 7.0	19 4.0	19 5.1
18	29.98	58.0	„ 18 57.0	19 0.0	19 5.0	19 10.0
19	29.90	62	„ 18 50.0	18 57.5	18 59.5	18 56.0
22	29.92	58	„ 18 51.0	18 59.5	19 1.1	19 3.0
24	30.15	59.3	„ 18 57.0	19 3.0	19 4.0	19 5.6
25	29.83	69.3	„ 18 50.5	18 55	18 55.5	19 1.7
28	29.84	66	„ 18 56.0	19 2.4	19 0.0	19 5.0
29	29.83	81	„ 18 46.0	18 49.3	18 54.0	18 59.2
Nov. 1	29.56	75	„ 18 40.3	18 46.0	18 50.5	18 52.4
Oct. 16	3... Mean...		339 18 54.7	19 0.2	19 1.7	19 4.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 1.9	4 1.9	4 1.9	4 1.9
			339 14 52.8	14 58.3	14 59.8	15 2.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes............21° 59′ 27″.45 by 30 Observ.

β Argus. (Ann. Var. −14″.834.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 1	29.58	69	21 14 29	14 33	14 32	14 34
3	29.92	57	„ „ 26	„ 32.3	„ 38	„ 30.7
4	29.88	60	„ „ 30	„ 34.0	„ 35.3	„ 32.0
7	29.85	55	„ „ 23.7	„ 32	„ 35.3	„ 31.2
Nov. 4	... Mean ...		21 14 27.2	14 32.8	14 35.2	14 32.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−40.8	40.8	40.8	40.7
Superior Culminat.			21 13 46.4	13 52.0	13 54.4	13 51.3
Inferior Culminat...			339 14 53.6	15 0.8	15 2.7	15 3.5
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 26.4	59 25.6	59 25.8	59 23.9

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 2	29.59	66	339 18 50.7	18 57	18 56.8	19 0.3
3	29.77	59	339 18 56.0	19 4.0	19 8.0	19 6.0
Nov. 2	.5...Mean...		339 18 53.3	19 0.5	19 2.4	19 3.15
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 59.7	3 59.7	3 59.7	3 59.7
			339 14 53.6	15 0.8	15 2.7	15 3.5

Mean of 4 Microscopes............21° 59′ 25″.42 by 6 Observ.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Oct. 15	29.93	56.5	58 57 34	....	57 39.7	57 32.7
16	29.92	55.5	„ „ 29.8	....	„ 37.2	„ 32.2
18	29.73	68.7	„ „ 28.8	57 45.2	„ 29.5	„ 28.0
20	29.72	60.3	„ „ 27.5	57 35.6	„ 33.3	„ 23.0
21	30.01	60	„ „ 23.0	57 40.0	„ 36.3	„ 33.7
22	30.16	58.5	„ „ 34.8	57 39.7	„ 39.3	„ 31.8
27	29.88	63.5	„ „ 26.2	57 33.8	„ 35.6	„ 33.7
Nov. 3	29.99	64	„ „ 23.4	57 33	„ 33	„ 29.5
5	30.00	50.5	„ „ 23.2	58 3	„ 33.7	„ 28.7
6	29.66	63.7	„ „ 21.5	58 4.3	„ 31.4	„ 25.7
7	29.77	61	„ „ 22.6	58 3.7	„ 32	„ 28.8
8	29.99	56	„ „ 22.3	57 59.6	„ 33.7	„ 27.7
9	30.112	61	„ „ 21.4	57 52.0	„ 33.0	„ 30.7
10	30.03	63.7	„ „ 22	58 5.5	„ 36.5	„ 28.1
Oct. 28	... Mean ...		58 57 25.7	57 49.6	57 34.6	57 29.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 17.1	2 17.1	2 17.1	2 17.2
Superior Culminat.			58 55 8.6	55 32.5	55 17.5	55 12.4
Inferior Culminat...			16 56 24.0	56 56.3	56 39.6	56 19.0
Half Diff. S. P. D.			20 59 22.3	59 18.1	59 18.9	59 26.7

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Oct. 15	29.89	53.8	16 58 52.4	....	59 12	58 52.5
17	29.82	68	„ 58 50.0	....	59 4	„ 40
22	30.10	56	„ 59 1.8	59 7.3	59 19	„ 50.4
Nov. 1	29.59	67	„ 58 38.0	58 39.5	58 52.5	„ 36.8
7	29.61	69.5	„ 58 40.6	59 15.7	58 51.3	„ 39.3
10	30.03	62	„ 58 51.6	59 23.2	59 0.1	„ 45.5
Nov. 27	.5...Mean...		16 58 49.1	59 21.4	59 4.7	58 44.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 25.1	2 25.1	2 25.1	2 25.1
			16 56 24.0	56 56.3	56 39.6	56 19.0

Mean of 4 Microscopes..............20° 59′ 21″.53 by 20 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of β Argus, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 20° 59′ 24″.93 by 350 Observ.

α Trianguli. (Ann. Var. − 7″.71.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 1	29.85	53.5	59 14 57.2	14 15	14 54.5	14 57.0
3	29.80	60	„ 14 59.0	„ 21	14 55.7	14 52.8
11	29.81	57	„ 15 7.5	„ 22	15 0.8	15 9
12	29.95	56.5	„ 15 5.0	„ 24.3	14 59.5	15 9.3
16	29.84	55.6	„ 15 3.2	„ 21.0	14 59.3	15 1.0
17	29.81	60.5	„ 15 4.3	„ 25.4	15 3.1	15 4.0
Sept. 10	... Mean ...		59 15 2.7	14 21.4	14 58.8	15 2.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−58.1	58.2	58.1	58.2
Superior Culminat.			59 14 4.6	13 23.2	14 0.7	14 4.0
Inferior Culminat...			16 37 40.8	37 2.6	37 46.3	37 37.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 18 11.9	18 10.3	18 7.2	18 13.1

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 21	29.82	49.5	16 41 37.3	....	41 42	41 37
22	29.94	44	„ „ 41	....	„ 45.2	„ 41
24	30.16	40	„ „ 44	....	„ 47.0	„ 39.4
26	29.55	43	„ „ 39.7	....	„ 42.0	„ 34.8
27	29.56	41	„ „ 38.8	....	„ 44	„ 39
29	29.68	49.4	„ „ 35.5	....	„ 39.3	„ 32.3
31	29.78	45	„ „ 39.0	....	„ 44.7	„ 38.7
Sept. 1	29.86	32.8	„ „ 45.5	41 12	„ 53	„ 48
4	29.54	41.5	„ „ 36.0	40 53.2	„ 47.3	„ 32
5	29.52	44.5	„ „ 34.7	40 44.3	„ 38.3	„ 26
6	29.604	40	„ „ 41.0	41 4.0	„ 48.8	„ 35
11	29.93	39	„ „ 49.5	41 8.0	„ 54.3	„ 42.2
12	29.91	41.5	„ „ 48.3	41 14.0	„ 56.0	„ 47.0
Aug. 31	... Mean ...		16 41 40.8	41 2.6	41 46.3	41 37.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 0.0	4 0.0	4 0.0	4 0.1
			16 37 40.8	37 2.6	37 46.3	37 37.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes............21° 18′ 10″.6 by 19 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 25	29.80	54	21 59 36.1	59 26	59 28.4	59 35
27	....	54	„ „ 39.3	„ 30	„ 36.8	„ 32.6
31	29.93	54	„ „ 37.0	„ 27.3	„ 32.2	„ 31.2
Sept. 2	29.88	66	„ „ 36.5	„ 26.0	„ 31.7	„ 32.0
3	29.86	62	„ „ 38.2	„ 24.5	„ 34.0	„ 27.0
Aug. 30	... Mean ...		21 59 37.4	59 26.8	59 32.6	59 31.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−42.1	42.1	42.1	42.1
Superior Culminat.			21 58 55.3	58 44.7	58 50.5	58 49.5
Inferior Culminat...			339 22 36.7	22 34.6	22 35.9	22 44.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 18 9.3	18 5.0	18 7.3	18 2.6

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 18	29.75	42.5	339 26 54.0	26 54.5	26 54	27 3.3
19	29.77	43	„ „ 54	„ 49.2	„ 52	27 2.0
25	29.96	40.0	„ „ 51.8	„ 51.8	„ 55	27 2.0
Sept. 1	29.90	50	„ „ 47	„ 46.1	„ 45.2	26 55
2	29.88	45.5	„ „ 54	„ 53	„ 52.3	26 58.3
9	29.67	61.5	„ „ 39.0	„ 32	„ 36.3	26 45
Aug. 28	... Mean ...		339 26 49.9	26 47.8	26 49.1	26 57.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 13.2	4 13.2	4 13.2	4 13.2
			339 22 36.7	22 34.6	22 35.9	22 44.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....21° 18′ 6″.05 by 11 Observ.

α Trianguli. (Ann. Var. − 7″.71.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 1	30.30	50	21 33 41.7	33 37.0	33 48	33 43.3
3	30.00	54	„ „ 40.0	„ 41.0	„ 44.7	„ 48.5
10	30.05	55	„ „ 42.0	„ 40.6	„ 43.8	„ 44.0
19	30.14	60.8	„ „ 42.7	„ 37.0	„ 44	„ 39
21	29.70	67	„ „ 41.3	„ 34.3	„ 42.7	„ 47.7
23	29.82	68	„ „ 41.2	„ 39.2	„ 37.2	„ 41.5
25	29.77	65	„ „ 46.0	„ 40.4	„ 46.0	„ 45.3
26	29.95	72.5	„ „ 40.0	„ 35.0	„ 44.5	„ 46.4
Sept. 16	... Mean ...		21 33 41.8	33 38.1	33 43.8	33 44.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−34.0	34.1	34.1	34.1
Superior Culminat.			21 33 7.8	33 4.0	33 9.7	33 10.4
Inferior Culminat...			338 56 41.5	56 45.8	56 55.3	56 54.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 18 13.2	18 9.1	18 7.2	18 7.9

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 1	30.23	40	339 1 13.5	1 12.0	1 28.3	1 22.7
2	30.07	39.5	„ „ 8.8	„ 14.7	„ 25.5	„ 24.3
10	29.79	42.5	„ „ 3.0	„ 7.0	„ 17.0	„ 20.0
13	29.83	41.4	„ „ 6.0	„ 12.6	„ 20.0	„ 17.3
18	30.05	41.5	„ „ 5.0	„ 7.5	„ 19.5	„ 22.0
23	29.67	56	„ „ 1.3	„ 12.3	„ 18.2	„ 17.7
30	30.13	42.3	„ „ 15.0	„ 14.0	„ 22.0	„ 21.2
Oct. 3	30.08	40	„ „ 3.2	„ 10.3	„ 16.2	„ 16.0
Sept. 16	... Mean ...		339 1 7.0	1 11.3	1 20.8	1 20.15
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 25.5	4 25.5	4 25.5	4 25.5
			338 56 41.5	56 45.8	56 55.3	56 54.65

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 21° 18′ 9″.34 by 16 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Dec. 15	30.24	80.7	21 33 47.1	33 45	33 47	33 50
16	30.21	81.3	„ „ 49.0	„ 43	„ 51.4	„ 41
17	30.02	89.5	„ „ 44.0	„ 43.2	„ 50.8	„ 37.3
Dec. 16	... Mean ...		21 33 46.7	33 43.7	33 49.8	33 42.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−50.1	50.2	50.1	50.2
Superior Culminat.			21 32 56.6	32 53.5	32 59.7	32 52.6
Inferior Culminat...			338 56 22.5	56 30.0	56 27.7	56 33.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 18 17.0	18 11.8	18 16.0	18 9.7

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Dec. 5	29.97	63	339 0 21.0	0 25.7	0 34.3	0 35.5
12	29.68	71	„ „ 12.2	„ 21.0	„ 31.8	„ 27.8
16	30.225	59	„ „ 22.5	„ 31.1	„ 37.0	„ 29.0
17	30.134	60	„ „ 20.0	„ 28.5	„ 35.5	„ 31.1
18	29.92	67.2	„ „ 15.0	„ 22.0	„ 29	„ 19.7
28	30.03	63	„ „ 10.0	„ 17.3	„ 24.3	„ 21.2
Dec. 16	... Mean ...		339 0 16.8	0 24.3	0 22.0	0 27.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 54.3	3 54.3	3 54.3	3 54.3
			338 56 22.5	56 30.0	56 27.7	56 33.1

Mean Inside Temperature 75°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes..............21° 18′ 13″.64 by 9 Observ.

α Trianguli. (Ann. Var. − 7″.71.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Jan. 21	29.76	87	21 33 34.2	33 36.5	33 43.5	33 36.5
27	30.19	66.3	„ „ 37.2	„ 35.4	„ 41.6	„ 42
28	30.10	67	„ „ 31.3	„ 30.5	„ 37.0	„ 28
30	29.99	77	„ „ 30.0	„ 25.8	„ 31.5	„ 35
Feb. 11	29.86	63	„ „ 26	„ 24.3	„ 27.5	„ 22.3
12	29.92	68	„ „ 18.7	„ 19	„ 23.2	„ 19.2
13	29.98	75	„ „ 20.8	„ 17.5	„ 26.3	„ 21.0
15	29.92	63	„ „ 26.9	„ 21.2	„ 23.5	„ 25.0
18	30.26	57	„ „ 20.0	„ 21.7	„ 25.5	„ 22
19	30.17	60	„ „ 12.1	„ 16.4	„ 16.2	„ 15.5
20	30.15	61.2	„ „ 15.0	„ 14.2	„ 13.7	„ 16.0
21	30.07	61	„ „ 10.0	„ 10.5	„ 16.1	„ 11.8
22	29.89	61.2	„ „ 14.0	„ 10.0	„ 16.6	„ 12.0
Feb. 1	... Mean ...		21 33 22.8	33 21.8	33 26.3	33 23.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−58.7	58.8	58.7	58.8
Superior Culminat.			21 32 24.1	32 23.0	32 27.6	32 24.7
Inferior Culminat...			338 56 0.0	56 10.2	56 15.6	56 11.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 18 12.0	18 6.4	18 6.0	18 6.8

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Dec. 18	29.92	67	339 0 15	0 22	0 29	0 19.7
28	30.03	63	339 0 10	0 17.3	0 24.3	0 21.2
1828.						
Jan. 14	30.31	63.7	339 0 1.5	0 9.8	0 13.4	0 10.3
15	30.19	64.1	339 0 3.0	0 15.0	0 15.7	0 11.7
21	29.79	74	338 59 47	59 54.7	0 0.1	59 55.0
28	30.12	60.3	338 59 59.8	0 5.4	0 15.0	0 8.9
29	29.98	65.6	338 59 49	59 58.3	0 3.7	0 2.2
30	29.95	63	338 59 17.7	59 56.2	0 2.4	59 52
31	29.92	69	338 59 42.0	59 50.7	59 58.2	59 52
Feb. 2	29.86	70.2	338 59 40.0	59 50.0	59 55	59 50
6	29.70	70.5	338 59 36.5	59 48.5	59 48.7	59 45
8	29.95	73	338 59 34.3	59 45.7	59 49.7	59 47
12	29.85	77.5	338 59 29.7	59 39.5	59 46.0	59 41.3
13	29.81	77	338 59 33.0	59 39.3	59 47.7	59 42
15	29.94	72.5	338 59 32.8	59 40.5	59 46.0	59 39
19	30.16	72.2	338 59 33	59 35.5	59 39.0	59 46
Jan. 28	... Mean ...		338 59 45.3	59 55.5	0 0.9	59 56.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 45.3	3 45.3	3 45.3	3 45.3
			338 56 0.0	56 10.2	56 15.6	56 11.2

Mean Inside Temperature 74°.6.

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 21° 12′ 7″.8 by 29 Observ.

α Tranguli. (Ann. Var. – 7″.71.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 10	30.21	46.5	21 32 20	32 22.1	32 27	32 18
17	29.48	62.7	„ „ 20	„ 15.7	„ 21.7	„ 20
22	30.20	49.0	„ „ 13	„ 12	„ 16	„ 12.5
25	29.71	68	„ „ 13.2	„ 12.5	„ 17.3	„ 9.4
26	29.82	65	„ „ 9.5	„ 8.7	„ 12.8	„ 8.0
27	29.93	63	„ „ 8.0	„ 9.8	„ 11.4	„ 7.3
28	30.27	52.7	„ „ 9.2	„ 7.0	„ 11.5	„ 8.0
29	30.10	61.3	„ „ 10.2	„ 12.0	„ 12.0	„ 8.8
30	30.24	64.7	„ „ 11.3	„ 11.5	„ 13.0	„ 8.0
31	30.30	58.5	„ „ 8.0	„ 8.0	„ 13	„ 6.7
Sept. 1	30.20	68	„ „ 9.0	„ 5.7	„ 12	„ 6.5
2	30.15	67	„ „ 0.5	„ 4.0	„ 7.3	„ 0.0
3	30.05	65	„ „ 6.0	„ 1.0	„ 3.0	„ 4.6
8	29.80	62.7	„ „ 6	„ 3.2	„ 12.2	„ 3
9	29.79	63.7	„ „ 4.0	„ 6.3	„ 7.0	„ 2
10	29.84	54	„ „ 12.3	„ 5.0	„ 8.3	„ 5
11	30.08	54	„ „ 5.4	„ 3.3	„ 14.0	„ 2
Aug. 24	... Mean ...		21 32 9.7	32 8.7	32 12.9	32 7.6
Refract. and Reduct.			–26.6	26.7	26.6	26.7
Superior Culminat.			21 31 43.1	31 42.0	31 46.3	31 40.9
Inferior Culminat...			338 55 19.6	55 23.5	55 30.0	55 25.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 18 11.7	18 9.3	18 8.6	18 7.8

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 20	30.09	38.3	338 59 53	59 53.2	0 3	59 56.5
21	30.14	38.5	338 59 55	0 0.0	0 7.5	0 0.6
23	30.05	35	338 59 54	0 2.0	0 6.0	0 1.5
25	29.81	42	338 59 50	59 54.3	59 59.3	59 53.0
26	29.95	42	338 59 50.2	59 55	59 56	59 53
27	30.24	35.3	338 59 57.0	0 2	0 6	0 2.4
28	30.24	33	338 59 56.7	59 58.7	0 4.2	0 2.0
29	30.17	34	339 0 0	0 3	0 9.4	0 6.0
31	30.25	45	338 59 50	59 55	0 1.0	59 59.0
Sept. 1	30.23	44	338 59 48.5	59 51	0 4.2	59 56
4	29.85	48	338 59 40.0	59 41.0	59 50.5	59 48
8	29.90	41.5	338 59 45	59 47.2	59 54.7	59 47
9	29.80	45	338 59 39	59 44.7	59 50.4	59 46.3
10	29.91	37	338 59 46	59 50.5	59 57.0	59 54.3
11	30.23	36	338 59 50.4	59 56.5	0 2.2	59 58.0
Aug. 31	... Mean ...		338 59 50.3	59 54.3	0 0.7	59 56.2
Refract. and Reduct.			–4 30.7	4 30.8	4 30.7	4 30.8
			338 55 19.6	55 23.5	55 30.0	55 25.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 21° 18′ 9″.35 by 32 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of α Trianguli, Jan. 1, 1828 ...... 21° 18′ 9″.155 by 116 Observ.

α Muscæ. (Ann. Var. – 19″.875.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 21	29.98	50	21 50 45.5	50 13.5	50 55.0	50 44.3
28	30.00	53	„ „ 41.0	„ 19.0	50 55.0	„ 45.7
June 2	29.85	51	„ „ 52.7	„ 4.5	51 3.7	„ 57.5
3	29.76	51	„ „ 40.3	„ 34.0	50 55.0	„ 47.4
5	30.00	50	„ „ 46.7	„ 29.2	50 55	„ 42.0
10	29.80	57.5	„ „ 51.0	„ 40.0	51 4	„ 56
12	29.75	59.7	„ „ 47	„ 29.0	50 56	„ 46.8
13	29.90	49	„ „ 49.4	„ 25.7	50 58.3	„ 50.0
15	30.12	47	„ „ 45	„ 26.5	50 53.7	„ 42.5
22	29.68	51	„ „ 56.9	„ 36.3	51 5	„ 52.2
June 7	... Mean ...		21 50 47.5	50 25.7	50 58.1	50 48.4
Refract. and Reduct.			–2 6.5	2 6.5	2 6.6	2 6.6
Superior Culminat.			21 48 41.0	48 19.2	48 51.5	48 41.8
Inferior Culminat...			338 11 0.7	10 41.3	11 19.4	11 12.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 48 50.15	48 49.0	48 46.0	48 44.8

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 15	30.05	35	338 14 9	13 45	14 22.8	14 16.8
16	30.06	36	„ „ 4	„ 47	„ 27.3	„ 20.0
20	30.00	30	„ „ 16	„ 58.7	„ 34.0	„ 21.7
21	29.74	41	„ „ 2.7	„ 42.6	„ 21.8	„ 18.4
22	29.68	37	„ „ 10.5	„ 52.3	„ 30.7	„ 23.2
June 19	... Mean ...		338 14 8.44	13 49.1	14 27.1	14 20.0
Refract. and Reduct.			–3 7.7	3 7.8	3 7.7	3 7.8
			338 11 0.7	10 41.3	11 19.4	11 12.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 21° 48′ 47″.49 by 15 Observ.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 30	29.998	51	59 46 57	46 43	47 0.5	46 57.5
July 3	30.032	53	„ „ 46.4	„ 34	46 58.7	„ 53.3
4	29.90	52	„ „ 54	„ 39	47 6.0	„ 59.0
5	29.91	46	„ „ 56	„ 39	47 0.0	„ 55.0
6	29.77	50	„ „ 55	„ 37	46 56.0	„ 54
July 3	.7...Mean...		59 46 53.7	46 38.4	47 0.2	46 55.8
Refract. and Reduct.			–2 4.8	2 4.9	2 4.8	2 4.9
Superior Culminat.			59 44 48.9	44 33.5	44 55.4	44 50.9
Inferior Culminat...			16 7 10.7	6 51.2	7 23.7	7 15.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 48 49.1	48 51.1	48 45.9	48 47.6

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 4	29.93	35	16 10 24	10 8	10 36.5	10 29.5
5	29.90	36.2	„ „ 17.5	9 54.3	„ 31.2	„ 22.0
7	29.41	41.9	„ „ 10	9 51.0	„ 23	„ 15
July 5	.3...Mean...		16 10 17.2	9 57.8	10 30.2	10 22.2
Refract. and Reduct.			–3 6.5	3 6.6	3 6.5	3 6.6
			16 7 10.7	6 51.2	7 23.7	7 15.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........21° 48′ 48″.44 by 8 Observ.

α Muscæ. (Ann. Var. − 19″.875.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 10	29.83	48	22 30 23	30 20.7	30 22.4	30 30
12	29.84	53	„ „ 24.5	„ 20.3	„ 23.2	„ 28.5
13	30.06	50	„ „ 23.4	„ 18.5	„ 22.1	„ 26.9
July 11	.7...Mean...		22 30 23.6	30 19.8	30 22.6	30 28.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−47.9	47.9	47.9	47.9
Superior Culminat.			22 29 35.7	29 31.9	29 34.7	29 40.6
Inferior Culminat...			338 52 0.9	51 57.4	52 1.8	52 8.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 48 47.4	48 47.2	48 46.5	48 46

Inferior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 9	30.02	33.5	338 56 35	56 32	56 33.5	56 40.7
12	30.00	32.0	338 56 28	56 24	56 31.4	56 38.0
July 10	.7...Mean...		338 56 31.5	56 28.0	56 32.4	56 39.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 30.6	4 30.6	4 30.6	4 30.7
			338 52 0.9	51 57.4	52 1.8	52 8.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........21° 48′ 46″.8 by 5 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 1	30.30	56.5	22 4 14	4 11.3	4 24.7	4 25.3
2	30.21	50.3	„ „ 20.3	„ 19.0	„ 26.3	„ 24.0
15	29.95	56	„ „ 17.5	„ 21.7	„ 32.3	„ 27.0
24	29.87	46	„ „ 18.2	„ 22.0	„ 28.2	„ 28.2
25	30.07	56.5	„ „ 16.0	„ 17.5	„ 23.5	„ 29.0
July 3	30.14	48.5	„ „ 19	„ 18.0	„ 27.0	„ 27.0
4	30.34	58	„ „ 20.8	„ 19.7	„ 23.2	„ 26.0
10	30.13	53	„ „ 17.0	„ 17.3	„ 30.2	„ 27
June 21	.5...Mean...		22 4 17.8	4 18.3	4 26.9	4 26.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−28.2	28.2	28.2	28.3
Superior Culminat.			22 3 49.6	3 50.1	3 58.7	3 58.4
Inferior Culminat...			338 26 10.9	26 10.2	26 18.8	26 21.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 48 49.3	48 50.0	48 49.9	48 48.6

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 15	30.00	40	338 30 55	30 50.3	31 4.7	31 5.0
23	29.48	47	„ 30 48.3	30 46.0	30 53.5	30 56.1
24	30.00	44	„ 30 51.0	30 50.6	30 58.5	31 3.2
26	30.05	45	„ 30 54.0	30 56.0	31 4.3	31 7.5
29	29.99	34	„ 31 1.0	30 59.0	31 8.5	31 8.8
July 2	29.95	51	„ 30 46.5	30 44.0	30 52	30 58.7
3	30.25	37	„ 30 57.0	30 58	31 3.5	31 5.3
4	30.35	38.5	„ 30 56.0	31 1.1	31 8.4	31 9.9
7	30.33	47	„ 30 54.5	30 52.7	31 0.8	31 2.5
June 24	... Mean ...		338 30 53.7	30 53.1	31 1.6	31 4.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 42.8	4 42.9	4 42.8	4 42.9
			338 26 10.9	26 10.2	26 18.8	26 21.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 21° 48′ 49″.46 by 17 Observ.

α Muscæ. (Ann. Var. − 19″.875.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 8	29.40	55	22 2 9.5	2 15.2	2 26	2 11
16	29.81	55	„ „ 13.4	„ 10.2	„ 19.3	„ 13
17	30.03	51.5	„ „ 13.0	„ 11.5	„ 18.0	„ 12
18	30.20	49.5	„ „ 18.0	„ 14.0	„ 21.2	„ 17.0
19	30.34	49.5	„ „ 18.0	„ 11.4	„ 21.3	„ 15.0
20	30.27	52	„ „ 13.0	„ 10.4	„ 22	„ 13.3
28	30.22	58	„ „ 8	„ 7.8	„ 16.8	„ 8.7
July 1	29.75	58	„ „ 16.5	„ 14.0	„ 22.7	„ 15.8
2	29.84	53	„ „ 16.0	„ 13.7	„ 22.2	„ 17.0
3	29.69	56	„ „ 20	„ 17.0	„ 25.0	„ 20.9
5	30.13	58.5	„ „ 20.5	„ 16.3	„ 25.4	„ 18.2
6	30.20	58.5	„ „ 18.0	„ 18.0	„ 27.0	„ 20.8
10	29.81	57	„ „ 18.2	„ 17.0	„ 25	„ 21
11	30.05	50.2	„ „ 20.4	„ 18.5	„ 25.7	„ 20.2
14	29.96	50.0	„ „ 22.0	„ 18.0	„ 29.2	„ 22.5
15	30.00	59.2	„ „ 18.8	„ 18.0	„ 28.2	„ 23.0
17	29.66	66	„ „ 23.6	„ 17.0	„ 25.0	„ 26.3
18	29.87	62	„ „ 20.0	„ 15.5	„ 24.0	„ 24.0
June 29	... Mean ...		22 2 17.0	2 14.6	2 23.5	2 17.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−8.7	8.8	8.7	8.8
Superior Culminat.			22 2 8.3	2 5.8	2 14.8	2 8.9
Inferior Culminat...			338 24 29.8	24 28.8	24 35.8	24 36.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 48 49.2	48 48.4	48 49.5	48 46.2

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 16	30.02	38	338 29 23.4	29 24.5	29 31	29 31
17	30.13	35.5	„ „ 29.3	„ 28.0	„ 33.6	„ 34
18	30.32	37	„ „ 31.0	„ 29.3	„ 38	„ 35.3
29	30.13	48.8	„ „ 19.0	„ 18.3	„ 23.2	„ 29
July 3	29.72	37.7	„ „ 32	„ 32.3	„ 35.8	„ 38
10	29.98	37	„ „ 32.3	„ 32.5	„ 40.0	„ 40
11	29.94	33	„ „ 38.5	„ 38	„ 46.3	„ 45
14	29.99	41.7	„ „ 30.0	„ 27.0	„ 36	„ 38.8
15	30.02	33.2	„ „ 43.3	„ 40.0	„ 46	„ 50
16	29.72	57.7	„ „ 24.2	„ 21	„ 28.7	„ 30
18	30.00	39	„ „ 31.1	„ 29.7	„ 38.5	„ 38.3
19	29.56	44.4	„ „ 38.3	„ 39.5	„ 46.0	„ 45.0
July 5	... Mean ...		338 29 31.0	29 30.0	29 37	29 37.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−5 1.2	5 1.2	5 1.2	5 1.2
			338 24 29.8	24 28.8	24 35.8	24 36.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes............21° 48′ 48″.45 by 30 Observ.

1828.	Barom	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 21	29.59	......	22 2 44.0	2 32.0	2 42.0	2 36.2
22	30.00	57	„ „ 41.3	„ 36.0	„ 39	„ 43.0
24	30.07	57	„ „ 44.0	„ 37.5	„ 46.7	„ 50
26	30.20	59	„ „ 49.0	„ 43.8	„ 51.7	„ 48.3
29	30.00	56	„ „ 54.0	„ 43.4	„ 54.0	„ 55.0
Aug. 4	30.17	60.8	„ „ 50.0	„ 46.2	„ 52.8	„ 48.5
July 26	... Mean ...		22 2 47.05	2 39.8	2 47.7	2 47.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−11.1	11.1	11.1	11.1
Superior Culminat.			22 2 35.9	2 28.7	2 36.6	2 35.9
Inferior Culminat...			338 24 50.4	24 51.7	24 56.7	24 58.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 48 52.8	48 48.5	48 49.9	48 48.8

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 25	30.14	37	338 29 55.4	29 55	30 0.0	29 59.3
26	30.29	35	338 29 53.4	29 56.3	30 1.5	30 5.2
July 25	.5...Mean...		338 29 54.4	29 55.7	30 0.75	30 2.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−5 4.0	5 4.0	5 4.0	5 4.0
			338 24 50.4	24 51.7	24 56.7	24 58.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes............21° 48′ 50″.01 by 8 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of α Muscæ, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 21° 48′ 48″.54 by 83 Observ.

ε Piscis Volantis. (Ann. Var. — 10″.554.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 18	30.06	59.5	22 6 53	6 55	7 6.7	6 53
26	29.92	62.5	„ „ 53.7	„ 50.4	„ 1.3	„ 48.7
27	29.82	64	„ „ 50.0	„ 51.7	„ 1.4	„ 49.0
Apr. 24	... Mean ...		22 6 52.2	6 52.4	7 3.1	6 50.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
Superior Culminat.			22 6 45.4	6 45.6	6 54.3	6 43.4
Inferior Culminat...			338 20 5.5	20 7.5	20 14.5	20 8.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 53 19.9	53 19.1	53 19.9	53 17.3

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Apr. 25	30.00	48.5	338 25 6	25 8	25 15	25 9.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−5 0.5	5 0.5	5 0.5	5 0.5
			338 20 5.5	20 7.5	20 14.5	20 8.8

Mean S. P. D. of ε Piscis Volantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 21° 53′ 19″.05 by 4 Observ.

γ Trianguli. (Ann. Var. — 13″.980.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 12	29.974	54	59 55 13.5	55 23	55 19	55 20.6
13	29.82	55	„ „ 21.5	„ 23	„ 14	„ 12.2
14	30.07	52	„ „ 20.0	„ 29	„ 12	„ 15.0
15	30.12	56.4	„ „ 8.0	„ 14.3	„ 10.0	„ 8.0
22	29.88	55	„ „ 14.0	„ 23.6	„ 13.8	„ 16.7
23	29.89	59	„ „ 14.2	„ 44.0	„ 15.5	„ 17.0
25	30.04	60	„ „ 8.5	„ 40.0	„ 7.5	„ 13.0
27	29.54	54.5	„ „ 11.3	„ 44	„ 14.3	„ 15.6
Aug. 19	... Mean ...		59 55 14.0	55 30.1	55 13.3	55 14.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 30.5	1 30.5	1 30.5	1 30.5
Superior Culminat.			59 53 43.5	53 59.6	53 42.8	53 43.9
Inferior Culminat...			15 57 52.1	58 12.8	58 0.7	57 54.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 57 55.7	57 53.4	57 51.0	57 54.6

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 11	30.022	41.5	16 1 38	1 43.5	1 49	1 38.7
12	29.90	38.7	„ „ 38	1 52.0	„ 44.8	„ 45.3
16	30.10	49.2	„ „ 30.8	1 49.5	„ 39.7	„ 35.0
24	30.13	40.5	„ „ 36.3	2 5.0	„ 46.7	„ 36.0
26	29.55	44	„ „ 26.0	1 56.2	„ 31.0	„ 27.0
31	29.78	48.5	„ „ 25.4	....	„ 35.6	„ 28.8
Aug. 15	... Mean ...		16 1 32.5	1 53.2	1 41.1	1 35.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−3 40.4	3 40.4	3 40.4	3 40.4
			15 57 52.1	58 12.8	58 0.7	57 54.7

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........21° 57′ 53″.7 by 14 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 9	30.142	54	22 39 32.5	39 29.2	39 28.2	39 30.8
11	29.854	57	„ „ 28.4	„ 24.0	„ 19.3	„ 28.0
12	30.062	57.5	„ „ 26.7	„ 28.6	„ 23.3	„ 28.0
Aug. 16	... Mean ...		22 39 29.2	39 27.3	39 23.6	39 28.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−41.7	41.8	41.7	41.8
Superior Culminat.			22 38 47.5	38 45.5	38 41.9	38 47.1
Inferior Culmihat...			338 42 50.0	42 40.9	42 53.5	42 53.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 57 58.7	58 2.3	57 54.2	57 56.9

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 26	29.56	39	338 47 18.3	47 10.0	47 20.3	47 24.3
29	30.38	35.3	338 47 30.0	47 20.0	47 35.0	47 30.5
July 27	.5...Mean...		338 47 24.1	47 15.0	47 27.6	47 27.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 34.1	4 34.1	4 34.1	4 34.1
			338 42 50.0	42 40.9	42 53.5	42 53.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........21° 57′ 58″.04 by 5 Observ.

γ Trianguli. (Ann. Var. – 13″.980.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 30	30.01	......	22 13 28.3	13 21	13 30.5	13 40
Aug. 2	30.05	39	„ „ 27.0	„ 26	„ 38.8	„ 38.7
6	30.10	51	„ „ 22.3	„ 25.5	„ 34.3	„ 41.2
7	30.10	63	„ „ 25	„ 23.3	„ 37.2	„ 39.4
Aug. 3.5...Mean...			22 13 25.6	13 24.0	13 35.2	13 39.9
Refract. and Reduct.			–31.1	31.1	31.1	31.0
Superior Culminat.			22 12 54.5	12 52.9	13 4.1	13 8.9
Inferior Culminat...			338 17 1.6	17 7.2	17 12.8	17 15.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 57 56.4	57 52.9	57 55.7	57 56.7

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 26	30.18	48.5	338 21 48	21 53	21 47.0	21 59
30	29.81	54	„ „ 28	„ 25.3	„ 40.8	„ 40
31	30.04	48	„ „ 34	„ 38.6	„ 46.7	„ 46.4
Aug. 2	30.07	32.7	„ „ 49.3	„ 52.7	„ 57.7	„ 57.5
July 30... Mean...			338 21 36.8	21 42.4	21 48.0	21 50.7
Refract. and Reduct.			–4 35.2	4 35.2	4 35.2	4 35.3
			338 17 1.6	17 7.2	17 12.8	17 15.4

Mean of 4 Microscopes............21° 57′ 55″.42 by 8 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 1	30.20	50	22 12 7.0	12 3.0	12 10.6	12 7.3
2	30.18	49	„ 12 1.7	12 2.0	12 10.7	12 5.0
3	30.18	50	„ 12 3.0	12 5.0	12 12.1	12 7.4
11	30.20	......	„ 12 0.0	11 58.0	12 5.0	12 0.8
15	29.72	58	„ 11 52.8	11 52.0	12 2.5	11 56.3
21	30.09	57	„ 11 56.0	11 46.5	11 59.0	11 55.5
25	29.71	73	„ 11 54	11 44.0	11 56.7	11 57.0
26	29.79	68.3	„ 11 52	11 46.4	12 0.0	11 57.0
27	29.93	65	„ 11 49	11 43.0	11 54.0	11 47.0
Aug. 14.5...Mean...			22 11 57.3	11 53.3	12 3.4	11 59.3
Refract. and Reduct.			–19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
Superior Culminat.			22 11 38.3	11 34.3	11 44.4	11 40.3
Inferior Culminat...			338 15 38.9	15 37.7	15 43.9	15 44.0
Half Diff. S. P. D.			21 57 59.7	57 58.3	58 0.2	57 58.2

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 31	30.20	31.5	338 20 49.3	20 47.0	20 56	20 54.3
Aug. 2	30.18	37	„ „ 48.0	„ 52	„ 54.5	„ 53.7
3	30.22	34	„ „ 47.6	„ 46.3	„ 55	„ 55.0
9	29.76	48	„ „ 32	„ 32.0	„ 39.3	„ 39.0
13	30.05	40	„ „ 36.7	„ 34.0	„ 42.0	„ 41.7
15	29.67	45	„ „ 27.0	„ 22.5	„ 28.3	„ 32.8
17	29.31	60	„ „ 12.0	„ 12.0	„ 11.4	„ 18.3
23	30.05	37.3	„ „ 36.0	„ 33.3	„ 39.2	„ 36.4
25	29.81	42.5	„ „ 21.0	„ 19.5	„ 25.5	„ 26.7
27	30.20	35	„ „ 26.0	„ 26.0	„ 34.5	„ 30.7
28	30.25	36	„ „ 32	„ 30.0	„ 37.0	„ 35.0
Aug. 15... Mean...			338 20 33.4	20 32.2	20 38.4	20 38.5
Refract. and Reduct.			–4 54.5	4 54.5	4 54.5	4 54.5
			338 15 38.9	15 37.7	15 43.9	15 44.0

Mean of 4 Microscopes............21° 57′ 59″.1 by 20 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of γ Trianguli, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 21° 57′ 56″.63 by 47 Observ.

δ Pavonis. (Ann. Var. — 9″.406.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
Apr. 10	inches. 29.85	61.5°	23° 38′ 10″	38′ 11.2″	38′ 14.6″	38′ 13″
17	30.07	49.5	„ „ 3.7	„ 11.5	„ 13.3	„ 7.0
May 1	30.27	47.0	„ „ 4.0	„ 11.0	„ 15.3	„ 8.8
Apr. 19	.3...Mean...		23 38 6	38 11.2	38 14.4	38 9.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 3.1	1 3.2	1 3.1	1 3.2
Superior Culminat.			23 37 2.9	37 8.0	37 11.3	37 6.4
Inferior Culminat...			336 49 45.6	49 48.1	49 55.7	49 52.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			23 23 38.6	23 39.9	23 37.9	23 37.2

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
Apr. 9	inches. 29.66	73.5°	336° 54′ 17.0″	54′ 13″	54′ 21.7″	54′ 22.1″
11	29.86	63	„ „ 16.0	„ 18.2	„ 29.1	„ 28.3
12	29.95	62	„ „ 19.0	„ 20.1	„ 26.5	„ 22.7
14	30.20	60.2	„ „ 18.8	„ 21.0	„ 25.5	„ 20.0
17	30.06	62	„ „ 19.0	„ 21.3	„ 29.0	„ 25.3
18	30.06	59.5	„ „ 2.3	„ 11.2	„ 14.4	„ 11.1
20	29.83	69	„ „ 10.2	„ 14.3	„ 24.2	„ 19.5
24	29.83	61.5	„ „ 13.3	„ 18.8	„ 27.9	„ 23
27	29.82	64.2	„ „ 19.2	„ 19.7	„ 28.0	„ 21.3
Apr. 17	... Mean ...		336 54 15.0	54 17.5	54 25.1	54 21.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 29.4	4 29.4	4 29.4	4 29.4
			336 49 45.6	49 48.1	49 55.7	49 52.1

Mean S. P. D. of δ Pavonis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 23° 23′ 38″.4 by 12 Observ.

ε Trianguli. (Ann. Var. — 12″.82.)

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes			
			I.	II	III.	IV.
Aug. 8	inches. 30.04	52°	24° 30′ 20″	30′ 21″	30′ 23″	30′ 25″
11	29.95	60	„ „ 21.5	„ 23.5	„ 27	„ 21.4
14	30.00	53	„ „ 16.5	„ 18.4	„ 25	„ 20
21	30.09	52.5	„ „ 10.5	„ 12.7	„ 14.5	„ 13.2
24	30.05	61.5	„ „ 17.0	„ 13.2	„ 14.0	„ 14.2
25	29.72	73	„ „ 9.0	„ 6.2	„ 11.0	„ 10.2
26	29.79	68.3	„ „ 12.5	„ 8.3	„ 9.0	„ 11.0
Aug. 18	.4...Mean...		24 30 15.2	30 14.8	30 17.7	30 16.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−17.5	17.5	17.5	17.6
Superior Culminat.			24 29 57.7	29 57.3	30 0.2	29 58.8
Inferior Culminat...			335 57 15.2	57 13.6	57 19.4	57 22.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			24 16 21.2	16 21.9	16 20.4	16 18.3

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III	IV
Aug. 8	inches. 29.94	39.3°	336° 3′ 19.2″	3′ 20.0″	3′ 26.5″	3′ 24.7″
14	29.86	37	„ „ 13.7	3 11.0	„ 16.1	„ 20.0
15	29.67	44.5	„ „ 0.0	2 56.0	„ 4.0	„ 10.0
19	30.10	33	„ „ 14.0	3 12.0	„ 18.0	„ 22
20	30.09	39	„ „ 14.0	3 11.0	„ 14.0	„ 19.0
23	30.05	37.3	„ „ 16.2	3 16.0	„ 21.0	„ 22.7
26	29.87	44.0	„ „ 1.5	3 1.0	„ 8.2	„ 8.7
18	... Mean ...		336 3 11.2	3 9.6	3 15.4	3 18.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−5 56.0	5 56.0	5 56.0	5 56.0
			335 57 15.2	57 13.6	57 19.4	57 22.2

Mean S. P. D. of ε Trianguli, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 24° 16′ 20″.45 by 14 Observ.

α Piscis Volantis. (Ann. Var. — 14″.12.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 23	29.77	66	24 18 39.5	18 5	18 46.0	18 51.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 38.2	1 38.2	1 38.2	1 38.2
Superior Culminat.			24 17 1.3	16 26.8	17 7.8	17 12.8
Inferior Culminat...			335 42 24.8	41 54.3	42 43.8	42 19.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			24 17 18.2	17 16.3	17 12.0	17 26.5

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 21	29.93	48.3	335 46 55.5	46 25.0	47 14.5	46 50.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 30.7	4 30.7	4 30.7	4 30.7
			335 42 24.8	41 54.3	42 43.8	42 19.8

Mean S. P. D. of α Piscis Volantis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . 24° 17′ 18″.25 by 2 Observ.

η Pavonis. (Ann. Var. — 2″.756.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV
	inches	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 15	29.75	53.5	63 18 36.8	17 56.3	18 41.2	18 42.2
16	29.84	51.5	„ „ 30.5	18 4.1	„ 38.2	„ 37.5
18	29.67	67.5	„ „ 32	17 50.8	„ 37.3	„ 37.0
Sept. 16.3...Mean...			63 18 3.1	17 57.1	18 39.3	18 39.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−25.31	25.3	25.3	25.4
Superior Culminat.			63 17 37.8	17 31.8	18 14.0	18 13.6
Inferior Culminat...			12 33 26.6	32 45 7	33 42.5	33 25.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			25 22 5.6	22 23.0	22 15.8	22 24.1

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Sept. 16	29.87	36.5	12 39 49.2	39 8.3	40 5.1	39 50.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−6 22.6	6 22.6	6 22.6	6 25.0
			12 33 26.6	32 45.7	33 42.5	33 25.4

Mean S. P. D. of η Pavonis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 25° 22′ 17″.12 by 4 Observ.

υ Argus. (Ann. Var. — 16.″521.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm	Microscopes I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 27	29.87	58.5	25 44 55.5	44 27.4	45 11.2	45 12.7
30	29.75	50	„ 44 54.0	„ 17.5	„ 11.5	„ 7.7
June 1	29.58	56	„ 44 59.5	....	„ 13.4	„ 9.5
6	29.95	56	„ 45 0.5	....	„ 13.8	„ 10.5
9	29.85	57.5	„ 44 53.1	....	„ 13.0	„ 11.0
June 2... Mean ...			25 44 56.5	44 22.4	45 12.6	45 10.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 49.1	1 49.0	1 49.1	1 49.1
Superior Culminat.			25 43 7.4	42 33.4	43 23.5	43 21.2
Inferior Culminat...			334 16 15.1	16 0.7	16 33.4	16 19.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			25 43 26.1	43 16.4	43 25.1	43 30.8

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 26	29.84	48	334 21 33	21 10.8	21 51.0	21 38
30	29.63	51	334 21 17.7	21 11.0	21 36.3	21 21.7
May 28... Mean ...			334 21 25.3	21 10.9	21 43.6	21 29.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−5 10.2	5 10.2	5 10.2	5 10.2
			334 16 15.1	16 0.7	16 33.4	16 19.6

Mean S. P. D of υ Argus, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 25° 43′ 47″.2 by 7 Observ.

θ Argus. (Ann. Var. — 18″.702.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 31	29.82	55°	26° 43′ 26″	43′ 34″	43′ 37″.5	43′ 34″
June 6	29.70	52	„ „ 25.7	„ 36.2	„ 38.0	„ 35
8	29.40	55	„ „ 25.4	„ 35.0	„ 39.3	„ 36
10	29.72	52	„ „ 27.0	„ 36	„ 38.0	„ 36
June 6	... Mean ...		26 43 26.0	43 35.3	43 38.2	43 35.2
Refract. and Reduct.			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Superior Culminat.			26 43 26.0	43 35.3	43 38.2	43 35.2
Inferior Culminat...			333 42 55.3	42 55.5	42 57.3	42 46.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			26 30 15.3	30 19.9	30 20.5	30 24.4

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
June 6	29.57	39°	333° 50′ 23″	50′ 31″.9	50′ 35″.0	50′ 23″.2
9	29.69	50	333 50 19.3	50 29.0	50 29.4	50 19.5
June 7	.5...Mean...		333 50 30.15	50 30.4	50 32.2	50 21.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−7 34.9	7 34.9	7 34.9	7 34.9
			333 42 55.3	42 55.5	42 57.3	42 46.4

Mean S. P. D. of θ Argus, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 26° 30′ 20″.05 by 6 Observ.

η Circini. (Ann. Var. — 14″.753.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Aug. 1	30.10	42°	26° 54′ 33″.6	54′ 38″.7	54′ 42″	54′ 43″
2	30.05	39	„ „ 25.0	„ 34.7	„ 42	„ 42
3	30.12	52	„ „ 28.0	„ 35.5	„ 37.7	„ 43.7
Aug. 2	... Mean ...		26 54 28.9	54 36.3	54 40.6	54 42.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Superior Culminat.			26 54 2.9	54 10.3	54 14.6	54 16.9
Inferior Culminat...			333 35 42.4	35 49.3	35 51.2	35 50.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			26 39 10.2	39 10.5	39 11.7	39 13.2

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
July 30	29.815	54°	333° 42′ 47″.8	42′ 51″.2	42′ 57″.3	42′ 57″.7
Aug. 1	30.08	32.5	„ 43 16.3	43 25.0	43 27.0	43 24.0
2	30.07	32.7	„ 43 17.4	43 26.0	43 23.7	43 24.0
Aug. 1	... Mean ...		333 43 7.2	43 14.1	43 16.0	43 15.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−7 24.8	7 24.8	7 24.8	7 24.8
			333 35 42.4	35 49.3	35 51.2	35 50.4

Mean S. P. D. of η Circini, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 26° 39′ 11″.4 by 6 Observ.

β Trianguli. (Ann. Var. — 11″.42.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 21	29.88	60	65 3 34.7	3 53.0	3 45.5	3 43.0
22	29.88	53	„ „ 35.3	3 56.0	„ 45.5	3 44.5
23	29.88	58	„ „ 35.0	3 46	„ 42.7	4 0.5
24	30.07	58	„ „ 29.5	4 9.4	„ 42.5	3 37.3
27	29.54	54.5	„ „ 30.0	4 15.0	„ 45.5	3 47.5
28	29.67	53	„ „ 31.0	4 3	„ 45.0	3 49.0
Sept 12	29.95	59	„ „ 37.4	....	„ 48.7	3 54.5
Aug. 27	... Mean ...		65 3 33.2	4 0.4	3 45.1	3 48.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 9.4	1 9.4	1 9.4	1 9.4
Superior Culminat.			65 2 23.8	2 51.0	2 35.7	2 38.6
Inferior Culminat...			10 49 4.1	49 31.3	49 10.7	49 5.8
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			27 6 39.8	6 39.9	6 42.5	6 46.4

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 12	29.90	38	10 56 13.2	56 21.3	56 17.3	56 15.0
22	29.94	45	„ „ 8.0	„ 36.7	„ 12.8	„ 9.6
23	30.00	37.5	„ „ 15.7	„ 51.0	„ 23.4	„ 18.5
24	30.13	41.0	„ „ 13.0	„ 48.7	„ 25.5	„ 16.7
26	29.55	43	„ „ 3.2	„ 31.5	„ 7.0	„ 2.0
Aug. 21	... Mean ...		10 56 10.6	56 37.8	56 17.2	56 12.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−7 6.5	7 6.5	7 6.5	7 6.5
			10 49 4.1	49 31.3	49 10.7	49 5.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 27° 6′ 42″.2 by 12 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 19	29.96	58	27 21 56.3	22 1.2	22 11.3	22 11.0
20	29.95	59	„ „ 56.7	22 0.8	„ 6.8	„ 8.7
21	30.04	51	„ „ 57.7	21 57.5	„ 8.5	„ 9.0
22	....	......	„ „ 59.0	21 55.0	„ 4.3	„ 8.0
Aug. 20	.5...Mean...		27 21 57.4	21 58.6	22 10.3	22 9.2
Refract. and Reduct.			− 25.3	25.3	25.3	25.3
Superior Culminat.			27 21 32.1	21 33.3	21 45.0	21 43.9
Inferior Culminat...			333 8 13.3	8 17.7	8 16.7	8 17.3
Half. Diff. S. P. D.			27 06 39.4	06 37.8	6 44.1	6 43 3

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 20	30.05	48	333 15 55.5	16 2	16 0	16 0
28	29.54	50.5	333 15 45.7	15 48	15 48	15 49.3
Aug. 24	... Mean ...		333 15 50.6	15 55	15 54	15 54.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−7 37.3	7 37.3	7 37.3	7 37.3
			333 8 13.3	8 17.7	8 16.7	8 17.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....27° 6′ 41″.16 by 6 Observ.

1828.	Barom	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 11	30.21	46.2	27 20 36	20 40	20 41.3	20 42.3
14	30.00	52	„ „ 36	„ 36.3	„ 42.3	„ 40.0
15	29.72	58	„ „ 35.5	„ 33.2	„ 36.7	„ 39.0
16	29.57	60.5	„ „ 35.0	„ 31	„ 39.3	„ 38.0
20	30.08	63.3	„ „ 28.0	„ 29	„ 38	„ 32
21	30.08	62.5	„ „ 25.5	„ 29	„ 36	„ 31.0
23	29.99	62.3	„ „ 26.5	„ 28.7	„ 34.6	„ 33
24	30.05	61.5	„ „ 27.0	„ 28.3	„ 36.3	„ 30.2
25	29.71	73	„ „ 26	„ 29	„ 34.5	„ 31.5
26	29.79	58.3	„ „ 24.3	„ 26	„ 36.2	„ 30
27	29.93	63	„ „ 27.0	„ 22.1	„ 33.7	„ 37.2
29	30.15	71	„ „ 25	„ 23	„ 27.7	„ 26
30	30.24	64.7	„ „ 22.4	„ 21.3	„ 26.0	„ 25
Aug. 24	... Mean ...		27 20 28.4	20 28	20 33.4	20 32.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−15.8	15.9	15.8	15.9
Superior Culminat.			27 20 12.6	20 12.1	20 17.6	20 16.5
Inferior Culminat...			333 6 55.2	6 41.3	6 54.5	6 50.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			27 6 38.7	6 45.4	6 41.5	6 43.2

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes			
			II.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 7	30.07	51.7	333 15 6.5	15 10.3	15 6.4	15 3.0
8	30.01	41	„ 15 2.0	15 6.0	15 5.0	14 59.0
9	29.80	43.6	„ 14 47.0	14 48.2	14 46.0	14 43.6
13	30.05	40.0	„ 15 0.0	15 2.0	14 58.7	14 57.5
16	29.62	43	„ 14 48.3	14 47.0	14 49.0	14 46.0
19	30.10	33	„ 15 1.5	15 1.2	15 0.4	14 56.4
20	30.09	39	„ 15 1.0	14 59.0	14 57.3	14 56.2
23	30.05	39	„ 14 59.3	14 59.0	14 54.0	14 51.0
25	29.81	14	„ 14 44.5	14 46.0	14 45.0	14 41.0
26	29.87	44	„ 14 44.5	14 46	14 45	14 41.0
27	30.20	36.2	„ 14 57.0	15 1.4	15 0.0	14 51.2
28	30.24	34.5	„ 15 0.0	15 3.0	15 2	14 54.0
Sept. 1	30.23	43	„ 14 54.0	14 49.0	14 50.3	14 42.7
Aug. 19	.5...Mean...		333 14 56.1	14 52.2	14 55.4	14 51.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−8 0.9	8 0.9	8 0.9	8 0.9
			333 6 55.2	6 41.3	6 54.5	6 50.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........27° 6′ 42″.2 by 25 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of β Trianguli, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 27° 6′ 42″.2 by 43 Observ.

α Hydri. (Ann. Var. + 17″.62.)

Superior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 25	29.75	54	163 32 35.2	33 29.8	33 31	33 6.4
26	29.56	60	163 32 32.5	33 23	33 23.3	33 1.2
May 25	… Mean …		163 32 33.8	33 26.4	33 27.1	33 3.8
Refract. and Reduct.			+31.1	31.1	31.1	31.1
Superior Culminat.			163 33 4.9	33 57.5	33 58.2	33 34.9
Inferior Culminat…			108 22 20.9	23 19.0	23 4.1	22 37.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			27 35 24.3	35 24.4	35 24.3	35 24.4

Inferior Culmination.

1823.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 26	29.60	57.5	108 31 11.7	32 10.5	31 54.7	31 32.0
27	29.66	56	„ „ 14.7	„ 16.7	32 0.3	„ 31.5
June 3	30.27	50	„ „ 32.5	„ 32.0	32 2.3	„ 46.3
10	30.02	47.5	„ „ 28.4	„ 24.8	32 15.3	„ 45.4
11	30.02	44	„ „ 33.4	„ 32.1	32 19.1	„ 54.5
June 3	… Mean …		108 31 24.1	32 23.2	32 8.3	31 41.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−9 4.2	9 4.2	9 4.2	9 4.2
			108 22 20.9	23 19.0	23 4.1	22 37.7

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 27° 35′ 24″.35 by 7 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 28	29.89	47	27 49 28.1	49 30.4	49 36.2	49 28
29	29.83	47.2	„ „ 34.3	„ 34.0	„ 34	„ 32
31	30.01	46	„ „ 25.7	„ 27	„ 33.3	„ 26.4
June 1	30.05	44.7	„ „ 25.0	„ 28.5	„ 32	„ 22.7
6	29.57	46	„ „ 25	„ 29.2	„ 34	„ 27.5
7	29.44	46.7	„ „ 30.7	„ 28.7	„ 34.2	„ 28
12	29.98	38	„ „ 30.8	„ 32.0	„ 37.2	„ 34
13	30.03	36	„ „ 38.0	„ 33.0	„ 40.5	„ 36.5
16	30.05	41	„ „ 42.0	„ 32.5	„ 38.0	„ 47.0
17	30.19	38	„ „ 31	„ 31.0	„ 33.5	„ 37
June 7	.7…Mean…		27 49 31.1	49 30.6	49 35.3	49 31.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−50.8	50.8	50.8	50.8
Superior Culminat.			27 48 40.3	48 39.8	48 44.5	48 41.1
Inferior Culminat…			332 37 45.8	37 50.1	37 54.6	37 41.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			27 35 27.2	35 24.9	35 24.9	35 29.7

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 29	29.84	42.3	332 45 40.0	45 44.3	45 48.8	45 35.5
June 1	29.99	43.3	„ „ 40.0	„ 44.8	„ 49.0	„ 36.0
7	29.47	51	„ „ 24.7	„ 30.6	„ 35.6	„ 21.0
10	29.72	48.5	„ „ 36.7	„ 41.5	„ 45.0	„ 30.8
17	30.03	51.5	„ „ 32.0	„ 34.0	„ 39	„ 30.0
June 7	… Mean …		332 45 34.7	45 39.0	45 43.5	45 30.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−7 48.9	7 48.9	7 48.9	7 48.8
			332 37 45.8	37 50.1	37 54.6	37 41.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....27° 35′ 26″.68 by 15 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of α Hydri, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 27° 35′ 25″.9 by 22 Observ.

1 α Crucis. (Ann. Var. — 19″.987.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 5	29.95	51	27 53 3	52 50	53 13.7	53 20
15	30.12	47	27 53 7	52 52	53 26.0	53 4
June 10	... Mean ...		27 53 5.0	52 51.0	53 19.8	53 12.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 59.4	1 59.4	1 59.4	1 59.4
Superior Culminat.			27 51 5.6	50 51.6	51 20.4	51 12.6
Inferior Culminat...			332 8 25.6	8 12.0	8 43.0	8 24.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			27 51 20.0	51 19.8	51 18.7	51 23.9

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 17	29.93	44	332 15 29.9	15 16.3	15 47.3	15 29.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−7 4.3	7 4.3	7 4.3	7 4.3
			332 8 25.6	8 12.0	8 43.0	8 24.7

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....27° 51′ 20″.6 by 3 Observ.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 3	30.50	68	65 49 11.2	49 51.2	49 35	49 21.7
6	29.62	75	„ „ 8.0	49 58.7	„ 33.7	„ 21.5
7	29.78	65.5	„ „ 5.6	49 53.0	„ 31.0	„ 17.0
24	30.12	72	„ „ 7.5	50 1.3	„ 38.4	„ 28.5
28	30.08	78	„ „ 5.0	50 5.7	„ 31.8	„ 21.0
29	30.01	78	„ „ 4.0	50 36.4	„ 30.4	„ 21.0
Dec. 12	29.57	84	„ „ 11.0	50 47.6	„ 45	„ 33.7
13	29.52	78.2	„ „ 9.3	50 45.8	„ 40.7	„ 30.1
14	29.60	74.5	„ „ 12.2	....	„ 40.8	„ 28.5
16	29.68	64	„ „ 6.2	....	....	„ 26.0
Nov. 27	... Mean ...		65 49 8.0	50 14.9	49 36.6	49 24.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 22.2	2 22.3	2 22.2	2 22.3
Superior Culminat.			65 46 45.8	47 52.6	47 14.4	47 2.6
Inferior Culminat...			10 4 23.3	5 4.5	4 42.9	4 26.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			27 51 11.2	51 24.0	51 15.7	51 18.0

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 3	29.72	68.7	10 10 37.3	11 09.9	10 53.3	10 35.9
4	30.14	52.0	„ „ 54.3	„ 42.3	11 17.0	„ 57.7
10	30.07	53.5	„ „ 51.7	„ 38.5	11 10.2	„ 46.7
11	29.91	64.7	„ „ 40.3	„ 16.3	11 1.0	„ 37.5
12	30.14	57.0	„ „ 53.0	„ 26.0	11 2.0	„ 54.5
13	30.00	64.6	„ „ 39.3	....	10 57.0	„ 44.5
19	30.06	63.8	„ „ 38.6	„ 28.3	11 0.5	„ 39.3
27	30.19	64.5	„ „ 32.3	„ 12.0	10 54.5	„ 44.8
28	30.09	67.8	„ „ 27.7	„ 10.0	10 55.3	„ 44.3
Nov. 14	... Mean ...		10 10 41.6	11 22.9	11 1.2	10 45.04
Refract. and Reduct.			−6 18.3	6 18.4	6 18.3	6 18.4
			10 4 23.3	5 4.5	4 42.9	4 26.6

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........27° 51′ 17″.2 by 19 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 18	29.68	70	28 6 46.1	6 45.0	6 56.7	6 57.0
19	29.63	62.5	„ „ 51.7	„ 53.3	7 6.3	7 0.0
25	30.05	71.4	„ „ 49.5	„ 47.7	7 59	7 55.3
30	29.97	71.0	„ „ 51.2	„ 47.0	7 58	7 54
Dec. 1	29.86	67.5	„ „ 46	„ 42.1	7 55.5	7 48.7
3	29.95	62.2	„ „ 47.5	„ 43.0	7 55.8	7 50.7
6	30.04	72.5	„ „ 42.5	„ 43	7 52.3	7 48.0
7	30.00	74.4	„ „ 45.0	„ 44	7 50.0	7 49.5
Nov. 28	... Mean ...		28 6 47.4	6 45.6	6 56.7	6 52.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−46.3	46.3	46.3	46.3
Superior Culminat.			28 6 1.1	5 59.3	6 10.4	6 6.6
Inferior Culminat...			332 23 30.2	23 32.6	23 37.8	23 26.9
Half Diff. S. P. D.			27 51 15.4	51 13.4	51 16.3	51 19.8

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 18	29.61	62.5	332 31 6.8	31 12.3	31 16.6	31 5.5
26	29.95	64.3	„ „ 18.7	„ 21.4	„ 28.0	„ 14.0
Dec. 6	30.01	67.0	„ „ 8.0	„ 7.0	„ 11.9	„ 3.8
Nov. 27	... Mean ...		332 31 11.2	31 13.6	31 18.8	31 7.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−7 41.0	7 41.0	7 41.0	7 40.9
			332 23 30.2	23 32.6	23 37.8	23 26.9

Mean Inside Temperature 70°.3.

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........27° 51′ 16″.24 by 11 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of 1 α Crucis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 27° 51′ 17″.1 by 33 Observ.

α Tucanæ. (Ann. Var. + 17″.616.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 21	29.93	48	28 52 12.5	51 45	52 21.7	52 18.5
26	29.84	46	„ 52 3.0	51 40	„ 16.3	„ 11.5
28	30.04	44	„ 52 6.0	51 41.2	„ 24	„ 14.0
29	29.88	48	„ 52 0.5	51 31.6	„ 19	„ 11.0
30	29.63	51	„ 52 0.5	51 43.2	„ 20	„ 13.0
31	29.57	58	„ 52 1.3	52 2	„ 23.5	„ 16.0
June 3	29.71	48	„ 51 59.5	51 59.3	„ 14.4	„ 4.8
6	30.03	46	„ 52 18.5	....	....	„ 17.9
15	30.12	34	„ 52 12.0	....	„ 29.3	„ 11.4
May 31	... Mean ...		28 52 5.4	51 46.0	52 21.0	52 13.1
Refract. and Reduct.			+51.7	51.7	51.7	51.7
Superior Culminat.			28 52 57.1	52 37.7	53 12.7	53 4.8
Inferior Culminat...			331 6 27.5	6 15.1	6 40.7	6 24.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			28 53 14.8	53 11.3	53 16.0	53 20.2

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 26	29.62	60	331 17 18	16 48.5	17 36.4	17 5.0
June 2	29.85	57	„ „ 26.0	....	....	„ 22.5
3	29.76	56	„ „ 17.0	17 10	„ 27.0	„ 5.3
4	29.90	57	„ „ 28.7	17 34.0	„ 45.7	„ 26.8
June 1	... Mean ...		331 17 23.2	17 10.8	17 36.4	17 19.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−10 55.7	10 55.7	10 55.7	10 55.6
			331 6 27.5	6 15.1	6 40.7	6 24.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....28° 53′ 16″.0 by 13 Observ.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 4	29.918	41.5	29 8 44	8 51.9	8 49.2	8 41.5
6	30.164	48	„ „ 48.5	„ 51.8	8 48	8 44
8	30.145	46	„ „ 43.6	„ 50.8	8 56.1	9 1.3
19	30.02	41	„ „ 44.8	„ 50.7	8 54.4	9 3.7
22	30.20	48	„ „ 43.5	„ 48	8 51.1	9 6.0
23	30.14	50	„ „ 42	„ 47.3	8 56	9 5.1
24	30.18	49	„ „ 42.3	„ 53.3	8 57.4	9 5.5
25	30.12	45.5	„ „ 45.0	„ 51.2	8 54.1	9 5.4
31	30.33	45	„ „ 48.5	„ 54.0	9 0	9 7.8
May 19	... Mean ...		29 8 44.7	8 51.0	8 54.0	9 0.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−41.5	41.5	41.5	41.5
Superior Culminat.			29 8 03.2	8 9.5	8 12.5	8 18.5
Inferior Culminat...			331 21 40.5	21 39.4	21 44.3	21 38.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			28 53 11.3	53 15.1	53 14.1	53 20.2

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 4	29.91	51	331 31 7.0	31 12.0	31 11.0	30 50.0
5	29.98	54	„ 31 8.3	31 6.4	31 8.0	30 56.7
6	30.09	60	„ 31 9.3	31 0.0	31 1.1	30 53.3
7	30.07	63	„ 31 3.0	31 3.0	31 7.0	30 53.0
21	30.12	55	„ 31 1.6	31 1.0	31 13.0	31 13.0
23	30.15	60	„ 30 55.0	30 53.7	30 57.0	31 0.5
24	30.12	63	„ 30 55.8	30 57.3	31 3.5	31 5.0
25	30.07	63	„ 30 56.0	30 54.0	31 6.0	31 5.0
May 14	.4...Mean...		331 31 2.0	31 0.9	31 5.8	30 59.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−9 21.5	9 21.5	9 21.5	9 21.5
			331 21 40.5	21 39.4	21 44.3	21 38.1

Mean of 4 Microscopes............28° 53′ 15″.17 by 17 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
April 4	30.05	59	29 7 36.4	7 34.5	7 45.3	7 41.5
7	30.05	66	„ „ 37.0	„ 33.4	„ 47.3	„ 41.0
9	29.77	63.7	„ „ 28.0	„ 28.5	„ 42.3	„ 36.3
10	29.85	61.5	„ „ 28.7	„ 33	„ 43.5	„ 38.8
12	....	......	„ „ 27.0	„ 25.7	„ 38.6	„ 31.7
April 8	... Mean ...		29 7 31.4	7 31.0	7 43.4	7 37.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−48.2	48.2	48.3	48.2
Superior Culminat.			29 6 43.2	6 42.8	6 55.1	6 49.7
Inferior Culminat...			331 20 6.1	20 7.0	20 9.9	20 6.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			28 53 18.55	53 17.9	53 22.6	53 21.7

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
April 1	29.54	65.4	331 29 14	29 13.3	29 18.0	29 14.1
5	30.12	53.5	„ „ 41.7	„ 48.0	„ 45	„ 41
10	29.72	65.5	„ „ 4	„ 6.0	„ 8	„ 4
April 5	... Mean ...		331 29 19.9	29 20.8	29 23.7	29 19.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−9 13.8	9 13.8	9 13.8	9 13.7
			331 20 6.1	20 7.0	20 9.9	20 6.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........28° 53′ 20″.19 by 8 Observ.

α Tucanæ. (Ann. Var. + 17″.616.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Apr. 16	30.15	56°.5	29° 7′ 32″	7′ 31″	7′ 45″.7	7′ 34″.5
19	29.91	55	„ „ 31.7	„ 30.3	„ 44	„ 34.7
21	29.92	56	„ „ 33.0	„ 30.7	„ 46	„ 34.3
26	29.96	51	„ „ 40.0	„ 39.3	„ 43.2	„ 41.0
29	30.16	42.5	„ „ 27.0	„ 28.4	„ 42.5	„ 32.3
May 7	29.85	45.5	„ „ 39.4	„ 40.5	„ 42.9	„ 40.8
Apr. 25	... Mean ...		29 7 33.8	7 33.4	7 44.0	7 36.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−53.3	53.4	53.3	53.4
Superior Culminat.			29 6 40.5	6 40.0	6 50.7	6 42.9
Inferior Culminat...			331 20 0.6	20 2.2	20 7.7	19 59.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			28 53 20.0	53 19.9	53 21.5	53 21.6

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Apr. 20	29.85	60°	331° 29′ 19″	29′ 20″.9	29′ 24″	29′ 20″
18	30.06	54.3	„ „ 25.2	„ 27	„ 31.4	„ 24
21	29.83	59.7	„ „ 5.0	„ 7.7	„ 9.6	„ 3.3
30	30.08	59.1	„ „ 19.7	„ 16.3	„ 21.0	„ 15.0
May 1	30.25	55	„ „ 20.6	„ 25.3	„ 29.0	„ 22.2
8	29.71	56.5	„ „ 11.7	„ 14.0	„ 19.3	„ 11.3
Apr. 26	... Mean ...		331 29 16.9	29 18.5	29 24.0	29 16.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−9 16.3	9 16.3	9 16.3	9 16.3
			331 20 0.6	20 2.2	20 7.7	19 59.7

Mean of 4 Microscopes ....28° 53′ 20″.75 by 12 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 12	29.80	72°	29° 7′ 26″	7′ 31″.2	7′ 43″.5	7′ 41″.3
3	29.88	70	„ „ 25	„ 32.0	„ 43.3	„ 34.5
14	29.92	50.4	„ „ 21.3	„ 29.5	„ 39.1	„ 30.4
15	30.03	37.5	„ „ 23.0	„ 29.3	„ 37.5	„ 30.0
17	30.07	34.5	„ „ 33.0	„ 37.0	„ 39.4	„ 34.8
18	30.22	34.6	„ „ 23.7	„ 27.7	„ 38.3	„ 31.2
19	30.40	36.0	„ „ 25.7	„ 29.0	„ 31.7	„ 31.0
23	30.27	49.0	„ „ 20.0	„ 26.0	„ 28.0	„ 29.0
May 16	... Mean ...		29 7 24.7	7 30.2	7 37.6	7 32.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−58.4	58.4	58.4	58.3
Superior Culminat.			29 6 26.3	6 31.8	6 39.2	6 34.5
Inferior Culminat...			331 19 52.4	19 52.6	19 56.2	19 51.5
Half Diff. S. P. D.			28 53 16.9	53 19.6	53 21.5	53 21.5

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 12	29.69	74°.6	331° 28′ 40″.1	28′ 39″.4	28′ 44″.2	28′ 40″.6
13	29.78	65.7	„ 28 56.0	28 55.8	28 58	28 55.4
15	29.99	58.2	„ 29 4.0	29 6.5	29 9.0	29 3.2
16	30.05	51.5	„ 29 11.8	29 11.5	29 14.4	29 11.7
18	30.11	50	„ 29 17.4	29 16.3	29 22.2	29 14.8
19	30.30	50.5	„ 29 18.4	29 18.0	29 19.1	29 15.0
20	30.37	56	„ 29 9.0	29 9.3	29 14.3	29 6.3
25	30.14	59	„ 29 2.0	29 2.0	29 3.5	29 1.4
27	29.95	62.8	„ 28 50.5	28 52.2	28 58.0	28 53.8
May 18	... Mean ...		331 29 3.2	29 3.4	29 7.0	29 2.4
Refract. and Reduct.			−9 10.8	9 10.8	9 10.8	9 10.9
			331 19 52.4	19 52.6	19 56.2	19 51.5

Mean of 4 Microscopes............28° 53′ 19″.89 by 17 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 27	29.93	40°.4	29° 7′ 26″.7	7′ 35″.8	7′ 44″	7′ 34″.6
29	29.81	34.5	„ „ 26.0	„ 32.0	„ 36	„ 29.1
31	29.93	35.0	„ „ 19.0	„ 29.0	„ 31.7	„ 28.0
June 1	30.05	35	„ „ 21.7	„ 26.0	„ 36	„ 26
6	29.57	40.4	„ „ 20.0	„ 28.0	„ 38.7	„ 29.8
May 31	... Mean ...		29 7 22.7	7 30.1	7 37.3	7 29.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 0.4	1 0.5	1 0.4	1 0.5
Superior Culminat.			29 6 22.3	6 29.6	6 36.9	6 29.0
Inferior Culminat...			331 19 46.8	19 47.7	19 52.7	19 46.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			28 53 17.7	53 21.0	53 22.1	53 21.6

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 28	29.87	55°	331° 29′ 2″.8	29′ 6″	29′ 11″.1	29′ 6″.7
29	29.80	53	„ 28 55.0	28 57	„ 0.0	28 56.0
31	29.82	54.7	„ 29 1.0	29 1.2	„ 7.3	28 59.3
June 2	29.99	53	„ 29 0.0	28 58.4	„ 4.0	28 56.0
May 30	... Mean ...		331 28 59.7	29 0.7	29 5.6	28 59.7
Refract. and Reduct.			−9 12.9	9 13.0	9 12.9	9 13.0
			331 19 46.8	19 47.7	19 52.7	19 46.7

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........28° 53′ 20″.61 by 9 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of α Tucanæ, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . 28° 53′ 18″.46 by 76 Observ.

1 α Centauri. (Ann. Var. — 15″.971.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Dec. 12	29.58	87	30 7 52.5	7 51.4	8 1.4	8 8
15	30.25	77	„ 7 53.3	„ 53.8	„ 9.0	„ 3
16	30.23	78.7	„ 8 0.0	„ 53.7	„ 7.7	„ 7
Dec. 14	... Mean ...		30 7 55.3	7 53.0	8 6.0	8 6.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−42.7	42.6	42.6	42.6
Superior Culminat.			30 7 12.6	7 10.4	7 23.4	7 23.4
Inferior Culminat...			330 22 0.9	22 1.3	22 4.5	22 1.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			29 52 35.9	52 34.5	52 39.4	52 40.8

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Dec. 16	30.224	61.7	330 32 59	32 59.4	33 2.6	33 0.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−10 58.1	10 58.1	10 58.1	10 58.2
			330 22 0.9	22 1.3	22 4.5	22 1.8

Mean S. P. D. of 1 α Centauri, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 29° 52′ 37″.66 by 4 Observ.

2 α Centauri. (Ann. Var. — 15″.970.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 28	30.06	85	67 50 22.3	51 10.9	50 43.5	50 27.3
29	30.00	85	„ „ 23.1	50 52.1	„ 44.2	„ 29.1
Dec. 10	29.78	82	„ „ 23.7	50 53.8	„ 48.7	„ 33.5
13	29.48	84.5	„ „ 25.0	50 53.4	„ 49.3	„ 31.4
14	29.60	81	„ „ 21.4	50 50.5	„ 46.2	„ 32.4
24	30.00	83	„ „ 22.4	51 7.0	„ 49.7	„ 32.1
1823.						
Jan. 19	29.87	50	„ „ 16.5	51 0.5	„ 45.0	„ 30.3
20	30.02	64	„ „ 24.0	51 17.0	„ 56.9	„ 40.0
Dec. 20	... Mean ...		67 50 22.3	51 0.7	50 48.0	50 32.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−1 52.4	1 52.4	1 52.4	1 52.3
Superior Culminat.			67 48 29.9	49 8.3	48 55.6	48 39.7
Inferior Culminat...			8 2 52.1	3 24.2	3 10.1	2 48.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			29 52 48.9	52 52.0	52 52.7	52 55.7

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Dec. 11	29.75	70.3	8 12 25.0	12 50	12 36.1	12 18.3
15	29.62	68.0	„ „ 25	12 53.5	„ 53.1	„ 23.5
21	30.02	59.8	„ „ 34.8	13 8.6	„ 45.6	„ 23.9
24	29.92	76	„ „ 10.7	....	....	„ 6.6
27	29.95	73.5	„ „ 13.0	12 43.3	„ 24.2	„ 16.5
Dec. 19	... Mean ...		8 12 21.7	12 53.8	12 39.75	12 17.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−9 29.6	9 29.6	9 29.6	9 29.6
			8 2 52.1	3 24.2	3 10.1	2 48.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........29° 52′ 52″.34 by 13 Observ.

2 α Centauri. (Ann. Var. → 15″.970.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 11	29.74	43	30 34 17.0	34 9.6	34 16	34 18
12	29.90	42	„ „ 17.0	„ 10.0	„ 21.0	„ 18
13	30.06	46.5	„ „ 17.0	„ 8.0		
19	30.10	46	„ „ 12.0	„ 5.7	„ 14.8	„ 16.0
25	29.84	46	„ „ 17.0	„ 13.5	„ 18.0	„ 20.5
29	29.27	48	„ „ 13.0	„ 10.0	„ 15.0	„ 16.8
31	30.38	50	„ „ 10.7	„ 7.0	„ 12.6	„ 16.8
Aug. 1	30.21	52	„ „ 18.0	„ 10.0	„ 17.3	„ 20.5
7	30.14	51	„ „ 14.3	„ 10.0	„ 17.5	„ 17.0
July 23	... Mean ...		30 34 15.1	34 9.3	34 16.5	34 18.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−34.9	35.0	34.9	35.0
Superior Culminat.			30 33 40.2	33 34.3	33 41.6	33 43.0
Inferior Culminat...			330 47 53.8	47 47.6	47 50.4	47 54.5
Half Diff. S. P. D.			29 52 53.2	52 53.3	52 55.6	52 54.3

Inferior Culmination.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 16	30.114	25	331 0 9.5	0 4.3	0 7.5	0 8
26	29.55	39	330 59 26.0	59 21.0	59 22.0	59 29
30	30.36	32	331 0 1.0	59 53	59 57.0	0 2.0
July 24	... Mean ...		330 59 52.2	59 46.1	59 48.8	59 53.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−11 58.4	11 58.5	11 58.4	11 58.5
			330 47 53.8	47 47.6	47 50.4	47 54.5

Mean of 4 Microscopes............29° 52′ 54″.1 by 12 Observ.

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 11	29.85	57	30 34 17.5	34 10	34 15.1	34 15.7
12	30.06	57.5	„ „ 17.0	„ 9.4	„ 15.2	„ 20.5
28	29.86	66.0	„ „ 15.0	„ 6.5	„ 12.7	„ 17.0
Sept. 4	29.60	72.5	„ „ 15.0	„ 7.0	„ 11.0	„ 16.0
14	29.52	75.7	„ „ 12.0	„ 8.0	„ 10.7	„ 16.3
Aug. 26	... Mean ...		30 34 15.3	34 8.2	34 13.0	34 17.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−35.4	35.4	35.4	35.4
Superior Culminat.			30 33 39.9	33 32.8	33 37.6	33 41.7
Inferior Culminat...			330 47 51.3	47 44.2	47 46.8	47 50.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			29 52 54.3	52 54.3	52 55.4	52 55.7

1826.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 12	30.05	42	330 59 42	59 32	59 36	59 40.3
Sept. 5	29.92	43	330 59 19.2	59 15.0	59 16.2	59 19.0
Aug. 24	... Mean ...		330 59 30.6	59 23.5	59 26.1	59 29.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−11 39.3	11 39.3	11 39.3	11 39.3
			330 47 51.3	47 44.2	47 46.8	47 50.3

Mean of 4 Microscopes............29° 52′ 54″.92 by 7 Observ.

2 α Centauri. (Ann. Var. — 15″.970.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 18	29.64	82	30 8 21.6	8 16.9	8 30	8 28.2
21	29.81	66.5	„ „ 17	„ 17.3	„ 30	„ 26.2
25	30.02	77	„ „ 18	„ 19.5	„ 31	„ 28.0
Dec. 1	29.85	81.3	„ „ 19	„ 12.3	„ 27.2	„ 21.5
8	29.99	86.3	„ „ 19	„ 11.5	„ 26.0	„ 23
9	29.79	97	„ „ 15.5	„ 13.7	„ 27.5	„ 21.0
13	29.80	78.5	„ „ 15.5	„ 9.6	„ 21.5	„ 24.6
17	30.08	82.5	„ „ 17.0	„ 12.1	„ 24.8	„ 17.5
18	29.86	91	„ „ 10	„ 14.8	„ 27.5	„ 16 6
21	29.81	79.2	„ „ 10.5	„ 8 5	„ 23.2	„ 19 1
24	29.88	70	„ „ 6.0	„ 3.2	„ 11.4	„ 11 0
Dec. 8	... Mean ...		30 8 15.4	8 12.7	8 25.5	8 21.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−41.6	41.6	41.6	41.7
Superior Culminat.			30 7 33 8	7 31.1	7 43.9	7 39.8
Inferior Culminat ...			330 21 38.2	21 40.7	21 39.9	21 39 3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			29 52 57.8	52 55.7	53 2.0	53 0.2

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 21	29.75	58.7	330 32 44.8	32 48	32 46.3	32 46
25	30.113	52	„ 33 6	33 9	33 7.7	33 10.5
29	29.745	61.5	„ 32 33	32 43.3	32 35.2	32 40
Dec. 5	29.96	65	„ 32 32.1	32 30.6	32 35.5	32 32.3
17	30.154	65.7	„ 32 34	32 34.3	32 34.7	32 31.0
18	29.932	72	„ 32 12.0	32 10.3	32 18.1	32 10.0
20	29.65	77.0	„ 31 50	31 56.0	31 55.0	31 50
22	29.83	69	„ 32 8.4	32 8.5	32 11.1	32 9.0
Dec. 8	... Mean ...		330 32 27.5	32 30.0	32 29.2	32 28.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−10 49.3	10 49.3	10 49.3	30 49.3
			330 21 38.2	21 40.7	21 39.9	21 39.3

Mean Inside Temperature 69°.3.

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........29° 52′ 58″.92 by 19 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes I.	II.	III	IV
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 15	29.72	58	30 6 38.7	6 36	6 47.5	6 39.5
16	29.57	62.5	„ „ 39.0	„ 35	„ 47.0	„ 45.5
24	30.05	64.2	„ „ 40.0	„ 32.7	„ 46.0	„ 38.7
25	29.65	73	„ „ 34.0	„ 32.1	„ 38.3	„ 39.4
29	30.15	71	„ „ 39.0	„ 30	„ 42.2	„ 40.6
30	30.22	70	„ „ 34.5	„ 31.2	„ 45.0	„ 41.0
Sept. 5	29.91	63.5	„ „ 34.3	„ 30.0	„ 40.0	„ 41.2
Aug. 25	... Mean ...		30 6 36.5	6 32.4	6 43.7	6 40.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
Superior Culminat.			30 6 27.6	6 23.5	6 34.8	6 31.9
Inferior Culminat...			330 20 27.0	20 24.6	20 26.7	20 23.1
Half Diff. S. P. D.			29 53 0.2	52 59.4	53 4.1	53 4.4

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I	II.	III.	IV
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Aug. 15	29.65	47	330 32 27.4	32 27	32 27.2	32 23.6
16	29.65	42.5	„ 32 28.0	32 24	32 26 1	32 22.0
17	29.31	61.5	„ 31 44	31 36	31 39.6	31 39.7
23	30.05	37.3	„ 32 40	32 41.6	32 39.5	32 38.7
26	29.86	47	„ 32 20.8	32 20.8	32 21.0	32 17.3
27	30.20	35	„ 32 45	32 43.2	32 45.7	32 44.5
28	29.25	37	„ 32 47.3	32 46.0	32 46.0	32 42.7
Sept. 1	30.20	42.7	„ 32 35.0	32 32.3	32 40	32 33.3
8	29.92	42	„ 32 28.2	32 22.1	32 28	32 20.0
Aug. 25	... Mean ...		330 32 28.4	32 26	32 28.1	32 24.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−12 1.4	12 1.4	12 1.4	12 1.5
			330 20 27.0	20 24.6	20 26.7	20 23.1

Mean of 4 Microscopes..............29° 53′ 2″.05 by 16 Observ.

2 α Centauri. (Ann. Var. — 15″.970.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Oct. 7	30.16	64.5	30 7 35.4	7 38	7 43.3	7 41.0
19	29.90	73	„ „ 32.5	„ 34.7	„ 43.2	„ 37.0
29	29.76	86	„ „ 35.1	„ 40.0	„ 43.7	„ 44.2
30	30.04	73	„ „ 29.0	„ 39.5	„ 51.0	„ 44.2
Nov. 3	29.94	75	„ „ 37.1	„ 36.5	„ 48.5	„ 39.3
7	29.84	77	„ „ 35.7	„ 37.8	„ 41.0	„ 43.2
9	29.79	58	„ „ 34.0	„ 39.0	„ 45	„ 40
11	29.54	80	„ „ 37.5	„ 40.8	„ 47.0	„ 45
12	29.57	76.7	„ „ 40.0	„ 40.0	„ 42.0	„ 42.3
14	29.52	80	„ „ 37.0	„ 42.6	„ 45.8	„ 45.5
16	29.50	77.5	„ „ 40.3	„ 38.0	„ 44.0	„ 45.0
23	29.77	70.5	„ „ 38.6	„ 40.3	„ 51.0	„ 46.5
25	29.79	82	„ „ 36.7	„ 33.0	„ 40.0	„ 39.3
26	29.93	80	„ „ 33.5	„ 37.7	„ 43	„ 38.0
27	29.98	80.2	„ „ 30.8	„ 37.5	„ 42	„ 39.0
Dec. 5	30.04	82	„ „ 40.8	„ 39.5	„ 51	„ 43.0
14	29.94	82.5	„ „ 40.7	„ 43	„ 51	„ 49.7
15	29.83	95	„ „ 37.0	„ 43.7	„ 45	„ 48.0
23	29.69	90.5	„ „ 44.0	„ 44.5	„ 52.0	„ 50.0
26	30.11	72.5	„ „ 42	„ 46	„ 43	„ 45
Nov. 18	... Mean ...		30 7 36.9	7 39.6	7 45.6	7 43.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−26.14	26.2	26.1	26.2
Superior Culminat.			30 7 10.8	7 13.4	7 19.5	7 17.1
Inferior Culminat...			330 21 23.0	21 23.3	21 23.5	21 19.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			29 52 53.9	52 55.1	52 58.0	52 58.7

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 4	29.90	52.5	330 32 46.0	32 47.0	32 45.3	32 47
17	29.50	60	„ 32 35.0	32 32.0	32 33.5	32 25.0
23	29.49	71	„ 32 2.0	32 0.0	32 5.0	32 1.0
Dec. 5	30.07	66	„ 32 32.0	32 32.0	32 28.0	32 25.0
13	30.08	65	„ 32 27.0	32 27.7	32 31.0	32 23.0
14	30.02	65	„ 32 22.0	32 27.0	32 25.3	32 20.0
15	29.80	79	„ 31 46.2	31 47.0	31 47.0	31 47.0
Nov. 30	... Mean ...		330 32 21.5	32 21.8	32 22.1	32 18.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−10 58.5	10 58.5	10 58.6	10 58.6
			330 21 23.0	21 23.3	21 23.5	21 19.7

Mean Inside Temperature 73°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 29° 52′ 56″.41 by 27 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of 2 α Centauri, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . 29° 52′ 57″.205 by 94 Observ.

β Centauri. (Ann. Var. — 17″.69.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 24	30.10	81.1	68 25 20.2	26 8.2	25 42	25 24.5
Dec. 15	29.57	79	„ „ 16.2	25 51.8	„ 46.2	„ 31
17	29.67	77	„ „ 19.1	26 8.7	„ 46.9	„ 34.4
19	29.85	74	„ „ 16.9	26 3.7	„ 43.4	„ 32.0
20	29.94	66.2	„ „ 13.5	26 1.2	„ 42.1	„ 31.7
21	30.04	73	„ „ 15	26 5.4	„ 44.1	„ 31.1
22	30.07	74.5	„ „ 18.5	26 4.3	„ 47.9	„ 33.7
23	30.00	78	„ „ 17.3	26 3.8	„ 43.7	„ 29.2
Dec. 16	... Mean ...		68 25 17.1	26 3.4	25 44.5	25 31.0
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 2.9	2 3.0	2 2.9	2 3.0
Superior Culminat.			68 23 14.2	24 0.4	23 41.6	23 28.0
Inferior Culminat...			7 28 21.1	28 52.6	28 33.9	28 22.8
Half Diff. S. P. D.			30 27 26.5	27 33.9	27 33.9	27 32.6

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Dec. 13	29.54	67	7 38 44	....	....	38 39.8
19	29.89	61	„ „ 46.8	39 19	38 58.7	„ 43.2
21	30.00	60.5	„ „ 43.7	39 17	38 54.2	„ 45.3
22	30.03	62.5	„ „ 55.7	39 26	39 5.6	„ 54.5
23	29.96	69	„ „ 24.7	38 56	38 44.9	„ 40.0
Dec. 20	... Mean ...		7 38 43.0	39 14.5	38 55.8	38 44.6
Refract. and Reduct.			−10 21.9	10 21.9	10 21.9	10 21.8
			7 28 21.1	28 52.6	28 33.9	28 22.8

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 30° 27′ 31″.72 by 13 Observ.

β Centauri. (Ann. Var. — 17″.69.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Nov. 19	29.62	65°.3	30° 43′ 4″	43′ 9″	43′ 18″	43′ 13″
25	30.02	75.7	„ 43 3.7	43 6	„ 15.7	43 9.7
Dec. 1	29.86	81.9	„ 43 5.0	43 1.8	„ 10.0	43 14.0
7	29.99	83.7	„ 43 1.6	43 0.0	„ 10.8	43 5.9
8	29.80	93.8	„ 42 56.0	43 0.8	„ 10.3	43 8.1
12	29.60	83.3	„ 42 57.0	42 58.4	„ 8.3	43 2
16	30.23	76.5	„ 43 0.0	43 1.1	„ 10.4	43 18
18	29.86	91	„ 42 57.7	42 59.5	„ 8.3	42 59.5
21	29.81	73.5	„ 42 53.0	42 58.0	„ 1.5	43 9.5
27	30.12	70.6	„ 42 51.5	42 55.5	„ 7.4	43 5.0
28	30.08	72.5	„ 42 53.0	42 57.0	„ 10.0	43 8.1
Dec. 11	... Mean ...		30 42 58.9	43 0.6	43 10.0	43 8.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−40.5	40.6	40.5	40.6
Superior Culminat.			30 42 18.4	42 20.0	42 29.5	42 27.5
Inferior Culminat...			329 46 53.8	47 2.8	46 56.0	46 53.7
Half Diff. S. P. D.			30 27 42.3	27 38.6	27 46.7	27 46.9

Inferior Culmination.

1827.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
Dec. 5	29.95	65°.3	329° 58′ 59″.6	59′ 2″	59′ 0″.5	59′ 0″.5
6	30.03	66.2	„ 59 2.7	59 5.9	59 2.3	59 3.4
15	30.20	62	„ 59 5.0	59 15.0	59 10.7	59 5.5
16	30.21	66.5	„ 58 58.5	59 4.2	59 5.0	58 58.0
18	29.93	72.5	„ 58 45.0	58 48.7	58 46.0	58 43.0
Dec. 10	... Mean ...		329 58 58.2	59 7.2	59 0.4	58 58.1
Refract. and Reduct.			−12 4.4	12 4.4	12 4.4	12 4.4
			329 46 53.8	47 2.8	46 56.0	46 53.7

Mean Inside Temperature 71°.7.

Mean of 4 Microscopes............30° 27′ 43″.64 by 16 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of β Centauri, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . 30° 27′ 37″.7 by 29 Observ.

η Argus. (Ann. Var. — 18″.76.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 21	29.96	53°	31° 14′ 37″.4	14′ 27″.5	14′ 57″.0	14′ 52″.5
22	29.76	62	31 14 35.0	14 13.5	14 53.2	14 52.0
May 21	.5...Mean...		31 14 36.2	14 20.5	14 55.1	14 52.2
Refract. + Reduct.			−1 50.4	1 50.4	1 50.4	1 50.4
Superior Culminat.			31 13 11.7	13 11.8	13 12.4	13 18.8
Inferior Culminat...			328 46 22.4	46 6.5	46 39.9	46 24.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 13 11.7	13 11.8	13 12.4	13 18.8

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
May 24	29.78	50°	329° 0′ 9″.5	59′ 51″.0	0′ 27″.0	0′ 18″.0
26	29.84	44	329 0 19.0	59 58.2	„ 36.2	„ 17.7
28	30.04	44	329 0 15.0	0 1.3	„ 35.0	„ 26.7
30	29.63	51	328 59 58.7	59 47.8	„ 13.4	„ 7.0
May 27	... Mean ...		329 0 10.5	59 54.6	0 28.0	0 12.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−13 48.1	13 48.1	13 48.1	13 48.1
			328 46 22.4	46 6.5	46 39.9	46 24.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes............31° 13′ 13″.7 by 6 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
June 4	29.94	49°	31° 26′ 4″.7	26′ 10″.8	26′ 21″	26′ 5″.4
12	29.97	52	„ „ 17.1	„ 12.2	„ 24	„ 16.4
13	30.02	49	„ „ 11.4	„ 13.5	„ 24.4	„ 18.2
17	30.03	54	„ „ 9.8	„ 11.5	„ 17.0	„ 12.1
June 11	.5...Mean...		31 26 11.0	26 12.0	26 21.6	26 13.0
Refract. and Reduct.			+4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Superior Culminat.			31 26 15.5	26 16.5	26 26.1	26 17.5
Inferior Culminat...			329 0 7.5	0 16.7	0 15.9	0 5.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 13 4.0	12 59.9	13 5.1	13 6.2

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
June 12	30.05	29°	329° 16′ 30″.0	16′ 40″.5	16′ 42″	16′ 31″.3
17	30.11	39	„ „ 2.0	„ 11.0	„ 8.0	15 59.0
19	30.34	34	„ „ 18.0	„ 27.0	„ 26	16 14.0
June 16	... Mean ...		329 16 17.0	16 26.2	16 25.4	16 14.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−16 9.5	16 9.5	16 9.5	16 9.5
			329 0 7.5	0 16.7	0 15.9	0 5.3

Mean Inside Temperature 45°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes............31° 13′ 3″.8 by 7 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of η Argus, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . 31° 13′ 18″.7 by 13 Observ.

β Crucis. (Ann. Var. — 19″.755.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Oct. 30	29.79	77	69 13 1.6	....	13 18.8	13 9.8
31	29.53	88	„ „ 2.7	....	„ 19.5	„ 11.0
Nov. 1	29.66	76.5	„ „ 2.3	....	„ 22.0	„ 11.2
2	29.75	80	„ „ 3.7	....	„ 15.0	„ 9.5
3	30.50	68	„ „ 5.0	....	„ 22.0	„ 9.0
6	29.62	75	„ „ 2.2	13 44.5	„ 20.5	„ 7.8
7	29.78	65.5	„ „ 7.5	„ 42.0	„ 21.2	„ 5.5
9	30.10	68.3	„ „ 5.9	„ 46.8	„ 21.8	„ 11.0
12	30.10	78	„ „ 10.0	„ 55.0	„ 21.0	„ 5.0
14	29.98	90	„ „ 7.1	„ 46.5	„ 23.6	„ 9.9
27	30.16	78	„ „ 2.0	„ 47.0	„ 24.8	„ 10.7
28	30.08	78	„ „ 1.0	„ 44.0	„ 19.3	„ 7.7
Dec. 12	29.56	75.5	„ „ 6.0	„ 30.7	„ 28.8	„ 18.7
13	29.52	78.2	„ „ 2.7	„ 30.0	„ 26.3	„ 13.8
14	29.60	74.5	„ „ 3.0	„ 31.6	„ 25.8	„ 15.3
16	29.62	64	„ „ 0.5	„ 42.0	„ 24.8	„ 49.5
Nov. 22	... Mean ...		69 13 4.0	13 41.8	13 22.1	13 10.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−2 14.5	2 14.5	2 14.5	2 14.5
Superior Culminat.			69 10 49.5	11 27.3	11 7.6	10 55.8
Inferior Culminat...			6 40 28.2	41 6.6	40 40.9	40 25.3
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 15 10.6	15 10.4	15 13.3	15 15.3

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Nov. 3	29.72	68.3	6 53 0.0	....	53 13	52 55.7
10	30.07	53.5	„ 53 49.7	54 21.0	54 4.4	53 45.0
13	30.00	64	„ 53 23.5	53 50	53 26.4	53 16.1
19	30.06	63.8	„ 53 11.5	53 55.5	53 25.1	53 3.7
27	30.19	64.5	„ 53 27.8	54 2.3	53 41.3	53 21.0
28	30.09	67.8	„ 53 0.5	53 37.2	53 16.7	53 8.0
29	30.03	67.0	„ 52 57.7	53 39.0	53 12.4	53 1.0
Nov. 18	... Mean ...		6 53 15.8	53 54.2	53 28.5	53 12.9
Refract. and Reduct.			−12 47.6	12 47.6	12 47.6	12 47.6
			6 40 28.2	41 6.6	40 40.9	40 25.3

Mean Inside Temperature 69°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes............31° 15′ 12″.4 by 23 Observ.

β Crucis. (Ann. Var. − 19″.755.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Oct. 6	30.16	56	31 29 52	29 59.5	30 0.0	29 54.5
7	30.16	75	„ 29 53	29 56.0	29 59.0	„ 56.5
8	29.68	80.5	„ 29 51.2	29 57.3	29 58.4	„ 55.0
16	29.93	66.6	„ 29 50.0	29 58.3	29 57.0	„ 53
20	29.75	82.2	„ 29 51.2	29 52.0	29 51.7	„ 55
21	29.80	62.8	„ 29 45.0	29 47.0	29 49.3	„ 47.0
25	29.82	68	„ 29 53.3	29 58.4	29 58.3	„ 57.0
27	29.85	73.5	„ 29 55.0	29 58.0	30 1.0	„ 55
Nov. 1	29.58	73	„ 29 57.3	29 57.6	30 1.7	„ 55.5
2	29.70	66	„ 30 1.2	30 5.0	30 1.0	„ 56.3
3	29.94	68.7	„ 29 56.0	29 59.5	30 0.2	„ 53.0
7	29.84	77	„ 29 50.0	29 54.0	29 52.0	„ 51.0
11	29.55	73.5	„ 29 55.0	29 57.1	30 0.7	„ 55.3
12	29.57	75	„ 30 0.0	29 56.5	29 59	„ 59.5
17	29.63	67.5	„ 29 54.5	29 55.5	30 1.0	„ 58.0
27	30.00	79	„ 29 51.4	30 3.8	29 53.8	„ 53.5
Dec. 13	30.10	75	„ 29 57.7	30 1.6	30 5.5	„ 59.3
14	29.95	72	„ 29 53.6	30 54.3	30 51.0	„ 51.3
15	29.83	84	„ 29 52.0	30 56.7	30 55.5	„ 54.0
Nov. 5 ... Mean ...			31 29 53.6	29 57.3	29 57.5	29 54.7
Refract. − Reduct.			−14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8
Superior Culminat.			31 29 38.8	29 42.5	29 42.7	29 39.9
Inferior Culminat...			328 59 2.6	59 15.8	59 2.3	59 5.0
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 15 18.1	15 13.3	15 20.2	15 17.5

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Oct. 6	30.04	48.5	329 14 19.2	14 37.5	14 25.0	14 24.0
24	30.16	53	„ 14 9.0	14 22.0	14 12.0	14 13.0
27	29.78	61	„ 13 44.0	13 58.0	13 49.0	13 49.0
Nov. 3	29.85	52	„ 13 52.0	14 6.0	13 58.2	13 56.0
4	29.90	59	„ 13 49.5	14 1.3	13 54.7	13 47.0
13	29.60	59	„ 13 45.4	14 0.2	13 55.0	13 46.5
15	29.55	63	„ 13 26.0	13 45.0	13 33.0	13 28.0
17	29.50	66	„ 13 21.0	13 33.0	13 27.0	13 24.4
20	29.50	70	„ 13 51.5	13 59.0	13 54.4	13 53.0
26	29.85	80	„ 12 49.0	13 1.0	12 53.0	12 51.0
27	29.90	67	„ 13 23.7	13 33.0	13 26.0	13 25.6
Nov. 8 ... Mean ...			329 13 41.0	13 54.2	13 40.7	13 43.4
Refract. − Reduct.			−14 38.4	14 38.4	14 38.4	14 38.4
			328 59 2.6	59 15.8	59 2.3	59 5.0

Mean Inside Temperature 66°.7.

Mean of 4 Microscopes............31° 15′ 17″.27 by 30 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of β Crucis, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 31° 15′ 15″.3 by 53 Observ.

α Eridani. (Ann. Var. + 18″.462.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 2	30.09	64	31 51 52.7	52 47.2	51 55	51 39.7
5	30.28	66.5	„ „ 49.3	„ 48.5	„ 51.7	„ 40.0
9	29.91	59.3	„ „ 47.0	„ 10.5	„ 54.2	„ 38.3
10	30.11	53	„ „ 45.5	„ 11.8	„ 51.0	„ 40.0
May 6.5...Mean...			31 51 48.6	52 29.5	51 53.0	51 39.5
Refract. and Reduct.			+1 7.2	1 7.2	1 7.2	1 7.3
Superior Culminat.			31 52 55.8	53 36.7	53 0.2	52 46.8
Inferior Culminat...			328 6 52.3	7 10.0	7 2.7	6 34.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 53 1.7	53 13.3	52 58.7	53 6.1

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 9	29.86	60.5	328 24 49.5	25 1.3	24 55.3	24 39.5
11	30.17	47.7	328 25 23.0	25 46.5	25 38.0	24 57.5
May 10 ... Mean ...			328 25 6.2	25 23.9	25 16.6	24 48.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−18 13.9	18 13.9	18 13.9	18 13.9
			328 6 52.3	7 10.0	7 2.7	6 34.6

Mean Inside Temperature 48°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........31° 53′ 4″.97 by 6 Observ.

α Eridani. (Ann. Var. + 18″.462.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 21	29.91	58	31 51 52.5	51 26	52 7.1	52 1.4
25	29.68	55	„ „ 56.0	„ 26.2	„ 11.0	„ 0.0
28	30.08	52	„ „ 53.7	„ 8.0	„ 15.7	„ 6.0
June 2	29.87	57	„ „ 52.7	„ 13.0	„ 37.0	„ 3.0
May 27	... Mean ...		31 51 53.7	51 18.3	52 17.7	52 2.6
Refract. and Reduct.			+59.7	59.7	59.7	59.7
Superior Culminat.			31 52 53.4	52 18.0	53 17.4	53 2.3
Inferior Culminat...			328 6 30.2	6 1.0	6 44.0	6 27.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 53 11.6	53 8.5	53 16.7	53 17.4

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 21	29.98	50	328 25 20.2	24 51	25 35.6	25 20.5
29	29.93	47	„ „ 20.0	„ 57.0	„ 39.5	„ 15.4
30	29.71	48	„ „ 27.2	„ 47.5	„ 35.0	„ 19.8
June 2	29.92	50	„ „ 15.0	....	„ 27.7	„ 16.2
May 28	... Mean ...		328 25 20.6	24 51.4	25 34.4	25 18
Refract. and Reduct.			−18 50.4	18 50.4	18 50.4	18 50.4
			328 6 30.2	6 1.0	6 44.0	6 27.6

Mean Inside Temperature 48°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes............31° 53′ 13″.5 by 8 Observ.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 1	29.86	49	31 51 56	51 52.7	52 9.8	52 17.0
3	29.86	52	„ 51 57.0	52 0.0	„ 16.8	52 4.0
7	30.15	39	„ 51 58	51 58	„ 25.0	52 7.0
9	29.88	40	„ 52 0.5	51 58.5	„ 23.3	52 13.0
10	29.67	50	„ 52 1.5	51 53.0	„ 26.0	52 10.0
12	29.80	52	„ 52 0.5	51 51.0	„ 26.0	51 59.0
15	30.05	40	„ 52 3.7	51 54.8	„ 23.8	52 11.7
16	30.00	39.5	„ 52 4.0	51 51.5	„ 24.3	52 12.0
17	29.93	46	„ 52 5.8	51 53.7	„ 26.3	52 9.3
20	30.00	31	„ 52 9.0	51 54.5	„ 31.4	52 12.0
21	29.74	41	„ 52 14.0	51 2.7	„ 32.0	52 20.7
22	29.68	48	„ 52 12.8	51 9.0	„ 38.4	52 16.8
23	29.89	48	„ 52 11.0	51 59.2	„ 34.0	52 19.0
June 13	... Mean ...		31 52 4.1	51 56.8	52 25.9	52 11.7
Refract. and Reduct.			+54.1	54.1	54.1	54.2
Superior Culminat.			31 52 58.3	52 50.9	53 20.0	53 5.9
Inferior Culminat...			328 6 20.0	6 12.0	6 31.9	6 15.0
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 53 19.1	53 19.4	53 24.0	53 25.4

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes. I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
June 1	29.70	53	328 24 38	24 22.0	24 50	24 32.5
4	29.99	46	„ 25 28	25 34.0	25 33.7	25 17.6
9	29.92	47.5	„ 25 11.5	25 0.8	25 25.2	25 12.2
14	29.95	47.5	„ 25 9.0	24 53.4	25 21.5	25 8.5
20	30.00	36.5	„ 25 43.6	25 48.0	25 58.4	25 36.3
21	30.00	42.5	„ 25 34.7	25 18.5	25 47.6	25 27.7
June 11	... Mean ...		328 25 17.5	25 9.5	25 29.4	25 12.5
Refract. and Reduct.			−18 57.5	18 57.5	18 57.5	18 57.5
			328 6 20.0	6 12.0	6 31.9	6 15.0

Mean Inside Temperature 47°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes...........31° 53′ 22″.0 by 19 Observ.

α Eridani. (Ann. Var. + 18″.462.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 12	30.10	40	69 48 27	48 5.0	48 32	48 29
25	30.24	32.4	„ „ 19	„ 29.0	„ 28.3	„ 27
26	30.17	37	„ „ 25	„ 26	„ 29.0	„ 32
July 21	... Mean ...		69 48 23.7	48 20	48 29.8	48 29.3
Refract. and Reduct.			+47.2	47.3	47.2	47.3
Superior Culminat.			69 49 10.9	49 7.3	49 17.0	49 16.6
Inferior Culminat...			6 2 25.3	2 26.8	2 28.8	2 32.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 53 22.8	53 20.2	53 24.1	53 22.2

Inferior Culmination.

1822.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
July 25	30.09	51	6 21 5.5	21 7	21 9.0	21 13.7
26	30.22	52.3	6.5	21 8.0	21 10.0	21 12.0
July 25	.5... Mean...		6 21 6.0	21 7.5	21 9.5	21 12.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−18 40.7	18 40.7	18 40.7	18 40.6
			6 2 25.3	2 26.8	2 28.8	2 32.2

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 31° 53′ 22″.3 by 5 Observ.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Feb. 21	30.05	84	32 7 17.5	7 26	7 39.4	7 24
25	29.69	96	„ „ 13.5	„ 21.3	„ 28.0	„ 22.8
27	29.83	86	„ „ 13.0	„ 19.8	„ 27.3	„ 23.4
Mar. 3	29.85	73	„ „ 15.0	„ 21.0	„ 32.7	„ 22.0
10	29.51	93.3	„ „ 6.3	„ 10.5	„ 25.3	„ 6.6
11	29.76	80	„ „ 3.0	„ 7	„ 19.5	„ 8.0
13	29.90	82.7	„ „ 2.7	„ 13.1	„ 21.1	„ 10.0
19	29.74	95.5	„ „ 0.0	„ 1.2	„ 14.3	„ 3.0
30	29.94	73	„ „ 3.4	„ 14.0	„ 23.5	„ 11.4
Apr. 1	29.67	76	„ „ 7.0	„ 12.0	„ 26.0	„ 12.1
Mar. 10	... Mean ...		32 7 8.1	7 14.6	7 25.7	7 14.3
Refract. and Reduct.			−13.7	13.7	13.7	13.7
Superior Culminat.			32 6 54.4	7 0.9	7 12.0	7 0.6
Inferior Culminat...			328 20 28.0	20 33.9	20 38.2	20 29.6
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 53 13.2	53 13.5	53 16.9	53 15.5

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
Feb. 21	30.02	58.5	328 37 54	37 59	38 4.5	37 55.7
25	30.02	61	„ 37 44	„ 45	37 49.0	37 47.0
Mar. 6	29.62	57	„ 37 15.8	„ 21.5	37 31.0	37 14.0
31	29.65	66.5	„ 36 51.2	„ 0.0	37 1.2	36 54.7
Mar. 5	... Mean ...		328 37 26.2	37 32.1	37 36.4	37 27.8
Refract. and Reduct.			−16 58.2	16 58.2	16 58.2	16 58.2
			328 20 28.0	20 33.9	20 38.2	20 29.6

Mean Inside Temperature 73°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 31° 53′ 14″.8 by 14 Observ.

α Eridani. (Ann. Var. + 18″.462.)—(Continued.)

Superior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 12	29.81	73.4	32 7 6	7 13.3	7 23	7 13
13	29.88	72.3	„ „ 9	„ 14.2	„ 25	„ 11.9
14	29.99	60.6	„ „ 2.5	„ 10.9	„ 19.3	„ 8.8
15	30.08	56	„ „ 3.7	„ 12.0	„ 17.8	„ 3.0
17	30.15	51.5	„ „ 4.0	„ 13.0	„ 20.3	„ 3.0
18	30.29	50.3	„ „ 5.0	„ 10.8	„ 16.1	„ 6.1
19	30.49	51	„ „ 5.0	„ 11.2	„ 22.3	„ 4.7
20	30.41	56	„ „ 4.8	„ 12.2	„ 20.1	„ 8.1
23	30.31	56.2	„ „ 4.7	„ 13.0	„ 23.7	„ 5.2
26	29.97	61.2	„ „ 5.5	„ 15.5	„ 24.2	„ 10.8
27	29.99	50	„ „ 11.8	„ 16.2	„ 20.0	„ 11.3
28	29.89	47	„ „ 8.5	„ 16.0	„ 22	„ 7.5
29	29.83	46	„ „ 11.0	„ 13.0	„ 22.7	„ 7.7
30	29.81	49	„ „ 5.0	„ 12.2	„ 23.2	„ 8.8
31	30.01	44	„ „ 6.9	„ 13.0	„ 26.0	„ 10.7
June 1	30.05	44.7	„ „ 3.2	„ 14.0	„ 18.7	„ 6.0
6	29.57	46	„ „ 4.5	„ 17.8	„ 24.3	„ 12.2
7	29.44	44.3	„ „ 10.7	„ 20.3	„ 27.0	„ 14.0
8	29.46	51.5	„ „ 10.0	„ 17.0	„ 24.4	„ 9.0
10	29.75	39.5	„ „ 11.0	„ 22.0	„ 28.5	„ 13.7
11	29.76	35	„ „ 15.5	„ 19	„ 24.2	„ 18.5
May 26	... Mean ...		32 7 7.1	7 14.6	7 22.5	7 9.2
Refract. and Reduct.			−42.3	42.3	42.3	42.4
Superior Culminat.			32 6 24.8	6 32.3	6 40.2	6 26.8
Inferior Culminat...			328 19 49.8	19 56.5	19 53.9	19 37.4
Half Diff. S. P. D.			31 53 17.5	53 17.9	53 23.1	53 24.7

Inferior Culmination.

1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.	°	° ′ ″	′ ″	′ ″	′ ″
May 12	29.67	75.5	328 35 40.4	35 50	35 50	35 43
14	29.93	59	„ 36 25.0	36 32.5	36 33.3	36 25
16	30.07	41.8	„ 37 36.4	37 44	37 43.0	37 31.7
19	30.34	39.3	„ 37 54.5	37 58.5	38 2.1	37 51.2
20	30.39	45.3	„ 37 31.0	37 33.5	37 39.8	37 22.3
27	29.99	51.7	„ 36 50.8	36 59.5	37 3.0	36 47.0
29	29.84	45.3	„ 36 54.3	37 4.0	37 6.0	36 51.3
June 6	29.70	48.5	„ 36 44.0	36 53.3	36 53.0	36 45.0
12	30.02	36.8	„ 37 36	37 38	37 39	37 36.5
May 24	... Mean ...		328 37 1.4	37 8.1	37 5.5	36 59
Refract. and Reduct.			−17 11.6	17 11.6	17 11.6	17 11.6
			328 19 49.8	19 56.5	19 53.9	19 37.4

Mean Inside Temperature 59°.

Mean of 4 Microscopes .... 31° 53′ 20″.8 by 30 Observ.

Mean S. P. D. of α Eridani, Jan. 1, 1828 . . . . . . 31° 53′ 18″.39 by 82 Observ.

α Eridani appearing in its lower culmination like a double star, the upper being always red and the lower white, I observed the chord common to their segments

Mean South Polar Distances of the preceding Stars, for the beginning of 1828, with their Constants of Aberration and Nutation.

Stars' Names.	Mean S. P. D. Jan. 1, 1828.	Annual Variation.	No. of Obs.	Constants Of Aberration.	Constants Of Nutation.
	° ′ ″	″		s ° ′ ″	s ° ′ ″
σ Octantis	0 40 59.11	+19.967	19	5 26 36 1.30605	11 25 25 0.85683
σ Octantis	0 45 12.32	− 5.739	15	9 27 47 1.27457	3 19 41 0.96551
τ Octantis	1 34 41.71	+19.293	58	6 14 5 1.30242	0 20 59 0.86904
34 Octantis	2 22 55.65	+ 3.589	4	9 12 16 1.26247	3 8 16 0.98086
ζ Octantis	5 2 15.8	−15.234	3	1 9 36 1.29973	7 18 40 0.91926
κ Octantis	5 6 13.12	−18.970	22	11 14 15 1.29707	5 5 48 0.87317
ν Octantis	6 19 51.2	−19.330	29	0 16 11 1.30665	6 19 41 0.86756
3 γ Octantis	6 49 7.99	+20.026	25	5 26 57 1.30462	0 6 16 0.85627
2 γ Octantis	6 52 22.32	+19.997	24	5 29 49 1.30202	0 4 11 0.85676
1 γ Octantis	7 1 29.77	+19.960	25	6 1 24 1.30167	11 29 20 0.85734
δ Octantis	7 7 54.77	−17.328	76	11 4 48 1.28417	4 22 16 0.89607
π Octantis	7 40 3 7	−15.67	5	10 26 36 1.27529	4 13 10 0.91506
β Octantis	7 43 18.12	+18 436	89	6 18 26 1.28912	0 29 52 0.88168
ι Octantis	8 42 40 7	+17.336	33	6 24 32 1.28010	1 7 45 0.89595
γ Apodis	11 30 35.74	− 9.433	80	10 3 9 1.23604	3 21 51 0.96150
β Chamæleontis	11 38 38 1	−19.997	2	0 3 8 1.2978	5 27 35 0 8560
η Chamæleontis	11 39 53.8	−13.328	2	1 19 5 1.30460	7 26 23 0.93659
α Apodis	11 41 48.66	−16.154	32	10 29 49 1.26470	4 14 57 0.91341
1 δ Apodis...........	11 45 23.33	−10 405	6	10 6 37 1.23786	3 24 23 0.95656
β Hydri...........	11 46 35.75	+19.972	184	5 21 30 1.30106	11 24 25 0 85715
2 δ Apodis...........	11 47 3.46	−10.405	5	10 6 37 1.23786	3 24 23 0.95656
θ Octantis	11 59 1.25	+19.999	3	7 12 52 1.43179	0 2 34 0.85645
β Apodis	12 51 44 44	− 8.600	54	10 0 2 1.22651	3 19 25 0 96590
α Chamæleontis	13 37 25.52	−11.69	18	1 24 57 1.30430	8 1 35 0.94810
γ Hydri...........	15 14 9.7	+10.7	74	3 1 28 1.30485	9 25 17 0.95460
ι Pavonis	16 39 6.3	+ 8.446	12	7 29 13 1.20610	2 10 47 0.96632
2 κ Apodis	17 8 31 64	−12.809	8	10 17 51 1.22325	4 1 50 0.94058
1 κ Apodis	17 13 8.1	−13.346	8	10 20 1 1.22632	4 3 41 0.93645
δ Muscæ	19 22 52	−19.528	6	11 26 49 1.27199	5 13 19 0.86427
γ Piscis Volantis	19 46 53.41	− 6.034	33	2 13 30 1.30608	8 16 45 0.97547
δ Hydri...........	20 33 23 16	+16.458	28	4 20 49 1.30381	10 17 6 0.90650
ε Argus...........	20 48 52 45	−17 735	4	1 3 11 1.30145	7 5 3 0.89076
β Argus...........	20 59 24.93	−14.844	356	1 16 3 1.30514	7 20 35 0.92344
α Trianguli	21 18 9.15	− 7.62	116	9 28 45 1.17383	3 16 3 0.96994
α Muscæ	21 48 48.54	−19.871	85	0 2 59 1.27129	5 20 58 0.85866
ι Piscis Volantis	21 53 19.05	−10.554	4	2 0 42 1.30637	8 5 12 0.9557
γ Trianguli	21 57 56.63	−13.984	47	10 25 21 1.2071	4 6 34 0.9300
δ Pavonis	23 23 38.44	+ 9.406	12	7 22 36 1.16921	2 7 42 0.96066
ε Trianguli	24 16 20.45	−12.817	14	10 20 42 1.18424	4 1 50 0.94058
α Piscis Volantis	24 17 18.25	−14.12	2	1 19 43 1.3031	7 23 32 0.9801

Stars' Names.	Mean S. P. D. Jan. 1, 1828.	Annual Variation.	No. of Obs.	Constants	
				Of Aberration.	Of Nutation.
η Pavonis	25° 22′ 17″.12	− 2″.756	4	9s 9° 10′ 1″.2908	3s 5° 55′ 0″.98261
ν Argus	25 43 47.2	−16.521	7	1 18 56 1.2982	7 12 41 0.9061
θ Argus	26 30 20.05	−18.702	6	0 29 17 1.28849	6 27 2 0.87725
α Circini	26 39 11.4	−14.753	6	11 0 21 1.18634	4 9 5 0.92418
β Trianguli	27 6 42.2	−11.456	43	10 17 55 1.15380	3 28 2 0.9480
α Hydri	27 35 25.9	+17.628	22	4 23 51 1.29170	10 24 5 0.89248
1 α Crucis	27 51 17.1	−19.987	33	0 8 5 1.25617	5 24 11 0.85722
α Tuscanæ	28 53 18.46	+17.596	76	6 13 16 1.20749	1 5 21 0.89135
1 α Centauri	29 52 37.66	−15.985	4		
2 α Centauri	29 52 57.205	−15.984	94	11 7 48 1.17946	4 14 29 0.91217
β Centauri	30 27 37.7	−17.690	29	11 17 31 1.19629	4 24 32 0.89160
η Argus	31 13 18.7	−18.779	13	1 0 55 1.27704	6 26 28 0.87640
β Crucis	31 15 15.3	−19.760	57	0 5 14 1.23385	5 17 24 0.86094
α Eridani	31 53 18.39	+18.453	82	4 26 47 1.277624	11 0 30 0.88109

Length of the Pendulum at Paramatta.

The length of the pendulum vibrating seconds of mean solar time at Paramatta in vacuo on the level of the sea at 0° REAUMUR, is 992.4128 millimetres. My observations for the determination thereof have been published in the second part of the third volume of the Memoirs of the Astronomical Society of London. I took the measure from a brass meter made by LENOIR at Paris, which after my return to London was compared, by Messrs. TROUGHTON and SIMMS, with Sir GEORGE SHUCKBURGH'S Scale of the same metal, and found = 39.387988 English inches. Hence follows the length of the pendulum vibrating seconds at Paramatta as above 39.0891435 English inches.

Additions and Corrections.

Page 17.—The immersion of 82 Geminorum, March 21, 1823, at $9^h\ 52^m\ 11^s.6$, is mean time, and not sidereal time.

Page 29.—The longitude of Government House at Sydney, deduced from the Solar eclipses observed by

Admiral BLIGH, is . . . . . . $10^h\ 5^m\ 10^s.5$ } East of Greenwich.
Captain KING . . . . 10 5 8.2 }

Page 26.—Additional Observations of Moon-culminating Stars.

1828.	Stars.	Interval	1828.	Stars.	Interval.
		m s			m s
August 22	e 1 Sagittarii	+ 8 16.26	Novemb. 16	20 Piscium	+28 15.98
☾ II.	e 2 Sagittarii	+10 4.63	☾ I.	24 Piscium	+33 15.55
				29 Piscium	+39 2.10

Page 46.—Obliquity of the Ecliptic deduced from the solstices observed at Paramatta:

With the Repeating Circle.				With the Mural Circle.			
Year of Observation.	Observed Mean Obliquity.	Reduction to Jan. 1, 1828.	Mean Obliquity, Jan. 1, 1828.	Year of Observation.	Observed Mean Obliquity.	Reduction to Jan. 1, 1828.	Mean Obliquity, Jan. 1, 1828.
Jan. 1822	23° 27′ 41″.96	−2″.7	22° 27′ 39″.26				
1823	„ „ 44.12	−2.25	„ „ 41.87	Jan. 1823	23° 27′ 44″.36	−2″.25	23° 27′ 42″.11
1824	„ „ 42.67	−1.80	„ „ 40.87				
1827	„ „ 44.52	−0.45	„ „ 44.07	1827	„ „ 42.63	−0.45	„ „ 42.18
1828	„ „ 39.35	0	„ „ 39.35	1828	„ „ 43.19	0.0	„ „ 43.19
1829	„ „ 38.75	+0.45	„ „ 39.20				
	Mean.........		23 27 40.77		Mean.........		23 27 42.49

The error is on the side of the Repeating Circle.

Omitted in page 111.] γ Piscis Volantis.

Superior Culmination.						
1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV.
	inches.					
April 4	30.01	53°.3	20° 0′ 43″	0′ 37″	0′ 52″	0′ 40″.7
5	30.03	69	„ „ 41.7	„ 41.7	„ 41.7	„ 50.3
6	30.20	62.5	„ „ 42	„ 40.5	„ 48.7	„ 39.7
7	30.14	66.5	„ „ 39	„ 39	„ 50.2	„ 39.2
10	29.75	71	„ „ 34.8	„ 36.1	„ 44.7	„ 35.1
11	29.84	64	„ „ 33.9	„ 28.2	„ 37.9	„ 29.7
12	29.95	63.5	„ „ 30.0	„ 27.5	„ 40.1	„ 28.9
April 8	... Mean ...		20 0 37.7	0 35.7	0 46.27	0 36.33
Refract. and Reduct.			−10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5
Superior Culminat.			20 0 27.2	0 25.2	0 35.8	0 25.8
Inferior Culminat...			340 26 39.6	26 44.2	26 36.2	26 44.2
Half Diff. S. P. D.			19 46 53.8	46 50.5	46 59.8	46 50.8

Inferior Culmination.						
1828.	Barom.	Therm.	Microscopes.			
			I.	II.	III.	IV
	inches.					
Apr. 7	30.05	53°	340° 30′ 56″	31′ 0″.2	31′ 1″.4	31′ 2″.0
8	29.83	55	„ „ 55	30 55.5	31 0.2	30 58.5
9	29.73	53	„ „ 49.7	30 49.7	30 55	30 55.0
10	29.85	47.5	„ „ 58	31 6.6	30 57	31 0.0
11	29.88	49.7	„ „ 48.4	30 58.0	30 56.5	30 54.5
Apr. 9	... Mean ...		340 30 53.4	30 58	30 50.0	30 58
Refract. and Reduct.			−4 13.8	4 13.8	4 13.8	4 13.8
			340 26 39.6	26 44.2	26 36.2	26 44.2
Mean of 4 Microscopes............19 46′ 53″.72 by 12 Observ.						

Page 128.—The barometer for the lower culmination of α Muscæ on June 23, was 29.84 inches in lieu of 29.48 inches, and the corresponding refraction 4′ 26″.52, which makes the south polar distance by a mean of the 4 microscopes for that Set of Observations 21° 48′ 49″.63.

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